DANIEL DRAKE
AND HIS FOLLOWERS

OTTO JUETTNER

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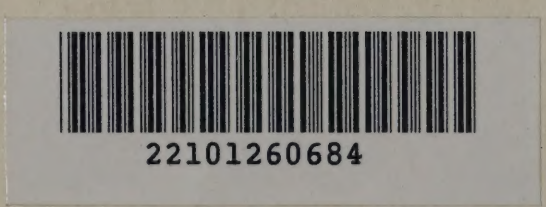

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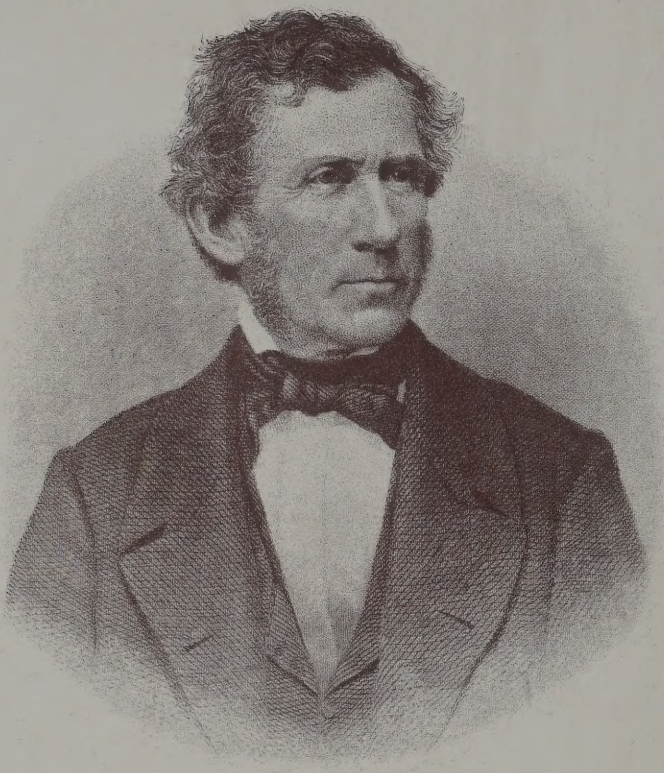
To my friend and
distinguished collaborator

Cinc., Nov. 13, 14.



Daniel Drake, M.D.

1785—1909

DANIEL DRAKE AND HIS FOLLOWERS

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

BY

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"The world is moved by men of uneasy soul."—HAWTHORNE

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FOREWORD

THIS book contains the story of some of the great architects of yesterday, who laid the foundation of and helped to build the stately edifice of Western medicine. A few years ago I picked up Mansfield's "Memoirs of Daniel Drake," and was completely fascinated by the character and the life work of Drake. Posterity has done nothing for this great man. He seems to be entirely forgotten. To hold up the mirror of the past to the present generation was the motive which primarily suggested the writing of this book. Incidentally I felt that even a modest attempt to preserve some of the unwritten professional records of the past, and in this way arouse additional interest in the medical history of this country, would be a sufficiently worthy motive to justify the appearance of a new book and apologize for any shortcomings of the latter. The life work of Drake and the immediate and remote effects of his labors on the evolution of medical practice and education in this part of the country are not unworthy of being placed beside those of the immortal Rush. The latter was not a greater man in the East than Drake was in the West. We are no longer in the stage of transition from primitive conditions of existence to more settled modes of life. The time has come when the people of the Middle West can retrospectively contemplate the records of their past, and experience the thrill of inspiration which must be communicated to their inner consciousness by the knowledge of a history, a tradition, a *raison d'etre,* distinctly Western in character and inseparable from Western people and Western soil. Therein lies Drake's claim to the gratitude of posterity because he was one of the great standard bearers of civilization in this Western country.

The present volume includes the records of those who continued the work left by Drake. Among these followers of Drake were some whose labors form a part of medical history, while others might be charitably interred in the grave of oblivion. Yet their records, collectively, add an interesting page to the history of American medicine, not without significant lessons to the present and future. These lessons might prove a source of solace to some, while there is hardly any one who can not discern some meaning in and derive some instruction from the story of the eternal mutation of things, as exemplified in the happenings of a hundred years in and near the old town which Daniel Drake loved so much and so loyally.

For valuable assistance in obtaining material, I am indebted to Mr. Albert H. Morrill, of Cincinnati, a great-grandson of Daniel Drake, and to many members of the profession, particularly Dr. Frederick P. Henry, Honorary Librarian of the College of Physicians (Philadelphia); Dr. A. G. Drury, Dr. P. S. Conner, Dr. Wm. H. Taylor, Dr. Edwin Landy, Dr. H. W. Felter, Dr. S. R. Geiser, Dr. R. C. Stockton Reed, Dr. E. S. McKee, Dr. H. Dieckmeyer and Dr. Thos. C. Minor, of Cincinnati. Acknowledgments are due Mr. P. Alfred Marchand, of the Cincinnati Hospital Library, and Misses Laura Smith and K. W. Sherwood, of the Cincinnati Public Library, for their courtesy and never-failing readiness to help in research work; also the Hon. M. F. Wilson for valuable aid in securing material. I regret my inability to mention all those who are entitled to some expression of my gratitude in return for assistance rendered and encouragement given. That some attempts were made to impede the progress of the work, was not altogether unexpected. Some of the persons, things, events and situations of the recent past have not sufficiently receded into the mist of the distant past to have entirely lost the glow of life or to have assumed the placid garb of historical disinterestedness.

In the preparation of "Daniel Drake and his Followers" much assistance was given by some of the older physicians in the way of oral information. The gathering of the portraits involved a good deal of labor, but was made interesting and pleasant by the uniform courtesy and willingness with which people in all parts of the country aided the author in this arduous and time-robbing task. Many of the portraits are rarities of the greatest historical value. The following bibliographic references represent the sources whence the contents of this book were largely drawn:

1—Medical journals, especially those published since 1822 in Cincinnati, Lexington and Louisville.

2—The writings of Daniel Drake.

3—The writings of Samuel D. Gross, especially his "Autobiography."

4—Cist's "Cincinnati." 1841. 1851. 1859.

5—Ford's "Cincinnati." 1881.

6—Nelson's "Cincinnati." 1896.

7—"Centennial History of Cincinnati," by C. T. Greve, a work upon which too much praise can not be bestowed. It is a veritable mine of information. It contains a valuable chapter on "Medical Cincinnati" by Dr. A. I. Carson.

8—Controversial pamphlets written at various times by different individuals, especially D. Drake, A. Goldsmith, J. C. Cross, J. F. Henry, J. L. Vattier, M. B. Wright, G. Blackman, J. A. Thacker, etc., etc

9—The transactions of various State Societies.

10—Annual Catalogues and Announcements of medical schools.

11—Annual Reports of Colleges, Hospitals and other public institutions.

12—Books of medical biography, by Williams, Atkinson, Gross, Stone, and others.

13—Mumford's "Medicine in America."

14—Biographical sketches written by M. B. Wright, T. C. Minor, A. G. Drury and others. These sketches have appeared in different journals at various times.

15—The "Index Medicus" and the "Index Catalogue of the Surgeon General's Office," two monumental works which do not seem to be known and appreciated by the profession, as they deserve to be.

16—Writings of Edward D. Mansfield, especially his "Personal Reminiscences" and "Memoirs of D. Drake."

17—Howe's Historical Recollections of Ohio.

18—Archives of the Ohio Historical Society.

19—Archives of the Cincinnati Hospital Library.

20—The Mussey Collection of Medical Books (Cincinnati Public Library).

21—Felter's History of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute.

22—King's History of Homeopathy.

23—Archives of the Philadelphia College of Physicians.

24—Archives of the Ohio State Medical Society.

25—Wilder's History of Medicine.

26—Archives of the German Literary Club, Cincinnati.

27—"Der Deutsche Pionier" (monthly), Cincinnati.

28—Files of daily papers, published in Cincinnati, especially from 1800 to 1850.

29—Transactions of the Alumnal Associations of the Ohio and Miami Medical Colleges, Cincinnati.

30—Medical Directories.

OTTO JUETTNER.

Cincinnati, Ohio.
On the Ninetieth Birthday of the
Medical College of Ohio, January 19, 1909.

CHAPTER I.

DANIEL DRAKE'S CHILDHOOD.

Childhood shows the man,
As morning shows the day.—Milton.

THE story of the early advancement of medical learning and practice on our Eastern seaboard is interwoven with the names and labors of quite a few sturdy pioneers and men of genius. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a leader of men, and one of the greatest medical teachers the world has ever seen; Elijuh H. Smith, a medical philosopher and humanitarian of rare attainments; David Hosack, a surgical genius and scholarly exponent of surgical science; Jacob Bigelow, that versatile educator and scientist; Nathan Smith, whom S. D. Gross calls the best all-around American physician of his time, and many other men of similar caliber, were blazing the paths of progress on behalf of medical science and of medical men in New England and throughout the Eastern parts of our country. The labors of these men were performed under comparatively favorable conditions. The East, socially and educationally, had already achieved a relatively high degree of development at that time. The opportunities for study and for the acquisition of an academic education were plentiful and quite equal to the European standard. Thus the early Eastern physicians, at least those who took a leading part in the development of American medicine, were educated men and not pioneers or self-made men in the crude sense of the term. In the West, however, where every foot of ground was wrested from the embrace of primitive nature and the banner of civilization was planted and reared by the hardened hands and stout hearts of heroic pioneers amid a vast empire of barbarism, conditions were decidedly more crude and rugged, and the men representing the advance guard of civilization were pioneers in name and in fact. The men who had come to the West to seek fortune and happiness on its virgin soil, disputing the problem of the survival of the fittest with the wily and belligerent red man, did not bring with them a degree from Harvard or from the University of Pennsylvania or from one of the great seats of learning in the mother countries of Europe. They had nothing but the sweat of their brow and the products of brawn and brain to depend on. It does not seem strange, therefore, that the men who developed any particular line of human activity in the early history of our country were fewer in number in the wild West than they were in the more refined East. Yet, there were men of overtowering genius among these Western pioneers. Genius seems to thrive on

crude soil quite as well, if not better, than on the culture-beds of civilization. Genius is an elementary force of nature, and is instinctively at war with the controlling and refining hand of convention and tradition.

In the medical history of the West one colossal figure looms up in the very foreground. It is of such gigantic proportions that all else appears accidental and merely like a part of the stage-setting. Even when viewed through the aisles of time at a distance of many decades it appears as large and distinct as it did when it first emerged in the center of the stage of events. It is the figure of him who was the Father of Western Medicine, one of the greatest physicians America has produced, a patriot of the truest blue, a nobleman by nature, a scholar by ceaseless toil, the peer of any of the Eastern pioneers in medicine, the bearer of one of the most distinguished names in the intellectual history of our country—DANIEL DRAKE.

A recent writer, in an accurate and very readable sketch of this wonderful man, very aptly likens him to another example of Western genius, Abraham Lincoln. Like the great Chief Executive, Drake began life as the son of an uncultured, hard-working settler who could not give his son even ordinary advantages of training and education. Yet, both these poor farmer boys rose from their humble surroundings to positions of distinction and honor and became great in different spheres of activity. Daniel Drake was born on a farm near the present town of Plainfield, Essex County, New Jersey, October 20, 1785. When he was two and a-half years old, his parents joined a party of New Jersey farmers who were seeking new homes in the Western country. This was about the time when the first settlers were invading the vast and unknown territory West of the Alleghenies and were building the first log-cabins at what is now Marietta, Ohio. It was fully two years before a solitary block house had arisen on the site of Cincinnati. Daniel Drake's father, Isaac Drake, with his wife and children, located in the wilds of Kentucky, twelve miles southwest of the present town of Maysville, and about seventy-five miles from Lexington. The name of the new settlement was Mayslick. Here it was where Daniel Drake grew up in the bosom of nature, the child of simple and pure-minded countryfolk.

The year of Drake's birth will ever remain memorable in the annals of American medicine. It was the birthyear of three other Americans who became leaders in their respective departments of medical science. William Beaumont, the great physiologist, whose name is inseparably connected with the case of Alexis St. Martin, was born in 1785 in Lebanon, Conn. He was the first American who seriously concerned himself about physiological problems, and has not inappropriately been called the Father of American Physiology. Another great American that first saw the light of day in 1785 was Benjamin Winslow Dudley, whose achievements in genito-urinary surgery under primitive conditions of practice, have hardly been surpassed, even in our advanced day. His marvelous record as a lithotomist will always remain a source of pride to the profession of this country. He was a Virginian by

birth, but spent nearly all of his professional life in Lexington, Ky., as professor of surgery in the Medical Department of Transylvania University. He was fourteen years the junior of his great neighbor, Ephraim MacDowell, of Danville, Ky., whose name will for all times be linked with an act of scientific heroism never surpassed in the history of medicine. Still another famous product of the year 1785 was Valentine Mott, that prince among the early American surgeons, who, in 1818, ligated the innominate artery, and, as a result of this bold stroke, rose to one of the highest ranks among the surgeons of his time. Thus we see that the year 1785 was particularly fertile in the production of eminent medical talent in this country. Benjamin Rush, who had not as yet reached the zenith of his fame, was in 1785, at the age of 40, teaching chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. P. S. Physick, John Hunter's favorite American pupil, generally referred to as the Patriarch of American Surgery, graduated from the academic department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1785. It seems that the whole decade was a fruitful one for American medicine. John Eberle, one of the founders of Jefferson Medical College, and afterwards a distinguished teacher of practice in the Medical College of Ohio, was born two years after Daniel Drake. The following year (1788) saw the birth of William Gibson, that eminent American physician who was a marvel of versatility and was conspicuous on this account among his confrères on both sides of the Atlantic.

Daniel Drake's people were among the poorest of the poor. When Isaac Drake and those who depended on him, arrived in the thick forest where he expected to wrest a home and an existence out of the clenched hands of the wilderness, his fortune consisted of just one dollar, which was at that time the price of a bushel of corn. Edward D. Mansfield, who was a cousin of Daniel Drake's wife and for many years an honored citizen of Cincinnati, wrote, in 1854, two years after Drake's death, a very readable biography of Drake. In referring to those primitive days in the Kentucky forests where young Daniel spent his childhood, Mansfield states that the first residence of the family was in a "covered pen," built for sheep, on the ground of its owner. The smallness of his estate may be gathered from the fact, that when a company of emigrants—five families—purchased a tract of fourteen hundred acres of land, to be divided among them, according to their respective payments, his share was only thirty-eight acres, which he subsequently increased to fifty. There he resided six years, till in the autumn of 1794, he purchased another farm of two hundred acres, to the neighborhood of which he removed. The new farm was an unbroken forest which had to be cleared, and the log cabin built. *(Mansfield.)*

Of those early pioneer times in Kentucky, Drake has left a written record so inimitably beautiful and characteristic that I may be permitted to quote from it. In his declining years, from 1840 to shortly before his death, Drake, who was then living in Louisville and teaching at the Louisville Medical Institute, loved to dwell on the memories of the distant past, and in his reminiscential

mood penned many letters to his children. In these letters he pictures the conditions under which his childhood was spent, the hardships of early pioneer times in Kentucky, the struggles for existence, the habits and customs of the simple, God-fearing people in whose midst he grew up, their sorrows and innocent pleasures. Charles D. Drake, a distinguished member of the bar in Missouri, gathered these letters written by his father, Dr. Drake, and published them in 1870 under the title: "PIONEER LIFE IN KENTUCKY. *A series of reminiscential letters from* DANIEL DRAKE, M.D., *of Cincinnati, to his children.*" These letters, written in quaint and naive style, full of pathos and humor, are well worth perusal.

Drake informs us that he was the second child of his parents, the first one, a daughter, having died in infancy. His father was operating a gristmill and doing a little farming near Plainfield, N. J. The Drakes were not doing very well and thought of moving to Virginia, but changed their minds in favor of Kentucky, where a colony of Baptists, who originally hailed from New Jersey, had settled and was prospering. About that time many farmers from Virginia and Maryland were moving into Kentucky which, since its first settlement, in 1778, was attracting more attention than any other part of the Western country. Old Mr. Drake decided to begin life over again, and, with all the earthly belongings of the family crowded into one two-horse Jersey wagon, which also accommodated the family, started out for his new home in Kentucky. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Drake, young Daniel, then two years and seven months old, his little sister, who was an infant at the breast, and an unmarried sister of Mrs. Drake. The wagon was hauled by two horses over the steep and rugged Allegheny mountains and thoughout an overland journey of nearly four hundred miles. The remaining portion of the trip was by boat. Among other New Jersey emigrants who came West at the time when the Drakes settled in Kentucky, were a number of people whose names became prominently identified with the history of Cincinnati, particularly John S. Gano, who settled in Columbia, now a suburb of Cincinnati, and Dr. Wm. Goforth, Gano's brother-in-law, who eventually became Daniel Drake's preceptor.

Daniel Drake's ancestors had been illiterate farmers, to fortune and to fame unknown, but they were industrious, honest, temperate and pious. To spring from such ancestry, as he often remarked, is high descent in the sight of heaven, if not in the estimation of man. Both his grandfathers had lived in the very midst of the battle scenes of the Colonies' struggle for freedom. Daniel's father and mother were typical countryfolk, of the plain, good old-fashioned Baptist type. Drake speaks of his father as a man of inflexible righteousness, industrious, rather progressive, not without business ability, and devoted to his family. The references to his mother are touching in the extreme. Drake speaks of her tenderness and sweet disposition, the merry twinkle in her eye, her unceasing care for her family. He humorously emphasizes the fact that he inherited two traits from his exemplary mother:

the ease with which he could shed tears and the irresistible desire to fall asleep in church.

Daniel's childhood days, as already indicated, were spent in a log cabin such as poor country people used to put up and occupy in the early pioneer times of Kentucky. A log cabin, as the name implies, was "built of logs, generally unhewn, with a puncheon floor below and a clapboard floor above, a small square window without glass, a chimney of 'cats and clay,' and a coarse roof. It consisted generally of one apartment, which served as sitting-room, dining-room, and kitchen. Here the family lived in peace and contentment in a little world of their own, their only enemies being the elements of Nature or perhaps the restless redskins that were receding before the advance of civilization." Drake often tenderly referred to the sweet and pure family life in that log cabin where everybody was poor and yet happy. They knew nothing of the hate and envy, the troubles and tribulations of society, the miserable smallness and perfidy of man in the larger towns and cities. And the center of the happy family in that coarse log cabin was that personification of goodness and sweetness, Daniel's mother, the thought of whom seemed to grow in inspiration to the son as the years rolled on. Drake's example shows the early and lasting effect of the association with a good mother on the character of a boy. Granting that heredity and environment make or break character, it is an undeniable fact that the early maternal influence represents the lion's share of what we include in environment, because of its early, deep, and, therefore, lasting effect. That beautiful spirit of chivalry towards women and, for that matter, towards men even if they were enemies, which was so characteristic of Drake throughout his whole life, was the work of a good mother. It seems that a boy who has the good fortune of having been reared by the tender hand of a good mother, should always be a good man, if only to pay back that early incurred debt of gratitude to the memory of her who gave him life and character.

Daniel received his first schooling at the hands of itinerant schoolmasters, who would establish themselves in a conveniently-located log cabin and teach the children of the nearby settlers the elements of reading and writing, with a little arithmetic thrown in. These schoolmasters were by no means pedagogues by vocation. They were tramps whose peripatetic tendencies would awaken whenever the first balmy breezes of Spring made it comfortable to roam through the country. Sometimes a preacher without a flock would appear among the settlers, remain for an indefinite period and divide his time between administering spiritual advice to the grown people and teaching the young folks how to read and write. Young Daniel must have been an apt scholar, because at the age of seven he was a pretty fair reader. When he was nine years old, his father moved to a larger place, and, being too poor to hire a laborer and not being very robust himself, the father had to depend on the assistance which the son might be able to render. Young Daniel was a strong boy and only too glad to help his father. Instead of continuing his lessons he

had to take a hand in clearing the forest and preparing a place for the new cabin. Thus the next two years were given to hard labor, sharing his father's work and troubles in every particular. After two years Daniel was able to resume his studies under the guidance of an itinerant instructor who hailed from Maryland and opened a regular school in the Mayslick district. We have seen that Drake's early years were spent in close communion with Nature. To his young and imaginative mind every little spot in the landscape was invested with peculiar beauty and meaning, the song of every little bird in the forest had its own melodious language. What to an ordinary observer was barren and unattractive, was to him a source of ineffable interest and delight, says S. D. Gross. "In the Spring and Summer the surface of the earth was carpeted with richest verdure and strewn with myriads of wild flowers, whose balmy fragrance seemed to ascend like sweet-scented incense to the throne of the Almighty, while their gay raiment in its variety of color, and rendered brighter and more radiant by the rays of the morning sun, delighted the clear eye and unspoilt heart of the lad. The ancient elms and poplars and other mighty denizens of the woodland had donned their richest garb, while amid their majestic silence thousands of winged songsters were stirring the heart with their tuneful lays." The impressions thus made on the boy's mind during the formative period of his life, *i. e.*, his early adolescence, were the elements out of which the mind of the future man was constructed. Drake was an eminent naturalist and became a great physician because of that fact. He learned to love Nature early in life and tried to understand the things which in the days of his childhood he had learnt to love. This is what made Drake a student of Nature, and gave him such power as a man of affairs in the building up of the great West. With a keen and open eye and a heart full of love for the beautiful things that abound in Nature's vast domain, he coupled an inquiring mind that was not satisfied to wonder and marvel, but that approached the problems and mysteries of the air, the soil, and the water with a desire and a determination to solve the riddles and to know the truth. Thus we see how the foundation to Drake's subsequent career of greatness was laid. His greatest work outside of his strictly medical achievements was undoubtedly that remarkable book about Cincinnati ("Picture of Cincinnati") which he published when he was hardly thirty years of age. It was the logical evolution of the elements of knowledge and discerning power which were brought out in his early training as a country lad in old Kentucky.

A brother of Drake's father, Cornelius Drake, had settled near the place where the Drakes were living. He was a tavern-keeper and conducted a general store. He was a prosperous business man, and in 1796 sent his son John, a young man probably six years older than Daniel, to Dr. Wm. Goforth, who was practicing medicine in Washington, Ky. Young John Drake remained with Dr. Goforth three years, continuing his studies at the University of Pennsylvania. John Drake was a good student and always spent his vacation on his father's place. Daniel, his cousin, who was then about twelve or thir-

teen years old, became greatly interested in the books of his cousin John and made up his mind to become a doctor. With that zeal and determination which was characteristic of him, he set about to make up for the defects in his education. He devoted every spare moment to study, mostly by reading books that—in some manner or other—he managed to secure. His father favored the idea of Daniel becoming a doctor, and encouraged him in every imaginable way. It was intended that John Drake should locate in Mayslick, and that Daniel should study under him. Unfortunately for the plan, John Drake died about the time of his graduation. His death was directly instrumental in bringing Daniel Drake to Cincinnati. Had John Drake lived, Daniel would have become a country doctor in Kentucky, and Cincinnati would have lost the pioneer work of its most distinguished citizen.

The early training of a mastermind like Drake's is of peculiar interest. It would seem that all the circumstances surrounding the lad during the first fifteen years of his life were unfavorable to anything but the most ordinary development of his mental powers. In spite of this the boy laid the foundation of a most extraordinary intellectual superstructure. Drake, in the full maturity of his mental prowess, was not what is ordinarily called a "bright man." To use such an expression in connection with Drake's intellect would be trivial and commonplace; I am almost tempted to say sacrilegious. Drake was a genius of the first magnitude and ranks with Humboldt and Agassiz. Yet his early advantages were meager in the extreme. But he had that God-given determination to work and win. When we think of the carefully systematized courses of study that are nowadays mapped out for the college boys who are to be the doctors and scientists of the future, and then consider the motley mixture of books that constituted old Isaac Drake's library and gave to young Daniel all his preliminary education, we are forced to acknowledge the supremacy of the will in the struggle with Destiny. Young Drake believed in his own predestination as a superior man. His life shows that confidence and implicit belief in self is an invincible power which in man's fight against Fate itself spells Victory. This should be an inspiration to many a poor boy who is facing the world with no assets except his willingness to work and his determination to win. Drake's example should encourage every struggling beginner in medicine, and banish the evil spirits of faintness and despair from the youthful heart.

Isaac Drake's library was neither large nor select. It consisted of a family Bible, Rippon's Hymns, Watts' Hymns for Children, the Pilgrim's Progress, an old Romance of the days of Knight Errantry, primers, with a plate representing John Rogers at the stake, spelling books, an arithmetic, and an almanac for the new year. As he grew up, he met with Guthrie's Grammar of Geography, Entick's Dictionary, Scott's Lessons, Aesop's Fables, the Life of Franklin, and Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son, the latter of which he greatly prized. Once in awhile a number of the *Palladium,* a newspaper published at Washington, Ky., fell into the boy's hands, always affording him much gratification.

Thus it will be seen, says S. D. Gross in his beautiful eulogy of Drake, that his Alma Mater was the forest, his teacher Nature, his classmates birds, squirrels and wild flowers. Until the commencement of his sixteenth year, when he left home to study medicine, he had never been beyond the confines of the settlement at Mayslick, and it was not until his twentieth year, when he went to Philadelphia to attend lectures, that he saw a large city. The "Queen of the West," as Cincinnati was afterwards styled, was then a mere hamlet, with hardly a few thousand inhabitants. Kentucky, at that early day, had but one University, and although it was hardly fifty miles from his doors (Lexington), his father was too poor to send him thither.

If Daniel Drake's mental education has been meager and fragmentary, his heart, the legacy of a good ancestry, had acquired the culture that was so characteristic of the mature man. S. D. Gross, who even in Drake's lifetime looked upon Drake as one of the greatest men in America, tells us that at no time in his long and eventful life did his sweet, childlike, warm temperament show itself so beautifully as on the occasion of his visit to the old log cabin, almost fifty years after he had left it to go to Cincinnati to study medicine. "It was to this spot that the boy, now in the evening of his full and perfect manhood, turns his longing eye, anxious once more to behold the home of his early childhood. He stands before the lone and primitive cabin of his father in which used to dwell all that were near and dear to him. The latch-string is off the door; the hearth no longer emits its accustomed light and heat; weeds and briars grow around and obstruct the entrance; no familiar voices are heard to greet and welcome the stranger; all is still and silent as the grave in God's acre close by. The birds no longer salute him with their merry music; the squirrel, whose gambols he was wont to watch with such peculiar fondness when a boy, is no longer there; even the tall and weather-beaten elm no longer greets him. All around is silence and desolation. Upon the 'door-cheeks' of the cabin he discovers the initials of his own name, which he had inscribed there with his rude penknife fifty years before!—silent witnesses of the past, reluctant to be effaced by time. As he looked around and surveyed the changes which half the century had wrought in the landscape before him, a feeling of awe and melancholy, unutterable and indescribable, seized his soul, and the sage of three-score years, the medical philosopher, the acknowledged head of his profession in the great valley of the Mississippi, was instantly transmuted into a boy of fifteen. Every feeling was unmanned, and tears, warm and burning, gushed from the fountains of his soul. The whole scene of his childhood was vividly before him; the manly form of his father, the meek and gentle features of his mother, the light and sportive figures of his brothers and sisters, stood forth in bold relief, and painfully reminded him of the vanity and instability of all earthly things. Of the whole family group, eight in number, which was wont to assemble around the bright and burning hearth, he alone remained to visit that tenantless and desolate home of his childhood."

CHAPTER II.

DRAKE AS A MEDICAL STUDENT.

DANIEL DRAKE was predestined for the medical profession by his father. The latter, we are told by those who knew him, was "a gentleman by nature and a Christian from convictions produced by a simple and unaffected study of the Word of God. His poverty he regretted, his ignorance he deplored. His natural instincts were to knowledge, refinement, and honorable influences in the affairs of the world. In consulting the tradition of the family, he found no higher condition than his own, as their lot in past times; but he had formed a conception of something more elevated, and resolved on its attainment,—not for himself and mother, nor for all his children, for either would have been impossible; but for some member of the family. He would make a beginning; he would set his face towards the land of promise, although, like Moses, he himself should never enter it." He had never had the advantages of a genteel education, but he was determined that his Dan, as he affectionately called his son, should have them. Daniel was fifteen years old when his father decided that he was old enough to begin his medical studies in earnest.

In referring to the times when the Drakes settled in Kentucky, I mentioned the name of Dr. Wm. Goforth as having been one of the party who arrived in Kentucky with the Drake family. He also hailed from New Jersey and settled in Washington, Ky., where he remained until the year 1799, when he joined other members of his family who were living in Columbia, near Cincinnati. In 1800 he removed to Cincinnati. Isaac Drake made the acquaintance of Dr. Goforth in 1788 during their long and tedious voyage down the Ohio River. Drake, Sr., while he found fault with some weak points in Dr. Goforth's character, admired his knowledge, and believed him to be a great physician. Half jokingly, half in earnest, he told Dr. Goforth that Daniel, then not quite three years old, should some day become a doctor, and that Dr. Goforth should be his teacher. It was probably in consequence of this early promise that the son often went by the sobriquet of "Dr. Drake" long before he knew anything about medicine. His father courageously persevered in his cherished plan, and went to Cincinnati for the express purpose of seeing Dr. Goforth and arranging the terms of apprenticeship for Daniel.

When the day arrived for Daniel to take his leave, his relatives and neighbors gathered at "Uncle Isaacs" to bid Daniel Godspeed. The neighbors all liked Daniel and did not begrudge him his luck to be a doctor, a real gentle-

man and lead a life of ease, elegance and gentility. This was their idea of a doctor's life. The young maidens wept and old ladies were not sparing in their good advice to Daniel. They cautioned him against being too proud. Uncle Cornelius, who had some knowledge of the world, spoke of the bad young men that were rather plentiful in "Cin," as they called Cincinnati in those days. All wished Daniel success and amid the good wishes of his friends and neighbors he set out on horseback for Fort Washington on the 16th of December, 1800, accompanied by his father and a neighbor. As he was slowly riding away, he looked back and caught the last greetings and words of encouragement that came out of the heart and from the lips of his good mother. Two days later the party arrived in Cincinnati, and Daniel presented himself at the house of Dr. Goforth, his preceptor. The arrangement which Isaac Drake had made with Dr. Goforth, was that Daniel should live in his preceptor's family, and that he should remain with him four years, at the end of which he was to be transmuted into a doctor. It was also agreed between the parties that he should be sent to school two quarters, that he might learn the Latin language, which, up to that time, he had wholly neglected. For his services and board, the preceptor was to receive $400, a tolerably large sum, considering the limited resources of Daniel's father.

Dr. Goforth was the most prominent physician in Cincinnati, and, being socially well connected, was one of the foremost citizens. He was a unique character, dignified, aristocratic, a typical gentleman of colonial times. Considering all this, he must have been strangely at variance with the crude and primitive conditions that characterized the early pioneer times in the Western country at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Daniel Drake always retained a lively and grateful recollection of his preceptor, and has given us such a masterful sketch of him that I could not do any better than to reproduce the greater portion of it:

Dr. William Goforth, under whom Daniel Drake now began his apprenticeship as a medical student, was born in New York in 1766. His preparatory education was what may be called tolerably good. His private preceptor was Dr. Joseph Young, of that city, a physician of some eminence, who, in the year 1800, published a small volume on the universal diffusion of electricity, and its agency in astronomy, physiology and therapeutics, speculations which his pupil cherished throughout life. But young Goforth also enjoyed the more substantial teachings of that distinguished anatomist and surgeon, Dr. Charles McKnight, then a public lecturer in New York. In their midst, however, A. D. 1787-88, he and the other students of the forming school of that city, were dispersed by a mob, raised against the cultivation of anatomy. He at once resolved to accompany his brother-in-law, Gen. John S. Gano, into the West; and on the 10th of June, 1788, landed at Maysville, Ky., then called Limestone. Settling in Washington, four miles from the river, then in population the second town of Kentucky, he soon acquired great popularity, and had the chief business of the county for eleven years. Fond of change,

he determined then to leave it; and in 1799 reached Columbia, where his father, Judge Goforth, one of the earliest and most distinguished pioneers of Ohio, resided. In the Spring of the next year, 1800, he removed to Cincinnati, and occupied the Peach-Grove House vacated by Dr. Allison's removal to the country. Bringing with him a high reputation, having an influential family connection, and being the successor of Dr. Allison, he immediately acquired an extensive practice. But without these advantages he would have gotten business, for, on the whole, he had the most winning manners of any physician in the town and the most of them. They were all his own, for in deportment he was quite an original. The painstaking and respectful courtesy with which he treated the poorest and humblest people of the village, seemed to secure their gratitude; and the more especially as he dressed with precision, and never left his house in the morning till his hair was powdered by an itinerant barber, John Arthurs, and his gold-headed cane was grasped by his gloved hand. His kindness of heart was as much a part of his nature, as hair-powder was of his costume; and what might not be given through benevolence, could always be extracted by flattery, coupled with professions of friendship, the sincerity of which he never questioned. In conversation he was precise yet fluent, and abounded in anecdotes which he told in a way that others could not imitate. He took a warm interest in the politics of what was then the Northwest Territory, being at all times the advocate of popular rights. His devotion to Masonry, a cherished institution of the village, was such that he always embellished his signature with some of its emblems. His handwriting was peculiar but so remarkably plain that his poor patients felt flattered to think that he should have taken so much pains in writing for them. In this part of his character many of us might find a useful example.

Dr. Goforth is usually credited with being the first one in the West who practiced vaccination. Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, of Boston, received cowpock from England in 1800. The following year Dr. Goforth obtained a supply of it and began to use it. Daniel Drake was the first one who submitted to vaccination in Cincinnati.

At the time Dr. Goforth was educated in New York, the writings of Dr. Cullen had not superseded those of Boerhaave, into whose system he had been inducted. Yet the captivating volume of Brown had fallen into his hands, and he was so far a Brunonian as to cherish an exceeding hostility to the copious depleting practice of Dr. Rush, which came into vogue in the beginning of the last century. In fact, he would neither buy nor read the writings of that eminent man. Yet his practice was not that of Brown; though it included stimulants and excluded evacuants, in many cases, in which others might have reversed those terms. In looking back to its results, Drake said, that in all, except the most acute forms of disease, Goforth's success was creditable to his sagacity and tact.

Fond of schemes and novelties, in the spring of the year 1803, at a great expense, he dug up, at Bigbone Lick, in Kentucky, and brought away the

largest, most diversified, and remarkable mass of huge fossil bones that was ever disinterred at one time or place in the United States; the whole of which he put into the possession of that swindling Englishman, Thomas Ashe, alias Arville, who sold them in Europe and embezzled the proceeds.

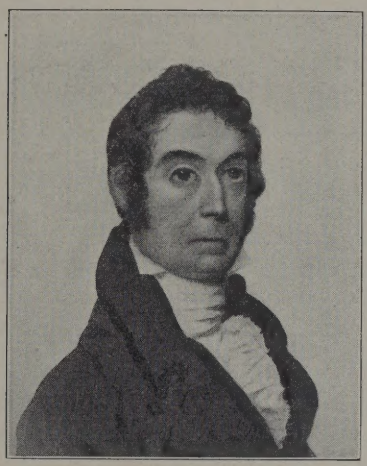
Dr. Goforth was the special patron of all who, in the olden times, were engaged in searching for the precious metals in the surrounding wilderness. They brought their specimens of pyrites and blends to him, and generally contrived to quarter themselves on his family, while he got the requisite analysis made by some black- or silversmith. In these researches Blennerism or the turning of the forked stick, held by its prongs, was regarded as a reliable means of discovering the precious metals not less than water. There was also in the village a man by the name of Hall, who possessed a glass through which he could see many thousand feet into the earth.

The clarification of ginseng and its shipment to China was, at the beginning of the last century, a popular scheme, in which Dr. Goforth eagerly participated; but realized by it much less than those who have since extracted from that root an infallible cure for tubercular consumption. This failure, however, did not cast him down; for about the time it occurred, the genuine East India Columbo root was supposed to be discovered in our surrounding woods; and he immediately lent a hand to the preparation of that article for the market. It turned out, however, to be the Frasera verticillata, long known to the botanists of those days, and essentially distinct from the oriental bitter.

While these various projects were keeping the Doctor's imagination in a state of high and pleasurable excitement, he became enamored with the Mad River country, to which in the very infancy of its settlement he had paid a winter visit. Beyond where Urbana has been since built, was the Indian village of Mechacheck, at which he arrived at night expecting to find inhabitants. He found none, and being without the means of kindling a fire and unable to travel back in the dark, he came near perishing from the cold. Subsequently he made another visit in the month of June and took Drake with him. It required five days to reach King's Creek, a few miles beyond the present Urbana, which then had but one house and Springfield another. The natural scenery after passing the village of Dayton was of such exquisite beauty that Dr. Goforth was quite determined to spend the rest of his days there.

The time at length arrived when young Cincinnati was to lose the most popular and peculiar physician who had appeared in the ranks of her infant profession, or perhaps ever belonged to it, and the motives and manner of the separation were in keeping with his general character. The French Revolution of 1789 had exiled many educated and accomplished men and women, several of whom found their way into the new settlements of the West. The Doctor's political sympathies were with the Revolutionists, but some of the exiles reached the town of Washington, Ky., where he resided, and their manners and sufferings triumphed over his repugnance to aristocracy, till pictures of the beauty and elegance of French society began to fill his imagina-

tion. Thus impressed he came to Cincinnati, where Masonry soon made him acquainted with an exiled lawyer of Paris, who resided on the corner of Walnut and Third Streets, where the Masonic Temple now stands. This gentleman, M. Mennesier, planted a large vineyard, and carried on a bakery in the lower story of his house while the upper was the lodge of Nova Caesarea Harmony No. 2. The Doctor's association with this member of the beau monde, of course, raised his admiration for Gallic politeness still higher; and just at the time when he began, in feeling, to prefer French to Anglo-American society, President Jefferson purchased Louisiana from Bonaparte, first consul of the Republique Française. The enchanting prairies of Mad River were now forgotten, and he began to prepare for a Southern migration. Early in the Spring



WILLIAM GOFORTH.

of 1807, he departed in a flatboat for the coasts and bayous of the lower Mississippi, where he was soon appointed a parish judge, and subsequently elected by the Creoles of Attacapas to represent them in forming the first Constitution of the State of Louisiana; soon after which he removed to New Orleans. During the invasion of that city by the British, he acted as surgeon to one of the regiments of Louisiana Volunteers. By this time his taste for French manners had been satisfied, and he determined to return to the city which he had left in opposition to the wishes of all his friends and patients. On the first of May, 1816, he left New Orleans, with his family, on a keel boat; and on the 28th of the next December, after a voyage of eight months, he reached our landing. He immediately re-acquired business; but in the following spring he perished from hepatitis, contracted by his summer sojourn on the river. *(Drake.)*

Under this popular, eccentric but well-meaning medical gentleman, Daniel Drake served his apprenticeship in medicine. His duties were to read Dr. Goforth's medical books, to compound medicines under his preceptor's directions and to run errands for the Doctor. He had to deliver medicines and

informs us in a delightful description of his early student days (given before the Medical Library Association in 1852, only a few months before his death) that in delivering medicines to his preceptor's patients he often had to cover considerable distances, even as far West as the present corner of Sixth and Vine Streets. This was, at that time, outside of the town proper.

Daniel Drake began his studies four days after he left home. "My first assigned duties," he narrates, "were to read Quincy's dispensatory and grind quicksilver into unguentum mercuriale; the latter of which, from previous practice on a Kentucky handmill, I found much the easier of the two. But few of you have seen the genuine, old doctor's shop of the last century, or regaled your olfactory nerves in the mingled odors which, like incense to the God of Physic, rose from brown paper bundles, bottles stopped with worm-eaten corks, and open jars of ointment, not a whit behind those of the apothecary in the days of Solomon; yet such a place is very well for a student. However idle, he will be always absorbing a little medicine; especially if he sleeps beneath the greasy counter. It was my allotted task to commit to memory Chesselden on the bones, and Innes on the muscles, without specimens of the former or plates of the latter; and afterwards to meander the currents of the humoral pathology of Boerhaave and Vansweiten; without having studied the chemistry of Chaptal, the physiology of Haller or the materia medica of Cullen."

While thus busily engaged, he often wrote to his parents, telling them of his progress and prospects. From his letters it would appear that he seriously thought of returning home after finishing his course of study. With a happy anticipation he looked forward to the time when he could again live in the old home, practicing his profession and comforting his parents in their old age. His life, while in Cincinnati, was exemplary in every respect.

Through Dr. Stites, a bright young physician, who came from New York to Cincinnati, and in 1802 became Dr. Goforth's partner, Drake became acquainted with the writings of Benjamin Rush, whom his preceptor, Dr. Goforth, heartily despised. Drake studied the forbidden books and indirectly won Dr. Goforth over to the new teachings of Rush. Dr. Goforth thought so much of his talented pupil that in 1804, when Drake was hardly nineteen years of age, he made him a full-fledged partner. Drake now assumed his share in the hardships and responsibilities of practice. That the practice of medicine in those early days in Cincinnati was not an unalloyed boon, would appear from Drake's graphic description of the hardships of practice in those early times:

"Every physician was then a country practitioner, and often rode twelve or fifteen miles on bridle paths to some isolated cabin. Occasional rides of twenty and even thirty miles were performed on horseback, on roads which no kind of carriage could travel over. I recollect that my preceptor started early, in a freezing night, to visit a patient eleven miles in the country. The road was rough, the night dark, and the horse brought for him not (as he

thought) gentle; whereupon he dismounted after he got out of the village, and, putting the bridle into the hands of the messenger, reached his patient before day on foot. The ordinary charge was twenty-five cents a mile, one-half being deducted, and the other being paid in provender for his horse, or produce for his family. These pioneers, moreover, were their own bleeders and cuppers, and practiced dentistry, not less, certainly, than physic, charged a quarter of a dollar for extracting a tooth, with an understood deduction if two or more were drawn at the same time. In plugging teeth, tinfoil was used instead of gold leaf, and had the advantage of not showing so conspicuously. Still, further, for the first twelve or fifteen years, every physician was his own apothecary, and ordered little importations of cheap and inferior medicines by the dry goods merchants once a year, taking care to move in the matter long before they were needed. Mr. James Ferguson, a volunteer in Harmar's campaign, began mercantile business near the corner of Third and Sycamore Streets in 1792. The only road to Philadelphia was then through Lexington, Danville and Crab Orchard to Cumberland Gap, nearly south, across the broadest part of Kentucky; then northeast, through Abington, Staunton and Winchester, Virginia, by Baltimore, to the city which supplied us with medicines, not less than every other article of merchandise. From twenty-five to thirty days was the required time of transportation from Philadelphia to Brownsville, and as much more by the river to Cincinnati. Thus, from four to five months was required for the importation of a medicine, which, at this time, being ordered by telegraph and sent by express, may be received in two days, or a sixtieth part of the time. Thus science has lengthened seconds into minutes. The prices at which these medicines were sold, differed widely from those of the present day. Thus an emetic, a Dover's powder, a dose of Glauber's salt, or a night draught of Paregoric and Antimonial Wine, *haustus anodynus,* as it was learnedly called, was put up at twenty-five cents, a vermifuge or blister at fifty, and an ounce of Peruvian bark at seventy-five for pale and a dollar for the best red or yellow. On the other hand personal services were valued very low. For bleeding, twenty-five cents; for sitting up all night, a dollar, and for a visit, from twenty-five to fifty cents, according to the circumstances or character of the patient."

"Many articles in common use then, have in half a century been superseded or fallen more or less into neglect. I can recollect Balsam of Sulphur, Balsam of Peru, Balsam Tolu, Glauber's Salt, Flowers of Benzoin, Huxham's Tincture, Spermaceti (for internal use), Melampodium, Flowers of Zinc, Ammoniaret of Copper, Dragon's Blood, Elemi, Gamboge, Bitter Apple, Nux Vomica, and Red, Pale and Yellow Bark. On the other hand, we have gained since that day, the various Salts of Quinine and Morphine, Strychnine, Creosote, Iodine and its preparations, Hydrocyanic Acid, Ergot, Collodion, Sulphate of Magnesia and Chloroform."

"Indeed, in half a century our materia medica has undergone a decided change, partly by the discovery of new articles, and partly by the extraction of the active principles of the old."

There were several reasons that prompted young Drake to take a rather gloomy view of his early impressions as a practitioner of medicine. The total unfitness of the average physician for a business-like management of his affairs seems to have been as true in the early medical annals of Cincinnati as it is to-day. A good physician is hardly ever a good business man. Another fact seems to have been as familiar to the physicians of early Cincinnati, as it is to the doctors of to-day. I suppose it is a familiar phenomenon the world over. The doctor is an angel of mercy when he appears at the bedside of his patient, ready and anxious to relieve suffering and dispute every inch of ground in the battle with death. After the patient has recovered, the doctor, with bill in hand for services rendered, is quickly metamorphosed into a demon incarnate. Patients who owe health and life to the skill and loyalty of the physician, seem to suffer from a sudden loss of memory. All obligations, all debts of gratitude are forgotten. The doctor can live on the breezes of heaven and the dew of the earth. Drake, in a letter to his father in 1804, three months after he had become Dr. Goforth's partner, speaks of the rapid increase in their business. They enter from $3 to $6 on their books every day, but it is doubtful whether 25 per cent of this will ever be collected. He continues as follows:

"The Doctor trusts every one who comes, as usual. I can get but a small share in the management of our accounts, or they would be conducted more to our advantage. I have not had three dollars in money since I came down, but I hope it will be different with me after a while. An execution against the doctor, for the medicine he got three years since, was issued a few days ago, and must be levied and returned before the next general court, which commences the first of September. This execution has thrown us all topsy-turvy. The doctor has given his accounts, (up to the time our partnership commenced), which amount to eight or nine hundred dollars, to the constable for collection. He has done nothing yet, though he has had them nearly two months."

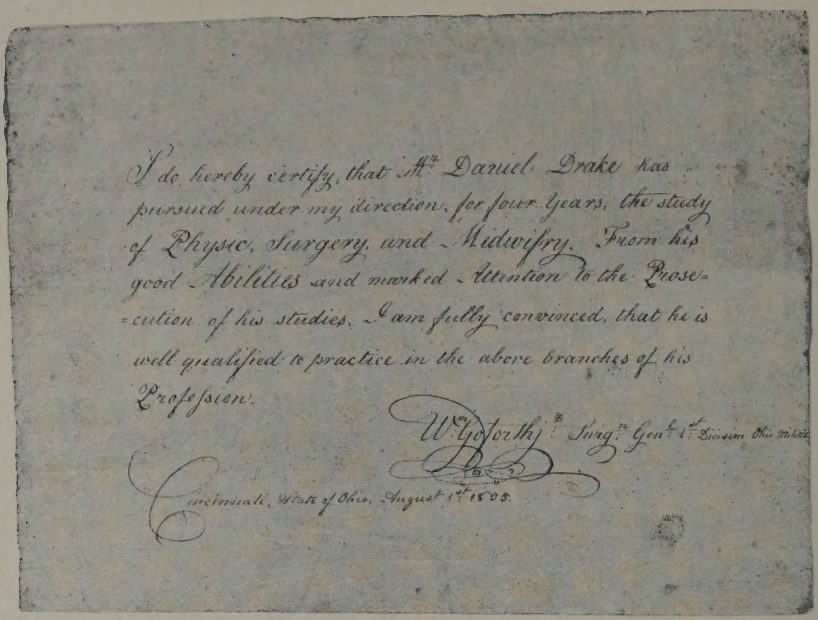
After giving some other details, he adds: "I am heartily sick and tired of living in the midst of so much difficulty and embarrassment; and almost wish sometimes I had never engaged in partnership with him, for his medicine is so nearly gone that we can scarcely make out to practice, even by buying all we are able to buy. In addition to this, it gives me great unhappiness to see him in such deplorable situation. I get but little time to study nowadays, for I have to act the part of both physician and student, and likewise assist him every day in settling his accounts." In another letter to his father Drake complains bitterly about his lack of funds being in the way of his progress. He wants to buy books, and has no money to do it with. Yet he is determined not to borrow any money.

In his letters to his parents he frequently refers to the prominent people he has met and to the many acts of kindness extended to him by some of them. Dr. Goforth was a very popular man among the best people in the

town, and introduced his young, bright and gentlemanly associate to everybody. In this way Drake became acquainted with such people as Judge John Cleves Symmes, the patentee and proprietor of the Miami Valley; Lieutenant (afterwards General and President) Wm. H. Harrison, who had married the daughter of Judge Symmes; Mr. (afterwards General) Findley, Receiver of Public Moneys; General Gano, long Clerk of the Courts; Mr. (afterwards Judge) Burnet; Arthur St. Clair, Ethan Stone, Nicholas Longworth, etc., members of the bar; Drs. Allison, Burnet, Sellmann, physicians; the Rev. Messrs. Wallace and Kemper, Presbyterian clergymen; Colonel John S. Wallace, Major Ziegler; Messrs. Baum, Dugan, Stanley, Hunt, Wade, Kilgour, Spencer, Symmes, Yeatman, Griffin and others. Many of these were highly cultured gentlemen, who had had the advantages of an Eastern education and European travel. All of them were wide-awake, public-spirited citizens and the intellectual, political and financial leaders in this part of the country. That Drake began at an early age to take an interest in public affairs is evident from the many references in these letters to political questions and events. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Thomas Jefferson, who was in 1804 elected President for the second time.

His profession, of course, occupied the lion's share of his time and interest. The writings of Benjamin Rush had affected him mightily, and aroused in him the desire to go to Philadelphia and attend the lectures of the great men who were members of the faculty there, the versatile Rush, the renowned anatomist Wistar, the learned chemist Woodhouse, the distinguished naturalist Barton, and Dr. Physick, who enjoyed a national reputation as a surgeon. He stated his wishes to his friend Goforth, who rather favored the plan. Dr. Goforth gave him some money as also did his father, Isaac Drake, and a friend, a Mr. Taylor, who thoroughly approved of the young man's ambition and offered to help him.

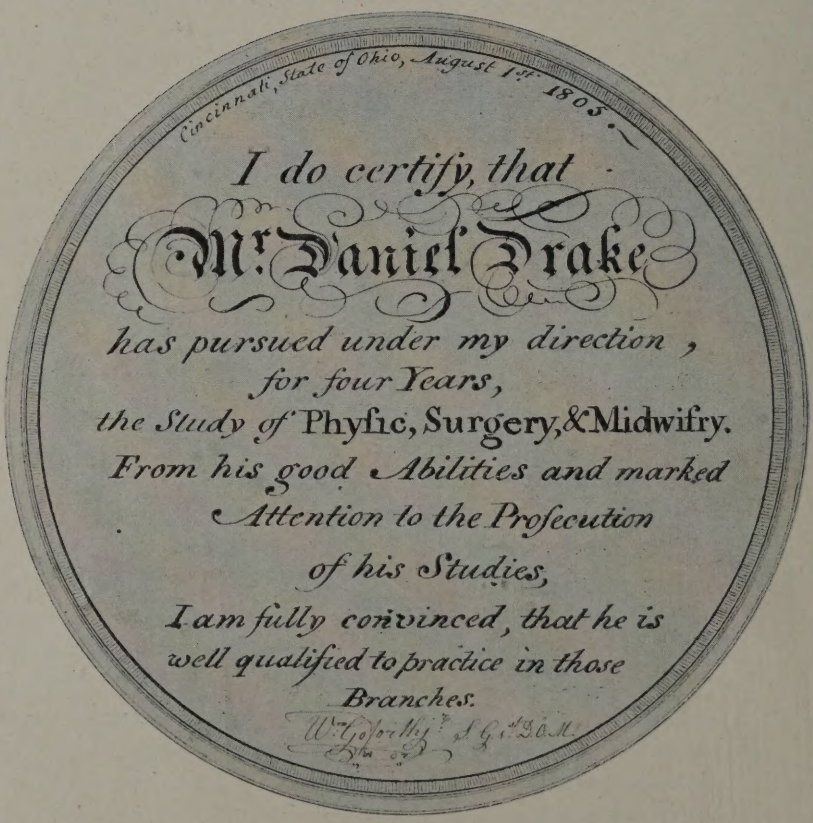
Dr. Goforth, in the Summer of 1805, presented young Drake with a diploma, setting forth the young man's zeal and ability in the various branches of medical practice. The diploma and its duplicate are shown in the accompanying illustrations, which were made from the still existing originals. Dr. Goforth signed the diploma as "Surgeon General of the First Division of the Ohio Militia," a position which he really held, although the responsibility of the task was by no means as great as the full-sounding title would lead us to believe. This diploma was the first ever conferred on a Cincinnati student and the first issued west of the Alleghenies on any student of medicine. Drake held this diploma in high esteem and practiced by its authority. The granting of it was prompted by Dr. Goforth's great confidence in Drake's ability and splendid character. Equipped with his diploma and lots of enthusiasm, but painfully little money, Drake started for Philadelphia, arriving there November 9, 1805 after an irksome and tedious journey. His trip to and stay in Philadelphia were of incalculable benefit to him. He practiced strictest economy, attended lectures, studied hard, gave but little time to



I do hereby certify, that Mr. Daniel Drake has pursued under my direction, for four years, the study of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifry. From his good Abilities and marked Attention to the Prosecution of his studies, I am fully convinced, that he is well qualified to practice in the above branches of his Profession.

Wm. Goforthy Surg. Gen. & Lieutn. Ohio Militia

Cincinnati, State of Ohio, August 1st 1805.



amusement and diversion and after about five months returned to Cincinnati (April, 1806). He had seen the world and had gathered new and diversified impressions in many respects. He was a mature man when he returned to the office of Dr. Goforth. The latter was contemplating a trip to New Orleans and did not conceal the fact that he might remain in the South, if things suited him. Drake did not care to practice in Cincinnati without Goforth and went to Mayslick where his aging parents received him with open arms. He remained in the old home until April, 1807, practicing his profession. He soon realized that he would not be able to bury his enthusiasm and ambition in the little Kentucky village. Dr. Goforth wrote him to come to Cincinnati and take charge of his office during his absence. Drake could not resist the invitation. He told his parents to prepare to follow him to Cincinnati, and, having received their promise, he returned to Cincinnati, accompanied by his younger brother Benjamin, whom he placed in the care of a private tutor. Benjamin was a talented young man, who made rapid progress and within a few years rose to a position of honor and influence in the community. He became a successful lawyer and gained a reputation as an original and accomplished litterateur.

Dr. Drake at once began the practice of medicine, and soon acquired the patronage of the best families in the town. His prominence as a physician was soon equaled by the high place which his indefatigable work in the interests of Cincinnati gained for him. In 1807 he began a career of unparalleled productiveness as a public-spirited citizen. Cincinnati, during her 120 years of her existence, may have honored other men more. She may have attempted to immortalize some of her sons by erecting monuments to them or inscribing their names on memorial tablets on the walls of public buildings. Cincinnati may boast of her Wm. H. Harrison, her William Lytle, her Buchanan Read, her Charles McMicken, Reuben Springer and others. The most liberal of all her benefactors, the most brilliant of her gifted sons, the one really great man she has produced, was, without condition or reserve, the young man who, in 1807, took his place among her people and worked for the greater honor and glory of Cincinnati, as no one has ever done before him or after. If there are really patriots in Cincinnati, they should not allow the blemish of ingratitude to any longer mar the record of their proud city. The history of Cincinnati does not offer a brighter page than that which records the achievements of Daniel Drake.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY MEDICAL ANNALS OF CINCINNATI.

THE twenty-eighth day of December, 1788, is generally conceded to have been the date of the first settlement of Cincinnati. On this day Israel Ludlow, a surveyor in the employ of a New Jersey Land Company, landed at a point corresponding to the foot of Sycamore Street and known in the early times as Yeatman's Cove. He was accompanied by about twenty persons, who proceeded to erect three or four log cabins and thus laid the foundation of the future Queen City of the West. The land was part of 600,000 acres lying between the two Miamis and purchased from Congress by John Cleves Symmes, a New Jersey Congressman, who sold parts of his "Miami Purchase" to Benjamin Stites, of Pennsylvania; Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, and Col. Robert Patterson and John Filson, of Lexington, Ky. The present site of Cincinnati had been visited in September, 1788, by Symmes, Patterson, Filson and Denman. Denman decided to lay out a town at a point where the old Indian warpath from the British garrison at Detroit touched the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of the Licking River. Filson, who was a surveyor by profession and a schoolmaster by occupation, invented a fantastic name for the future town: "L-os-anti-ville," or rather "ville-anti-os-L," the town opposite the mouth of the Licking, a polyglot mixture of questionable composition. W. H. Venable tells us that

John Filson and companions bold
A frontier village planned
In forest wild, on sloping hills,
By fair Ohio's strand.

John Filson from three languages,
With pedant skill did frame
The novel word Losantiville,
To be the new town's name.

John Filson, during this expedition, met his death at the hands of the Indians; at least, he was missed one day and was never found. It is supposed that he was killed by the savages. He was one of the first white men who set his foot on the soil upon which subsequently arose the city of Cincinnati. He gave the site a name and was about to lay off the projected town when his career came to a sudden end. To the physicians of Cincin-

nati the sad fate of John Filson is of peculiar interest. It is not generally known that he had been a student of medicine for over a year and was looking hopefully into the future when he would be able to quit teaching and surveying and settle down as a physician in Lexington. John Filson was, therefore, the first medical man whose name is associated with the early history of Cincinnati.

Within a month after the first settlement, the survey of the town from the river to Northern Row (now Seventh Street), and from Eastern Row (now Broadway) to Western Row (now Central Avenue) was completed. The population of the place consisted by this time of eleven families and twenty-four unmarried men. To protect this little colony of pioneers against the Indians, the Government of the United States sent an armed force from Fort Harmar, near Marietta, Ohio, to the Miami Country (the land between the Miamis), in August, 1789. This armed force, consisting of a battalion under command of Major David Strong, arrived by the river, and immediately laid the foundation of a military post, "Fort Washington." During the three campaigns against the Indians (1790 under General Harmar, 1791 under General St. Clair, 1794 under General Wayne), the young village was a military station of great importance.

Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived at Fort Washington January 1, 1790. He was a Scotchman by birth, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, where he began the study of medicine. Subsequently he continued his medical studies in London under Hunter. A sense of adventure prompted him to come to America, where he served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. He was an enthusiastic member of the military order of the Cincinnati and named the village "Cincinnati," abolishing John Filson's euphonious but badly coined "Losantiville." Thus the village received a new name from the hands of another man who had been a medical student.

The owners of the original town site gave away lots to settlers, who agreed to cultivate the soil and build a house. Among the first eighty settlers who thus became landowners in Cincinnati, was a physician, Dr. John Hole, who can, therefore be considered the father of the local profession. He was among the first settlers in 1789. He was a native of Virginia (born 1754) and responded to the first call for troops, when the Colonies' struggle for freedom began. He was commissioned surgeon's mate in the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, commanded by Col. Robert McGraw, of Carlisle, and continued in active service until the end of the war. He fought at Bunker Hill and was present when Washington assumed command of the army. Dr. Hole served on the staff of General Montgomery, after whom Montgomery County, Ohio, is named. He was present at the battles of Quebec and Montmorency, afterward located in New Jersey, settled in Cincinnati in 1789 and began to practice. He introduced cow-pox inoculation in Cincinnati. That this pioneer physician had, just like his successors, his troubles in collecting outstanding accounts, appears from an advertisement in the

"Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory," wherein he announces that he will no longer grant indulgence to anyone owing him money. In 1797 he purchased 1,440 acres of land on Silver Creek, in Washington Township, paying for it with Revolutionary land warrants, built a cabin and removed his family to the new home in the wilderness. He was a Baptist in faith and was the first person immersed in Silver Creek the name of which was, in honor of him, changed to Hole's Creek, by which it is still known.

According to the statement of Drake, Doctor Hole was not a man of much education or social rank, but his long and varied army service would certainly indicate that he was a competent practitioner and doubtless the equal of his contemporaries in medical and surgical skill. His energy is fully attested by the fact that in addition to his professional duties, which called him over a large district, he found time to build and run sawmills and to engage in the multiplied activities of a frontier life.

At the outset of the war of 1812 he was tendered a position on the medical staff of the army, which failing health compelled him to decline. Dr. Hole died January 6, 1813.*

Two other physicians arrived in Cincinnati within the same year after its first settlement. One was William Burnet, an older brother of Judge David Burnet, who was for several decades an eminent lawyer and citizen in Cincinnati. William Burnet was born in New Jersey and was a graduate of Nassau Hall, Princeton. He was a man of fine classical learning but not a graduate in medicine. He served throughout the Revolutionary War as surgeon's mate and came to Cincinnati in 1789, bringing with him books and medicines. He divided his time between Cincinnati and North Bend, where his friend, John Cleves Symmes, resided. He founded the first Masonic Lodge in Cincinnati, obtaining the charter from the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. The new lodge was called Nova Caesarea No 2, in honor of its New Jersey origin. Doctor Burnet returned to New Jersey within two years after his arrival here and resided near Newark, where he died. He was a son of Dr. William Burnet, Surgeon General of the Revolutionary Army in the Eastern Department. When Doctor Burnet, Jr., came West, he brought with him Calvin Morell, a brother Mason, who also hailed from New Jersey. Doctor Morell did not remain long, but joined the Shakers, near Lebanon, Ohio, and eventually died there. To Dr. Peter Smith, who preached the gospel and practiced medicine near Cincinnati from 1794 to 1804, reference will be made elsewhere.

The first obstetric event in the young village, the birth of David Cummins, after whom Cumminsville was named, suggests the name of the first midwife, Mrs. McKnight, of whom Daniel Drake speaks with much respect.

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*According to Ralston R. Jones, of Cincinnati, who has investigated the records of those revolutionary soldiers that are buried in Hamilton Co., Dr. John Hole died in Cincinnati in 1808. The will of a John Hole was probated in Cincinnati Dec. 7, 1808. It is possible that there were two revolutionary soldiers by the name of John Hole who lived in Hamilton Co. The name occurs frequently in the early annals of Cincinnati and is variously spelled Hole, Hohl and Hoehl.

The scene of the interesting event was an humble log cabin on Vine Street opposite the site of the present Burnet House.

Robert McClure, a Pennsylvanian, in 1792 opened up an office on Sycamore Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, and enjoyed quite a good practice. Drake tells us that his success was not due to his own excellence as a physician, but the splendid attributes of his wife, who was popular with people of all classes, and, in this way, paved the way for her husband, "a biographical fact which it may be well for the younger members of the profession to treasure up." In 1801, Dr. McClure left Cincinnati and returned to his native place, Brownsville, Pa. The *Sentinel* contained several advertisements of fine bitters prepared by Dr. McClure. In another ad the doctor asks for the return of empty bottles and for the settlement of outstanding accounts.

John Cranmer, according to Drake's statement, was a native of Pittsburg. Employed about the office of Dr. Bedford, a distinguished physician of that borough, as it then was, he acquired some knowledge of the symptoms of disease and the properties and doses of medicines; the latter of which he kept in a table drawer, at his residence between Main and Walnut Streets, on the north side of Second, for some time after his emigration in 1798. It is worthy of remark, that from this humble beginning, and without original education, or the study of medical books, subsequently he attained a position of considerable personal and some professional respectability; supporting his family by his practice and continuing to advance in reputation up to the time of death, which occurred from cholera in 1832.

Drake mentions a Dr. John Adams, from Massachusetts, who remained in Cincinnati for a short time and returned East. The physicians named were all civilians who arrived in Cincinnati previous to 1800.

Fort Washington was erected in 1789 and demolished in 1808. The medical officers of the troops stationed there did not confine their medical services to the soldiers, but often gave gratuitous attendance to the people of the village and furnished medicines from the hospital chests. The surgeons of Fort Washington are, therefore, closely identified with the early medical history of Cincinnati. Two of them, Richard Allison and John Sellman, remained here, after they left the army, and rose to considerable eminence. The surgeons of Fort Washington, as enumerated by Drake, were:

Richard Allison, born near Goshen, N. Y., in 1757, was not a graduate but had served throughout the War of the Revolution as a surgeon's mate. He re-entered the army and acted in the capacity of surgeon-general in the campaigns of Gens. Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne. For a short time he was stationed at Fort Finney, opposite the city of Louisville. In one of the battles during St. Clair's campaign, he was greatly exposed: for he was obliged to leave the wounded and mingle in the fight. His horse received a bullet in the head. It remained imbedded in the skull; and, when riding him

through the village in after times, he would jocosely remark, that his horse had more in his head than some doctors he had known. Whenever stationed here, he gave such assistance to the people of the village, as made him a general favorite; and after his resignation many of them employed him, when his services were no longer gratuitous. After an honorable career as an army surgeon he retired in 1798 and built a house called Peach Grove, at the present corner of Fourth and Lawrence Streets. In 1799 he removed to a farm on the Little Miami, where he intended to indulge his taste for agriculture and do a little speculating in real estate. In 1805 he returned to the city and kept an office at the southwest corner of Fourth and Sycamore Streets. He died in 1816, aged fifty-nine years. He was universally beloved on account of his zeal and gentle manners. Charlotte Chambers Ludlow, a daughter-in-law of Israel Ludlow, recalling a severe spell of illness through which she had passed, refers to Dr. Allison in one of her letters: "Dr. Allison, unwearied in kindness, left me but seldom. One night he had been aroused from sleep by an impression of my sudden danger and was irresistibly impelled at this gloomy hour to leave his bed and ride five miles in the dark night over rough roads. By his admirable skill the dread hand of death was happily averted." Mrs. Ludlow lived at that time in Ludlow Mansion in Cumminsville. From all accounts, Dr. Allison must have been an exemplary man and splendid physician. He is buried in the old Wesleyan Cemetery in Cumminsville, where his monument, with the following inscription, can still be seen: "He was an ornament to his profession, a liberal benefactor to the poor and a tender parent to the orphan. In his bounty the distressed found relief and in his generosity unfortunate merit obtained refuge. Weed his grave clean, ye men of genius, for he was your kinsman; tread lightly on his ashes, ye men of feeling, for he was your brother."

John Sellman, born in Annapolis, Md., in 1764, came from good family and received an excellent general education. He entered the army as a surgeon's mate and arrived in Ft. Washington with General Wayne in 1793. He resigned in 1794, and took up his residence on Front Street, between Sycamore Street and Broadway. He continued in practice until the time of his death, in 1827. For several years he was surgeon to the Newport Barracks. This was many years after he had resigned from the army and shows how highly his skill was valued by the Government. He was not a graduate in medicine, but possessed, in a high degree, a natural talent for the practice of medicine. He took a great interest in the affairs of the profession and was the staunch friend of the Medical College of Ohio. The latter institution, in 1826, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. There is a record of an amusing trial as the result of which Susie Newton, employed by John Sellman, was found guilty of having stolen some scientific instrument from the doctor. This happened in 1798. She stated in defense that Sir Isaac Newton was her ancestor and that a scientific turn of mind ran in the family. She simply could not resist taking the instrument. It was, how-

ever, found that she had pawned the instrument and had bought one gallon of applejack, for which offense she was fined $33, and received twenty-eight lashes on her bare back at the public whipping-post which was located where Fifth and Main Streets intersect.

John Carmichael came from New Jersey and was a surgeon's mate when he arrived in Fort Washington, 1789. He remained in the service until his resignation in 1802, steadily gaining promotion by faithful attention to duty. After the consummation of the Louisiana Purchase, he located in the South, became a cotton planter and acquired great wealth. He lived to an advanced age.

Joseph Phillips was born in New Jersey in 1766, came to Fort Washington in 1793 as a surgeon's mate, returned East in 1795, retired in 1802 with the rank of surgeon. He died in 1846. Drake refers to him as a physician of great skill and a gentleman of culture. He was the close friend of Wm. H. Harrison, afterwards President of the United States.

John Eliott, a New Yorker, served throughout the War of Independence as a surgeon's mate and re-enlisted in 1785. He came West with General St. Clair, and was for some time stationed at Fort Washington. He was with Wayne in the campaign of 1794-95, which conquered from the Indians the Greenville treaty, brought peace and security to the Middle West and turned the tide of immigration into the country of the Miamis. He located in Dayton, Ohio, in 1802. He was a dignified and courtly gentleman, punctilious in dress and in the observance of the amenities of life. Some insight into his character may be gathered from the almost comical portrait drawn by Drake, who met him in the Summer of 1804, and who speaks of him as "a highly accomplished gentleman in a purple silk coat." This costume, better fitted for court than cabin, must have contrasted strangely with the raccoon cap, homespun wammus, and buckskin breeches commonly worn by his associates and patients. He died in 1809.

Joseph Strong was a native of Connecticut (born 1769), a Yale graduate in the arts but not a graduate in medicine. He came West with General Wayne and saw much active service during Wayne's Indian campaign. He returned East in 1795, located in Philadelphia, where he became the friend of Benjamin Rush, and died in 1812. Dr. Strong was a man of much culture, a litterateur, a poet and a high-minded devotee of medicine.

Among the officers stationed at Fort Washington was Ensign Wm. H. Harrison, born in Virginia in 1773, who had attended medical lectures at the Universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania. He entered the army as an officer of the line instead of the medical staff. Drake tells us that Harrison's medical knowledge enabled him frequently to afford relief to those who could not, at the moment, command the services of a physician, and also inspired him with an abiding interest in the progress of the profession. This he successfully displayed more than twenty-five years afterwards, when a member of the Senate of Ohio. The bill for establishing the Commercial Hospital

and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio met with much opposition, against which he exerted himself with his usual, characteristic energy. Harrison afterwards was the first President of the First Board of the Medical College of Ohio. His record as a statesman and as a soldier ("Old Tippecanoe") is part of the history of his country.

The physicians named were the only ones that arrived in Cincinnati before 1800. In the first year of the nineteenth century, the medical profession of the city proper consisted of John Sellman, John Cranmer and William Goforth. Of the latter we have already had occasion to speak in connection with Drake's student days.

Cincinnati, in 1800, was a town of about 750 inhabitants. "North of the Canal," Drake tells us, "and west of Western Row, there was forest, with here and there a cabin and a small clearing, connected with the village by a narrow, winding road. South of where the Commercial Hospital now administers relief annually, to three times as many people as then composed the population of the town, there were half-cleared fields, with broad margins of blackberry vines, and I, with other young persons, frequently gathered that delicious fruit, at the risk of being snake bitten, where the Roman Catholic Cathedral now sends its spire into the lower clouds. Further south, the ancient mound, near Fifth Street, on which General Wayne planted his sentinels seven years before, was overshadowed with trees, which, together with itself, should have been preserved; but its dust, like that of those who then delighted to play on its beautiful slopes, has mingled with the remains of the unknown race, by whom it was erected." Sixth and Vine was a wheat field, Seventh Street was the northern limit of the town. Sixth Street

Fort Washington.

had a few scattering houses; Fifth not many more. Between that and Fourth, there was a public square, now built over. In one corner, the northeast, stood the Court House, with a small market place in front, which nobody attended. In the northwest corner was the jail; in the southwest the village schoolhouse; in the southeast, where a glittering spire tells the stranger that he is approaching our city, stood the humble church of the pioneers, whose bones lie mouldering in the center of the square, then the village cemetery. At the corner of Front and Broadway was Griffen Yeatman's Hotel de Ville, the most pretentious tavern in the town. The only brick house in the town, in 1800, stood at the northwest corner of Main and Fifth Streets. From a line fifty feet north of Third down to the river, and from Broadway to Ludlow Street, the Government had its military post, "Fort Washington," with its bastions and stockades skirted by the long low sheds of the commissaries, quartermasters and military officials. The post-office was located in a wooden shanty on Lawrence Street, all the mail, which arrived once a week in a pair of saddle bags, being handled by the postmaster himself. A single house, built by Dr. Allison, stood where the Lytle House was afterwards erected. Doctor Allison's house, surrounded by a peach orchard and generally known as "Peach Grove," was Doctor Goforth's residence when Drake became his student, in 1800. In 1803 Goforth moved into rooms which had up to that time been occupied by the Commander of Fort Washington. To show that even in those early days Cincinnati was not altogether a backwoods town, but was beginning to develop some of the evil, even if necessary accoutrements of larger towns, the records tell us that the first shrine dedicated to the worship of Venus Vulgivaga was opened in 1799 by Mary Montague. She seems to have counted among her friends some of the high officials of the town, who saw to it that she was not too seriously molested. In this respect times have not changed very materially.

In 1802 a fourth member was added to the profession, John Stites, of New York, born in 1780, who possessed a splendid literary education and had attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania without, however, graduating. He brought with him medicines, books, especially the writings of Rush and of his associates and pupils. Doctor Stites became a partner of Doctor Goforth for about a year, when he removed to Kentucky, where he died of tuberculosis in 1807.

Before the first decade of the Nineteenth Century had been completed, two more physicians arrived in Cincinnati, both from Pennsylvania. John Bradburn, sometimes referred to as Blackburn, (born 1778), came here with a body of militia, which had been called into the field to ward off an expected attack by the Indians. The danger passed within two weeks and Blackburn located in Cincinnati. He came in 1805 and remained four years. He became a scientific farmer in Kentucky in 1809, and returned to Cincinnati in 1825, opening an office on Sycamore Street, above Third Street. He tired of practice after two or three years, and for the rest of his life lived on a

farm in Indiana. He died about 1835. He was one of the most scholarly of the early physicians, although he had no degree in medicine.

Samuel Ramsey (born 1781), arrived in 1808 and became Doctor Allison's partner. We shall refer to him in a subsequent chapter. The first one of the pioneer doctors to die in Cincinnati was Doctor Allison, in 1815. He was followed one year later by Doctor Goforth.

CHAPTER IV.

DRAKE AS A PHYSICIAN AND PUBLIC MAN.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again!
Shakespeare.

DRAKE began his career as a citizen of Cincinnati by giving the community his bond of good faith. He took unto himself a wife. The bride of his youth was Miss Harriet Sisson, niece of Col. Jared Mansfield, Surveyor-General of the United States, residing in Cincinnati. Colonel Mansfield had been a professor at West Point and was a scholarly

LUDLOW MANSION.

man, whose scientific attainments had been recognized by the United States Government in the form of the above mentional official position. He resided in the house which Col. Israel Ludlow had built, the place being generally known as Ludlow's Station (adjoining the present Spring Grove Cemetery). The house of Colonel Mansfield is shown in the accompanying illustration.

It was known as Ludlow Mansion. This historic house was torn down in 1891, to make room for improvements of various kinds. A few days before the work of destruction was begun, Dr. H. W. Felter, of Cincinnati, had the old house photographed. The accompanying illustration was made from the photograph in Dr. Felter's possession, probably the only picture of the house extant.

Colonel Mansfield loved the society of bright and refined young people, and always kept an open house. Among the young men that called at the house was Daniel Drake. He met Miss Sisson, the Colonel's niece, a naive, warm-hearted and physically attractive child of Nature, and felt strongly drawn to her. Was she beautiful? This is what Drake said of her when, in 1832, six years after the hand of death had made him a sorrowing widower, he thought back over the early days of courtship:

Her modest eye of hazel hue
Disclosed, e'en to the passing view,
Truth, firmness, feeling, innocence,
Bright thoughts and deep intelligence.
Her soul was pure as Winter's snow,
And warm as Summer's sunniest glow.

When moving through the mingled crowd,
Her lofty bearing spoke her proud,
But when her kindling spirit breathed
On those she loved, on those who grieved,
Joy felt the quickened pulses leap
And sorrow e'en forgot to weep.

The shady lanes that led down to the lofty sycamores on the banks of Mill Creek did the rest. Dr. and Mrs. Drake went to housekeeping in the Fall of 1807 in a two-story frame house on the east side of Sycamore Street, between Third and Fourth Streets. Drake had built up a practice of respectable proportions which was becoming more extensive all the time. The world smiled upon him. The little home, in which he and his Harriet lived, was a paradise of happiness. The young wife, possessed of much feminine tact and an instinctive estimation of her husband's brilliant gifts, was a splendid helpmate and companion for him. Their tastes were congenial, and made doubly so by the strongest kind of devotion to each other. They were lovers, even more ardent after than before their marriage. Together they wandered along the banks of the Little Miami or through the woodland that skirted the northern parts of the city (the present suburbs of Avondale and Walnut Hills), whenever there was an opportunity to enjoy a surcease from the drudgery of practice. He indulged his love of Nature to the fullest extent. Everywhere he found objects of interest that furnished new food for reflection and investigation. The topography of the country, its meteorological and climatic conditions, its plant life and geological forma-

tions were carefully noted and studied. In 1810 Drake published a booklet setting forth the results of his observations, under the title of "Notices of Cincinnati, its Topography, Climate and Diseases." He continued to study and observe, and, after five years, brought out that remarkable book about Cincinnati, which by many is considered the greatest achievement of his life. He was at that time thirty years of age. The full name of this book was "Natural and Statistical View or Picture of Cincinnati and the Miami Country, illustrated by maps. With an appendix containing observations on the late earthquakes, the *aurora borealis* and southwest wind." It was the first book written by a Cincinnatian, and even today impresses one as a marvel of originality and thoroughness. Strangely enough, the people of Cincinnati did not seem to realize that a prophet had arisen among them. Many shrugged their shoulders and a few of Drake's colleagues even ridiculed the book and its author. The worm of envy seems to have gnawed as busily at the hearts of some physicians at that time as it does to-day. I can understand the application of a law of compensation in the active rivalry of men who try to outdo each other in physical or mental achievements. I have, however, never been able to see Nature's positive, or even negative, intentions in the activity of the small mind that hates the superior mind for no reason in the world except because of its superiority. It seems like a satire on the eternal fitness of things, that the small mind is nowhere as busy in its activity, and numerically as strongly represented as in the professions, including medicine. This is strange because the professional ideal in medicine should be altruism, pure and simple.

Drake's "Picture of Cincinnati" excited a great deal of interest in the East, and even on the Continent of Europe, where parts of the book were translated for the benefit of people who contemplated emigrating to America. The book was a tremendously effective advertisement for Cincinnati, and Drake became a famous author through it. It is a duodecimo volume of 250 pages and is dedicated "with sentiments of true and respectful attachment" to Colonel Mansfield. In view of the fact that this remarkable work was written by the foremost physician and most illustrious citizen Cincinnati has ever produced, it should always be a source of pride and inspiration to the members of our profession. A synopsis of Drake's "Picture of Cincinnati" should be properly included in any book that attempts to record the achievements and labors of the profession of Cincinnati.

Drake's "Picture of Cincinnati" contains seven chapters and an appendix.

In the *first* chapter Drake gives the geography of the Ohio River, and of the State of Ohio, particularly of its southwestern portion, a historical account of the discovery and settlement of the Western country, a discussion of the question of jurisdiction and right of soil, statistical tables of the population of the Western States, with special reference to Ohio; a description, geographic and statistical, of the Little Miami River, the counties in the

Miami Country, (Hamilton, Clermont, Warren, Butler, Preble, Montgomery, Green, Clinton, Champaign, Miami, and Darke), a record of land titles granted by the United States Government; prices of land, and an account of the agricultural possibilities of the land (farm products of all kinds). A short account of the neighboring country (Indiana territory and adjoining parts of Kentucky) close the first chapter.

In the *second* chapter, Drake takes up questions of physical topography of Cincinnati and surrounding country, position, aspect and elevation of the soil, the geology of Southwestern Ohio, its botany with complete tables of genera and species of trees and shrubs. He gives a complete list of plants useful in medicine and the arts, giving scientific and popular names, the officinal value and classification of the different plants, a calendar of the Flora with dates of budding, blooming and ripening of fruit-bearing trees and shrubs. In his discussion of the climate he gives details and comparative tables of the temperature, the winds, the weather, the storms, and concludes the chapter with an exhaustive study of the meteorological differences between the interior and the Atlantic States.

In the *third* chapter Drake discusses what he calls the civil topography of Cincinnati, giving an account of the early owners of the land, the plan of the city, the value of property, the gradation and draining of streets, a description of the principal buildings, an account of the facilities for fire protection, of sources of water supply, fuel, markets, manufactures, commerce, vessels, exports, imports, banks, newspapers, public utilities and edifices, schools, including the "Cincinnati University," incorporated 1806, consisting of one building which a storm destroyed in 1809, libraries, churches and religious institutions, Masonic lodge, and the state of society in general.

In the *fourth* chapter Drake dilates upon the political topography of the Miami Country, its population, historically and racially considered. He discusses the organization of the militia, the means and provisions for supporting the poor, the organization of the municipal government, administrative and judicial.

The *fifth* chapter is given to the consideration of medical questions, the prevailing diseases, their courses, the location and character of mineral springs near Cincinnati.

In the *sixth* chapter Drake gives an absorbingly interesting account of the antiquities of southwestern Ohio, relics of prehistoric times, mounds, excavations, description of a mound at Third and Main Streets and its contents, an account of archæologic findings.

In the *seventh* chapter Drake discusses the possibilities of the future, the improvements to be made, bridges, roads and canals. A prophecy concerning the future greatness of Cincinnati and proofs supporting the claims conclude this chapter.

The *appendix* contains a chronological table and accurate description of various earthquakes that visited Cincinnati, notably the one that happened

December 16, 1811. Following the description Drake gives a scientific explanation of the ascertainable physical conditions that are connected with the occurrence of earthquakes. In conclusion, Drake discusses the physics and the meteorological problems of *aurora borealis* and the southwest wind.

The amount of information contained in the "Picture of Cincinnati" is simply stupendous. It is a monument of Drake's indefatigable zeal and systematic thoroughness. The "Picture of Cincinnati" has become a very rare book. It is to be hoped that some enterprising and patriotic publisher, or perhaps the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio will cause this splendid product of Drake's genius to be reprinted for the benefit of the many who are interested in the early history of our city and the Western country generally. Time and experience will develop in the hearts of the American people that sense of reverential retrospection that strikes the American traveler in Europe with such force. The record of the past is the soil upon which patriotism grows. We should teach the younger generation to have respect for and love the achievements of the distant past. After all, it is the morality of the past that gives us the ethics of the present.

"Die Weltgeschichte ist das Weltgericht."

The year 1809 was one of trials and sorrows for Drake and his devoted wife. Drake suffered an attack of what must have been pneumonia, and barely escaped with his life. Dr. Richard Allison attended him, and, in keeping with the medical practice of the day, bled him very liberally. This was in the early part of the year. Shortly before he had taken sick, a little daughter put in an appearance at the Drake home. The little one was about one year old when she had an attack of croup and died suddenly. Drake, for the first time in his life, experienced the meaning of intense sorrow. His reference to the little one's death in a letter to his father is pathetic in the extreme. To forget his grief, he spent much time under the canopy of heaven, accompanied by her, whom he calls "the sweetest and most affectionate of wives, and the most tender and now the most desolate of mothers." Drake worked hard on his "Picture of Cincinnati," which finally appeared in 1815. It was the means of lulling his aching heart to sleep, and incidently laid the foundation to his future greatness.

Mansfield, in his biographical sketch of Drake, refers to a case of nervous (typhoid?) fever, in which Drake, in 1812, employed applications of cold water and cured his patient. Drake had become acquainted with the writings of Hufeland, author of the once famous "Macrobiotik," who was a great hydro-therapeutist. Drake's case was a very severe one, and an old practitioner was called to see the case with Drake in consultation. He approved of the cold water applications, but suggested to discontinue them, because they were not generally accepted by the profession, and might, in the event of the patient's death, occasion much adverse criticism. Drake continued them in spite of the old doctor's well-meant advice, and had the satisfac-

tion of restoring his patient. The incident throws a characteristic light on Drake's temperament. Drake was not a moral coward. He cared nothing about the opinions of people, as long as his mind was satisfied and his conscience easy. How much purer the moral atmosphere of our profession would be, if moral courage were not such a rarity. The average man will bow to custom, tradition, convention or to the opinions of those in authority. This holds good in social matters, in professional affairs and even in questions of science. It is, indeed, strange that in a profession whose *raison d'etre* is truth itself, there should be even one who is afraid of the truth.

THE FIRST SODA FOUNTAIN (1816)

Drake, about the time when his "Picture of Cincinnati" was published, was a very much occupied man. In addition to his practice, he was busily engaged in his studies and in various enterprises of a commercial character. He had saved quite a little money and invested a part of it in a house which he was building on Third Street, near the corner of Ludlow Street, on the site of the building still known as the Drake House. The latter is on the lower side of Third Street, the second house from the southwest corner of Ludlow and Third Streets. Further west from the present Drake House, is the Mansfield House, built in 1827 by Colonel Mansfield, uncle of Mrs. Drake.

In 1813 Drake became the owner of a drug store on Main Street, between Second and Third Streets, which he conducted with the assistance of his brother Benjamin. It was principally a drug store, but soon became a gen-

eral store, where even hardware and groceries were sold. In this store, Drake, after his return from Philadelphia (1816), fitted up what might be properly considered the first soda fountain in Cincinnati. He purchased the apparatus in Philadelphia and introduced soda water as a beverage to the people of Cincinnati. The accompanying illustration shows the first soda fountain in Cincinnati. It is reproduced from an old wood-cut.

Intellectual and artistic pursuits of various kinds had at that time many ardent devotees in the rapidly developing community. With all these various enterprises Dr. Drake was prominently identified. In some of them he was the central figure and moving spirit. In 1815 the Lancaster Seminary was incorporated, and Drake became one of the trustees. It derived its name from Joseph Lancaster, a Scotchman, who originated a peculiar educational system known as the Lancasterian method of teaching. The principle of the system was the training of the younger pupils by placing them under the instruction of the more advanced students, who thus became the teachers of the younger pupils. Drake took a great interest in and devoted much time to the new institution. In a few years it grew into the so-called Cincinnati College, whose medical department, organized by Drake in 1835, had the most brilliant faculty that has ever been assembled in the West. Of this we shall have occasion to speak later on. It may be of interest to know that the first Episcopal Church in Cincinnati was founded at Drake's instigation. He called a meeting of prominent Episcopalians at his house and organized a building committee.

Drake devoted much time and labor to the organization of a Library Society, by means of which he hoped to lay the foundation of a Public Library. For educational purposes he started a Debating Society and also a School of Literature and Art, in which he was assisted by the very best talent and most prominent people of the town. It is remarkable how much Drake accomplished at this time. He did it by ceaseless toil and careful systematization of labor. Not every man who works hard accomplishes much. Energy is often wasted by a lack of system. It was the careful division of his time that enabled Drake to do two men's work, and yet find time to meet unexpected requirements.

In anticipation of a long-cherished desire to go to Philadelphia and graduate in approved fashion, he had trained his brother Benjamin in the management of his commercial affairs, and had induced his parents to take up their permanent abode in Cincinnati. In October, 1815, Dr. and Mrs. Drake set out for Philadelphia, leaving their two children in the care of the grandparents. The Winter at Philadelphia put Drake's endurance to a severe test. Mrs. Drake was ill most of the time, and one of the children that had been left at home, died suddenly. Amid severe mental anguish and the hardest kind of work he spent the Winter, and finally received the coveted diploma. He resumed his practice in Cincinnati in May, 1816.

The following year witnessed the beginning of a financial stringency that caused much hardship and depression in all parts of the country. Drake became involved in a most disastrous manner. His store on Main Street passed out of his hands, and was managed by his father and brother, under the firm name of Isaac Drake & Co. He had to save every penny in order not to lose the house which he had started to build as a home for himself and his little family. For economic reasons he moved into an old-fashioned log cabin situated on the slope of the northern hills. The location of this cabin was near the present Milton Street, between Broadway and Sycamore. It was a typical country home, away from the noise and excitement of the town, which at that time extended northward not farther than the present Eighth Street. Drake called his country home semi-ironically "Mount Poverty."

In 1817 a new epoch started in the life of Daniel Drake. He was only thirty-two years of age. The people of Cincinnati respected him on account of his great energy and learning. He was a successful practitioner, enjoying a practice that yielded him an annual income of approximately seven thousand dollars. His "Picture of Cincinnati" had made him famous throughout the country. The second chapter of it, containing a thoroughly learned account of the medical botany of the Miami Country, had attracted universal attention among the profession. It was this reputation as a medical botanist that opened up new paths of labor for him, and made it possible for him to begin that career which was so admirably adapted to his peculiar temperament, the career of a medical teacher.

It seems appropriate in connection with Doctor Drake's services to the community as a progressive and public-spirited citizen, to point to the part he took in designing and executing various public improvements. The canal system of the Middle West was suggested and outlined by him in his "Picture of Cincinnati." He traced canal routes from Lake Erie to the Allegheny River, between the Maumee and Great Miami, between the Chicago and Illinois Rivers, between the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, between the Cuyahoga and Muskingum Rivers, from the Great Miami to Cincinnati, from Maumee Bay to Cincinnati. Many of these routes were projected by 1825, when the introduction of the steam car revealed new possibilities in the interests of civilization. Again, it was Drake whose fertile brain evolved the plan of connecting Cincinnati and Charleston, the Middle West and the South, by a direct line of railroad. While his plans fell through at the time, mainly on account of the attitude of the Kentucky Legislature, it can not be denied that he gave the first impetus to the building of the Southern Railway.

Drake was interested in all questions pertaining to the good of his fellowman, his home town, the State. In 1851, when the slavery problem was already worrying the people of the North, or, for that matter, patriotic Americans everywhere, he published a number of letters which were addressed to the distinguished Dr. John Collins Warren, of Boston, who had

presided over a meeting held in Boston, at which the slavery question was discussed in a patriotic and unbiased way. When Drake read about this meeting, he was deeply moved. No truer patriot ever breathed than he; no American ever lived whose heart was so full of love for his country than Drake's. To his country's interest he subordinated all minor considerations of self and party. No one knew the West and South like Drake, who had traversed both in all directions for years in the preparation of his monumental work on the Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America. Every student of American history should read Drake's letters on slavery, published in the *National Intelligencer,* April 3, 5 and 7, 1851. These letters alone prove that Drake had the brain and the heart of the true statesman. He was fair, unbiased, ready to yield a lesser point in establishing a greater principle, not a Yankee, not a rebel, but a level-headed, big-hearted American.

It is refreshing and inspiring to ponder over the character of this remarkable man. He was original, resourceful, full of energy, thoroughly fearless and at all times ready to stand up and fight for what he considered right. These traits gained for him the doubtful reputation of being "meddlesome" and "quarrelsome." He was not meddlesome, but full of fiery initiative in the interests of the public and professional weal. He was not quarrelsome, but a courageous champion of his ideals. He was not afraid to tell the truth, to expose what should be held up to public view, to beard the lion in his den. Such men are never popular with the conventional mollycoddles of public and professional life. In Drake's time, and today, the words of Robert Burns have had and have their significance:

> *There's none ever feared that the truth should be heard*
> *But him whom the truth would indite.*

CHAPTER V.

DRAKE AS A MEDICAL TEACHER.

THE man who was instrumental in starting Drake in his career as a medical teacher, was Benjamin W. Dudley, the distinguished surgeon of Lexington, Kentucky, whose record as a lithotomist forms an interesting chapter in the history of American surgery. Dudley had succeeded in establishing a medical school in Lexington, Ky., as a part of Transylvania University, at that time a flourishing literary institution in Lexington, and was looking around for suitable material to make up a faculty. He thought of Drake in connection with the chair of materia medica, and early in 1817 invited him to become a professor in the Medical Department of Transylvania University. The offer pleased Drake, who, after mature deliberation, accepted it, and in the Fall of 1817 moved to Lexington to assume charge of his new post, leaving his office in Cincinnati in charge of Dr. Coleman Rogers. Thus he became one of the five members of the first faculty of the first medical school in the West.

The history of medical education in the West begins with the founding of the Transylvania School. Lexington had acquired the proud title of "Athens of the West" in the early part of the last century. The town was wide-awake, had a progressive and prosperous population of over six thousand souls in 1815, two thousand less than Cincinnati, and aspired to become the metropolis of the West. Its medical school, during the third and fourth decades of the nineteenth century, was largely attended and ranked with the six leading medical schools in the United States. In its palmy days it far outclassed all the Western schools.

Drake, zealous, ambitious and scrupulously conscientious, made an excellent impression as a medical teacher in Lexington. Yet, at the end of the session, he decided to return to Cincinnati, and resigned his post. The session must have been too strenuous for him. There were differences of opinion among the professors, and the monotony of teaching was repeatedly interrupted by fisticuff engagements and even a shooting affray, in none of which Drake, however, was one of the principals.* He managed to keep out of trouble, which, considering the fiery temper of Dudley who was a fighting Southerner, of the revolutionary type, was by no means very easy. Yet Drake, who had his family with him, spent a very agreeable winter in

*The story that Drake was challenged to a duel by Dudley and that, at the critical moment, Drake refused to fight and Richardson took his place, was invented by Alban Goldsmith, Drake's bitter enemy. It is true that Richardson in the duel was shot in the thigh and would have bled to death if Dudley, his antagonist, had not at once ligated his femoral artery. Richardson and Dudley afterward were good friends. Drake, however, had nothing to do with the affair mentioned.

Lexington. His health had improved materially. Why he resigned is not very clear. He must have been impressed with the fact that Lexington had no future as a medical center, compared to Cincinnati. In May, 1818, he was back in his old home.

The lion had tasted blood. Drake had experienced the sensation of teaching and lecturing. The idea of continuing this work in Cincinnati pursued him night and day. That he thought of giving young men a chance to study under him, and in this way qualify themselves for the practice of medicine, appears from the advertisement which was printed in the *Western Spy,* July 9, 1817, three months before Drake moved to Lexington. In 1817 he shared offices with Dr. Coleman Rogers, and the following card was published:

"Drs. Drake and Rogers having connected themselves in the practice of the various branches of their profession, including operative surgery, may be consulted by persons, either from town or country, at their residence, on Ludlow and Fifth Streets, or at their common shop, lately occupied by the former. The arrangements they have made for the accommodation and instruction of medical students will enable them to receive any number that may apply."

After Drake's return from Lexington a systematic course of instruction for medical students was planned by Drake and Rogers. They interested the Rev. Elijah Slack, president of the Lancaster School, in their plan, and issued the following card in the public prints:

"The undersigned beg leave to inform those young men of the Western Country, who are desirous of studying medicine, that they have made the following preparations and arrangements for the instruction of private students:

1—They have collected an extensive medical, surgical, and philosophical library, which includes all the journals of medicine and the physical sciences hitherto published or now issuing in the United States, with some of the principal magazines of Europe.

2—Doctor Drake will, every Spring and Summer, deliver a course of lectures on botany; and every Winter another on materia medica and the practice of physic; the latter course to be preceded by a series of lectures on physiology, and illustrated with specimens of our native medicines.

3—Doctor Rogers will in the Winter season deliver a course on the principles and practice of surgery, illustrated with operations and anatomical demonstrations.

4—Doctor Slack will, during the same session, deliver a course on theoretical and practical chemistry, embracing pharmacy and the analysis of animal and vegetable substances.

5—Doctors Rogers and Drake will in conjunction deliver annually a series of demonstrative obstetrical lectures.

6—They will be able to afford to all who study with them frequent opportunities of seeing clinical practice, both in physic and surgery. The price of tuition, including all the lectures, will be fifty dollars a year. Should any young gentlemen wish to attend the lectures without becoming private pupils, they will be admitted to all courses for forty dollars."

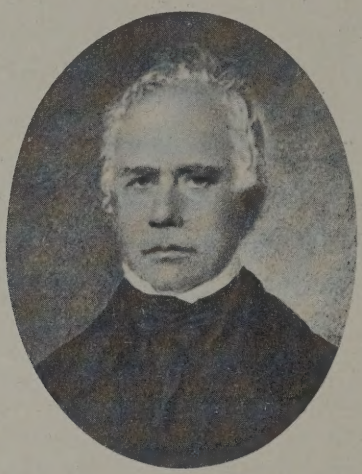
D. DRAKE, M. D.
C. ROGERS, M. D.
E. SLACK, A. M.

May 27, 1818.

On November 10, 1818, the first lecture was delivered. The session closed March 10, 1819. Things evidently did not suit Drake, because on April 17, 1819, he announced that "he had dissolved his partnership, but would continue the practice of physic, surgery, etc., that he was prepared to receive any number of students and would instruct them in all branches of the profession."

From the foregoing it is plain that Daniel Drake, Coleman Rogers and Rev. Elijah Slack were the first medical teachers in Cincinnati.

Coleman Rogers was a Virginian by birth, having been born in Culpepper County of that State, March 6, 1781. The boy was about six years old when his father settled at Bryant's Station, Fayette County, Kentucky, a few miles from Lexington. Mr. Rogers, Sr., had eleven boys and one girl. Coleman



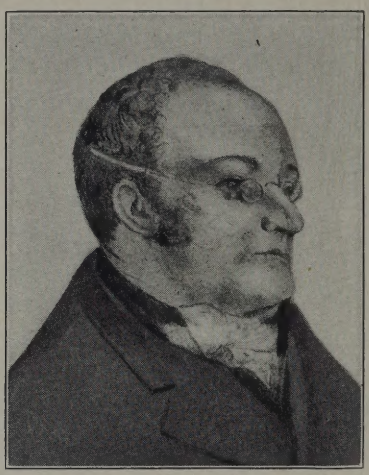
COLEMAN ROGERS

was the seventh among the boys, and in his mature years accounted the smallest one in the family. He weighed nearly 200 pounds and was six feet and two inches tall. In his childhood he was puny and ill-nourished and was not expected to live. He got his meager early education at a country school. In 1802 he went to Lexington to become the apprentice of Dr. Samuel Brown, and remained there one year, when he made up his mind to go to Philadelphia and take a regular course in medicine. He rode to Philadelphia on horseback in twenty-three days. He became the pupil of Dr. Charles Caldwell, then a rising physician in the eastern metropolis, and some years subsequently a distinguished member of the medical faculty in Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. Rogers attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and remained in Philadelphia for eighteen months. He was too poor to be able to pay the expenses incidental to graduation, and left for his Kentucky home without the coveted diploma. He practiced at Danville, Ky., entering into a partnership with Ephraim MacDowell, who was already enjoying a vast reputation as an accomplished surgeon. In

1810 Rogers returned to Fayette County and remained there until 1816, when he went to Philadelphia for the second time and finally took his degree. About this time Benjamin W. Dudley was organizing the Medical Department of Transylvania University, and wanted Rogers to be the Professor of Anatomy. Rogers did not accept the offered position, but moved to Cincinnati, where he became the partner of Daniel Drake. He was to be vice-president of the Medical College of Ohio and professor of surgery. He could not, however, agree with Drake. His erstwhile preceptor, Samuel Brown, was to be a member of the faculty, but likewise declined to take any part. In 1821 Rogers moved to Newport, Ky. After two years he left for Louisville, where he remained for the rest of his life. He was surgeon to the Marine Hospital, and, in 1832, in conjunction with Alban G. Smith, afterwards professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and Harrison Powell, founded the Louisville Medical Institute. When the school, in 1837, was reorganized, he dropped out entirely. Coleman Rogers was an accomplished surgeon and able anatomist. He was very successful in practice, leaving quite a large estate to his numerous children. He died in 1855, at the age of seventy-four years. Strangely enough, in 1819 he refused to be a professor in the institution which Drake founded, while the latter, in 1839, became a professor in the medical school which Rogers helped to organize. Rogers was four years older than Drake, took his degree at Philadelphia about the time Drake graduated there, and died three years later than Drake. He was a handsome and very stately and reserved gentleman, quite the opposite in temperament to the mercurial Drake.

The third one in the trinity of medical teachers in 1818 was Elijah Slack, not a physician, but a Presbyterian minister, who was well versed in chemistry and was fond of teaching. He was a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where he was born November 6, 1784. In 1810 he graduated at Princeton, took charge of an academy at Trenton, N. J., and eventually became professor of the natural sciences in Princeton College. For a number of years he was vice-president of this institution. In 1817 he took charge of the newly-founded Lancaster Seminary in Cincinnati, and in 1820, when it was merged into the Cincinnati College, became president of the latter institution. He joined Drake and Rogers in their first course of lectures, and became professor of chemistry when the Medical College of Ohio was founded. During the first decade of its existence he was very much in evidence in the affairs of the college, as we shall have occasion to observe. He was given credit for being an honest, painstaking man, whose character was above reproach. He was inclined to be meddlesome, which is said to be a trait not infrequently found in gentlemen who wear the cloth. In person he was short and dumpy. "In his lectures and demonstrations he was scrupulously conscientious, but owing to his pedantic, deliberate and tiresome way of proceeding, did not appear to advantage in either the lecture room or the laboratory. He was too diffuse in his lectures, and his attempts to clear

often obscured the subject. He was lacking in dexterity, and, for this reason, his experiments often failed." He had absolutely no sense of humor and through his awkwardness was constantly causing hilarity which, of course, he could not account for. In those days a pig's bladder occupied a prominent place in a chemist's outfit, taking the place of the modern rubber



ELIJAH SLACK.

bag, gas tank and receptacle for various purposes. On one occasion he was lecturing before a mixed class of ladies and gentlemen and endeavored to show the chemical composition of water. Reaching out for the pig's bladder, which was to serve as the receptacle, he remarked: "I shall now fill my bladder and proceed to make water." This remark threw the assembly into hysterics. Mr. Slack could not account for the commotion.

In spite of all his peculiarities, Mr. Slack was a very useful man. He possessed a splendid general education and was a teacher by profession. Being a Presbyterian minister, he commanded the respect and confidence of some of the foremost people in the town. In his own way he was progressive and even enthusiastic in acquitting himself of the duties of his chair. He had a very creditable laboratory, and was always on the alert for new things in the chemical line. He was public-spirited and became one of the founders of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. He served as the first president of the Cincinnati Medical Society, which was organized in 1819. He remained with the Medical College of Ohio for eleven years. In 1837 he moved to Brownsville, Tenn., and opened a high school for girls, which he successfully conducted until 1844, when he returned to Cincinnati. He taught private classes, embracing chemistry, physics and other natural sciences in his curriculum. When the Ohio College of Dental Surgery was founded, Slack was appointed professor of chemistry. In 1851, when the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery was organized by Drs. A. H. Baker and B. S. Lawson, Mr. Slack, then a venerable septuagenarian with a wealth of flowing white

hair, appeared again before a medical class as a lecturer on chemistry. He died in Cincinnati, May 29, 1866. The name of Slack Street perpetuates the memory of this pioneer teacher. While he was connected with the Ohio College, he evinced a considerable degree of medico-political talent. He could always be found with the winning side, which ordinarily meant that he was opposed to Drake.

The year 1818 was a memorable one in the history of American medicine. During that year one of the most distinguished American physicians died (Caspar Wistar, the famous anatomist of the University of Pennsylvania, born 1761), while another great American physician was born (Henry Jacob Bigelow, "autocrat of New England surgery," famous son of a distinguished father). Drake devoted the greater part of the year 1818 to paving the way for the establishment of the Medical College of Ohio. The people of Cincinnati, then a growing town of 10,000 inhabitants, were rather favorable to the project. The physicians of the town did not take very kindly to Drake's scheme. Some of them feared the competition of the young doctors which the new institution might turn out. Others were jealous of Drake, who, while only thirty-three years of age, was by far the most prominent medical man in the community. Intrigues of various kinds were resorted to, to frustrate the establishment of the college. Drake, hopeful and undismayed, personally appealed to the Ohio Legislature, and asked for the passage of a law authorizing the establishment of a medical college in Cincinnati. On January 19, 1819, the Legislature passed an Act (Ohio Laws, Vol. 17, p. 37), the wording of which was as follows:

WHEREAS, society at large is deeply interested in the promotion of medical and surgical knowledge; and, whereas, the students of medicine in the State of Ohio are so distant from any well regulated college as to labour under serious disadvantages in the prosecution of their studies; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be is enacted,* by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that there shall be established, in Cincinnati, a college for instruction in physic, surgery, and the auxiliary sciences, under the style and title of "THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO."

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted,* that Samuel Brown, Coleman Rogers, Elijah Slack, and Daniel Drake, with their associates and successors, shall constitute the faculty of professors of said college, and, as such, are hereby created and declared the body corporate and politic, in perpetual succession, with full power to acquire, hold and convey property for the endowment of said college, contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plea and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all courts and places, and in all matters whatsoever; provided, that no part of the estate, either real or personal, which said incorporation may at any time hold, shall be employed for any other purposes than those for which it is constituted. And, provided also, that the revenues arising from the property, which the said incorporation shall be entitled to hold, shall never exceed the sum of five thousand dollars per annum.

SECTION 3. *Be it further enacted,* that the faculty of said college may devise and keep a common seal, which may be altered and renewed at pleasure.

SECTION 4. *Be it further enacted,* that the officers of said college shall be a president, vice-president, register and treasurer, who shall be elected by the professors out of

their own body, once in two years, at such times, and in such manner, as they may appoint; which officers shall hold their places until their successors are chosen.

SECTION 5. *Be it further enacted,* that two-thirds of the members of the faculty of said college shall constitute a quorum for every kind of business, and, when thus assembled, shall have full power and authority to make, ordain and resolve all by-laws, rules and resolutions, which they may deem necessary for the good government and well being of said college; and the same when deemed expedient, to alter, change, revoke or annul, provided they be consistent with the laws of this State and the United States; also to establish such additional offices and appoint such officers and servants as they may think requisite for the interest of said college; also to create, alter or abolish all such professorships, and appoint or dismiss all such professors and lecturers, as they may see proper, which professors or lecturers, when thus dismissed, shall cease to be members of the corporation; provided, that no professorship shall be created or abolished, nor any professor or lecturer be elected or dismissed, without the concurrence of three-fourths of the whole faculty.

SECTION 6. *Be it further enacted,* that the faculty of such college shall have power, and are hereby authorized to confer the degree of medicine, and grant diplomas for the same under the seal of the corporation.

SECTION 7. *Be it further enacted,* that, until the faculty of said college shall direct it otherwise, there shall be established the following professorships: first, a professorship of the institutes and practice of medicine; second, a professorship of anatomy; third, a professorship of surgery; fourth, a professorship of materia medica; fifth, a professorship of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children; sixth, a professorship of chemistry and pharmacy.

SECTION 8. *Be it further enacted,* that, until the faculty of said college shall make a different arrangement, the following persons shall be and are hereby appointed professors, viz: Daniel Drake, Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine; Samuel Brown, Professor of Anatomy; Coleman Rogers, Professor of Surgery; Elijah Slack, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, and, until the said faculty shall hold an election for officers, the following are hereby appointed, to-wit: Daniel Drake, President; Coleman Rogers, Vice-President, and Elijah Slack, Register and Treasurer.

SECTION 9. *And be it further enacted,* that this law shall be subject to such alterations and amendments as any future legislature may think proper.

Under the terms of this Act, Dr. Drake was elected President, Dr. Coleman Rogers Vice-President, and Rev. Elijah Slack Registrar and Treasurer. Dr. Samuel Brown refused to have anything to do with the institution. Samuel Brown was a Kentuckian and the oldest member of the faculty. He was a well-posted man who had made a splendid record as a medical student in Edinburgh, where he had spent a few years under the preceptorship of the famous John Bell. Brown was the chum and bosom friend of Ephraim McDowell, who was his roommate in Edinburgh. Brown afterward, as a member of the faculty of Transylvania University, became one of the most distinguished teachers of medicine in the West. His brother was the well known James Brown, who so ably represented our country in France.

Coleman Rogers likewise declined to serve on the faculty. These were the difficulties that retarded the opening of the school. The first regular course was to begin in the Fall of 1819, but had to be postponed. December 30, 1819, an amendatory Act was passed by the Legislature, at the instance of

Dr. Drake, making the creation and abolishment of a professorship and the election or dismissal of a lecturer dependent on a two-thirds vote of the faculty. The meaning of this amendatory act becomes apparent in the minutes of the first meeting of the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, held January 14, 1820. The minutes of this meeting, as recorded in the official record book, which is still extant, read as follows:

CINCINNATI, January 14, 1820.

A meeting was held of the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio. Present: Daniel Drake, President, and Elijah Slack, Registrar.

The president exhibited a letter from Dr. Samuel Brown, who was appointed professor of anatomy in the law incorporating the college, stating that he would not accept the appointment.

He also produced several letters from Dr. Samuel Brown and others, calculated to show the intrigue and duplicity with which he had acted towards the college, together with a statement of the causes which have hitherto protracted its organization, which were ordered to be filed.

He likewise exhibited an attested statement of the conduct and declarations of Dr. Coleman Rogers, the professor of surgery, in relation to Dr. Samuel Brown, by which it appears that Dr. Rogers approved of the course pursued by Dr. Brown towards the college. Whereupon, it was resolved that the said Dr. Rogers had acted with defection to the institution and is unworthy of a professorship in it, and that he be dismissed from it.

The president also laid before the faculty several recommendatory papers in favor of Benjamin S. Bohrer, M. D., whereupon he was elected professor of materia medica.

He also laid before the faculty a letter from the Secretary of the New York Medical Society received in the month of September last, inviting this college to send a delegate to Lexington in the ensuing October to meet other delegates and form a Western convention on the subject of a National Pharmacopœia, whereupon it was resolved that the professor of materia medica be authorized and requested to represent this institution in the National Convention now sitting in Washington City on the subject expressed, and that a commission of appointment be forwarded to him. Adjourned.

ELIJAH SLACK, *Registrar.*

This meeting, held before there was even a college in existence, was the beginning of what John P. Foote, for many years a trustee of the college, calls the "Thirty Years' War." (See Foote's "Schools of Cincinnati," 1850.) One week after this meeting, on January 22, 1820, the first public hospital in Cincinnati was created by an act of the Legislature, its official name being "Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum for the State of Ohio." Drake saw the necessity of a hospital for clinical instruction and was the prime mover in its establishment.

There were two more meetings in 1820, one on August 19, the other November 1. The vacant chairs were filled and sundry business was transacted. I propose to discuss the happenings of that first year in the life of the College Militant, and, for that matter, the latter's subsequent career, under a separate head, and must confine myself at present to the part which

the father of the young institution played or was made to play. His very soul was afire with the idea of giving Cincinnati a great school of medical learning. His whole life from now on was a constant vivid *delusion.* This is what he, in after years, called his insatiable ambition to teach and to be at the head of a great medical school. It was the one consuming passion of his life, or rather it was the one passion that consumed his life. If we are to believe S. D. Gross, Drake might have lived fifteen years longer if that delusion had not taken possession of and destroyed his very being in one lifelong conflagration.

The opening of the first session, November 1, 1820, saw a class of twenty-four students assembled at No. 91 Main Street, where Isaac Drake & Co. conducted a general store. The second floor of the building was reserved for the college. Here Daniel Drake delivered his lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. On Wednesday, April 4, 1821, at 10 A. M., a class of seven graduated. At the public commencement, held in the hall of the Cincinnati College, on Walnut Street, Dr. Drake delivered the following valedictory, which I beg to reproduce from the original manuscript:

YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS—

You have this moment received the highest honors which the Medical College of Ohio can confer. It is the duty of him who has the happiness to be the organ of the institution on this interesting occasion, to address you publicly before our official connection is dissolved. In proceeding to do this, it would be conformable to custom to expatiate on the means which you should employ to cherish the germs of professional knowledge which have been implanted during your pupilage, and ripen them into future fame and usefulness. I feel myself, however, irresistibly attracted from this natural and beaten track. It is your fortune to receive the first honors which our school has ever awarded, and you now appear before this respectable assembly of citizens of Ohio, as the first fruits of her medical college—the earliest return made by the institution to that society from which its legal existence was derived. An event so new and momentous must excite in the minds of pupils, professors and spectators, associations of ideas, which it would be unholy in me to dissever; and for the few moments allotted to this address I shall follow them wheresoever they may lead me.

On the necessity of having well-educated and skillful physicians, there can, among an intelligent people, be no diversity of opinion. With respect to the necessity of instituting an additional school for medical instruction, a difference of opinion might occur. Had any contrariety of this kind existed among the people of Ohio before the establishment of her medical college, the consummation of its first session in the ceremonies which we are now assembled to perform must completely remove them. That five of you have been for many years her practitioners, that you have seized the earliest opportunity of enrolling yourselves as pupils of her school; and that you have prosecuted your studies with a zeal and emulation which indicate the measure to have been deferred only from the want of a domestic institution, are facts equally impressive and conclusive. If such of *you* gentlemen, as have attained the meridian of life, considered it necessary thus to renew and extend your collegiate studies, how great must be the number in Ohio and the other Western States, who will be emulous of your example. A medical college at an eligible point in the West, was required then, as well for the benefit of a part of the existing practitioners, as for the education of young gentlemen to succeed

them. It was this inducement which led, in 1818, when the Western Country was destitute of such an institution, to the projection of the Medical College of Ohio.

But can Ohio, and those sister States which will contribute pupils, support a school for medical instruction at this early period? I refer, gentlemen, to yourselves and colleagues, as affording an affirmative answer to this question. Our first session, although protracted and uncertain in its commencement; destitute of public patronage, unknown even to many of the students of Ohio and cotemporary with the second session of a powerful and well-supported rival in a neighboring State, has been attended by twenty-five regular pupils, of whom two are from Virginia, three from Kentucky and twenty of Ohio. The Ohio pupils have been supplied by six Counties of the State, which together contain about one-sixth of its population. This, then, would give 120 pupils as the number that Ohio alone can furnish. But let us deduct one-half from the estimate and suppose that after a complete organization shall be effected, she will continue to send not less than sixty pupils annually. The school restricted to this number might be respectable. But no such limitation need be apprehended. The attractions that would allure the pupils of Ohio could not fail to draw others from the neighboring States. The number which might thus be collected, may be estimated by comparing the population of such of those States as are without medical institutions, with the population of Ohio; or with that of Kentucky, which furnished to the second session of her school not less than sixty-five students. It is certain that the States of the West contain the requisite number of pupils, and, this being the case, nothing remains that can not be supplied, by the enterprise of the professors and the liberality of the public. An edifice, a library, anatomical preparations, chemical apparatus and a hospital are indispensable to its success. These should not be the property of the professors, but of the institution; and must, therefore, be created and contributed by the State and by society. At present our medical school, although not destitute, is exceedingly deficient in these important aids, and whatever it possesses has been furnished by the professors themselves.

It is auspicious, gentlemen, that although so imperfectly supplied, it has not by you been deemed unworthy of notice. To your prompt attendance it will be found hereafter to be indebted for much of its prosperity. Had your patronage been withheld until greater facilities could be offered, it might have been unavailing. For the sacrifices you have made by enrolling yourselves as the pupils of the first session, you will be compensated in the reflection that you will receive the honor of having drawn the attention of the community to the institution at a period when the fosterage of that community is essential to its very existence. The citizens of Cincinnati have not heretofore been indifferent to the project, and I venture to indulge the hope that from this very hour they will regard it with affection and approbation. For every kindness it may receive, it will repay an hundredfold; and when the tongue which now addresses you shall be mute; when yourselves shall rest from your labors in the cause of humanity, and this animated assembly shall be mingled with the dust of the surrounding plain, it will be found to constitute one of her richest mines of wealth, one of the noblest elements of her Cornu Copiae of literary fruits. To those who are thus to receive and transmit the benefits which this institution can impart, we may look with confidence for early and anxious manifestations of good will; for a vigilant attention to its wants, a sacred regard to its reputation and a determined resolution to support and protect it against every assault. To suppose less than this, would be to impugn the common sense, the feeling, and the liberality of the city.

Gentlemen! During your pupilage you have been petitioners for our institution, and your prayer has been heard. The appropriation for an infirmary for which you solicited the Legislature, has been made. That honorable body (in this instance, I trust, faithfully representing the people of Ohio), has provided not only for a hospital, but also for a lunatic asylum on such principles as will draw to its wards the lunatics of Ohio and other States in the West. The wisdom of our General Assembly in taking the

necessary steps, at this early period, to add to the Medical College an establishment for the study of practical medicine, must secure for them the gratitude of the friends of science, as well as of humanity. It is agreeable to perceive that in every part of the State, this noble act has been applauded by the most intelligent and benevolent citizens. The slightest symptom of general harmony of feeling and unity of impulse, should be hailed and encouraged. Hitherto the different portions of the State have maintained an independent and imperfect life. No vital fluid has circulated from the center to the circumference of the body politic and carried an equal warmth and energy throughout every organ.

We have, therefore, but few State institutions, although they are the nerves which establish a common sympathy through society, and without which it must forever be convulsed with opposing propensities and countervailing efforts. The acts which authorize the Medical College and the Hospital, are honorable exceptions to the policy heretofore pursued; and will eventually advance the progress of reform. They must react upon the people from whom they emanated, and generate among them that pride and emulation which are the true sources of national harmony and strength.

The Divine maxim that a house divided against itself can not stand, may be applied as well to the advancement as the protection of the people. Intestive dissensions and jealousies, resemble the morbid actions of a fever which produce debility and delirium. Society has functions to perform which require a harmonious and concerted action at least among its principal members. In every State and in every city, composed of emigrants, it should be the chief political object to introduce and foster this singleness of design and unity of effort, until all shall be ready to co-operate in every project for the common good. Before this is accomplished, it will be in vain to attempt works of national or municipal utility. No splendid edifice can be reared by sinister and discordant architects. Attraction and combination are not less essential in the moral than the physical world. The diamond owes its unfading luster to the particles of charcoal of which it is composed. The stately column of granite derives its imperishable strength and beauty from the firm and intimate union of the three materials of which Nature has formed it. The sands of our great river have been drifted for ages before its waves. Let them become consolidated into rocks, and for ages they will defy the fiercest assaults of its current. In the whole range of national objects, there are none to which a new State like ours can direct its attention with so much advantage as to literary and scientific institutions. While our youth are sent abroad to different academies and colleges, they must continue to return with a diversity of sentiment and manners, most unfavorable to the abolition of those prejudices, which, like so many atmospheres of repulsion, keep asunder their emigrant fathers, and predispose society to disorder and distraction. Let our sons be educated within our own State, and they will not, like ourselves, be strangers to each other in a strange land. They must become brethren and citizens of Ohio, they will then delight in her prosperity, and emulate each other in every work designed to promote her interests and glory. While we depend, moreover, on the institutions of other States, but few of our young men, comparatively, can be educated. The rich only can send their sons abroad, and these make a small portion of the whole. But, Nature having distributed her intellectual bounties among the poor as liberally as among the rich, it should be the object of every society to avail itself of all her gifts. In two States of the same population, if one should educate every youth a genius, and the other avail itself of those only who are found within the ranks of wealth and fortune, the march to elevated independence and power would be in ratios exceedingly different. In the former all the talent of the country would be brought into requisition; in the latter, that only which is awarded to a single class. In one case every portion of the common mass would be irrigated by streams of knowledge, in the other, a part only, and the productiveness would be proportional. The population of Ohio is greater than that of Kentucky, but if the latter should place the opportunities for a liberal

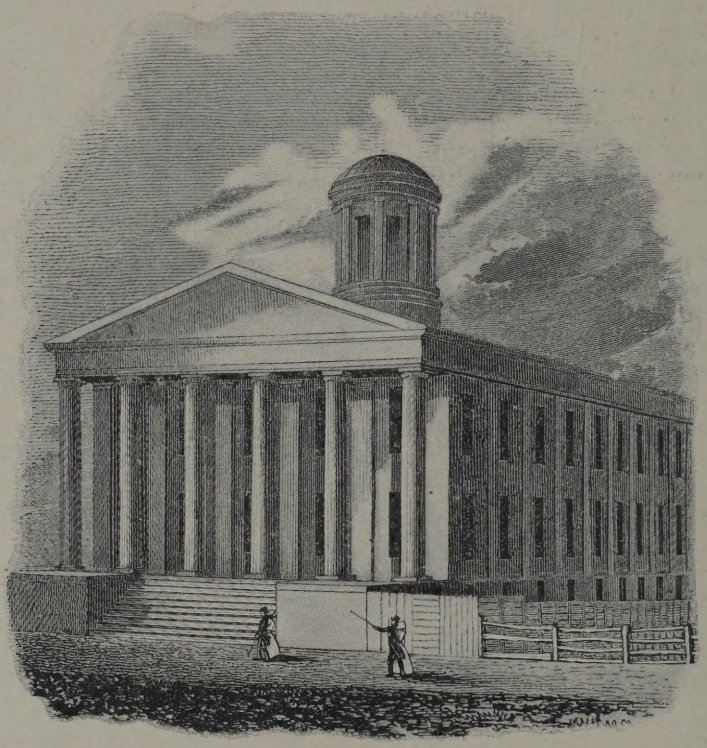
education within the reach of all her people, but the former compel her sons to seek such opportunities abroad, it is easy to perceive that all the talents of that State would be put into requisition, while the greater part which Heaven might dispense to this, would be suffered to perish like seed sown upon a barren soil. In a century the results of such opposite systems of policy would become so deplorably conspicuous, that travelers to the Athens, would have little difficulty in pointing out the Boeotia of the West. The moneys saved by a State which fosters institutions of learning, and those remitted to it by other States, amount in the course of an age to immense sums; but these, in reality, constitute a minor part of the benefit which such institutions produce. The great secret of their beneficial operation is the general diffusion of learning which they effect. This diffusion is the true Palladium of liberty. Knowledge is power and independence. If the rich only can acquire learning, they sooner or later effect a monopoly of the functions of the State, and establish a dominion of intellect incompatible with the genius and the stability of republican government.

The citizens of Ohio are then exhorted to encourage literary and scientific institutions by every consideration which can address itself to their desire for wealth, their love of personal and public consequence, and to their attachment to the principles of a Government, which, if administered with intelligence and virtue, must forever protect both their individual and aggregated rights.

Gentlemen, I shall return from this digression, to consecrate a parting moment to other emotions. You have been for five months the pupils of our institution, and I feel it my duty to bear a public testimony to the entire devotion with which you have prosecuted your studies. As if disposed from the beginning to excuse the imperfections of a first session, and by your attainments to impress society with a good opinion of our infant seminary, you have laboured with unwearied diligence to supply our defects, and I do not doubt that society will decide that you have been successful. You have given proofs that you rightly apprehend the nature of the medical profession. It is, indeed, a learned, liberal and difficult vocation. When you commence or resume its duties, you will, I trust, by your example, sustain it in the possession of these exalted attributes. You will never forget that they should enter into and regulate all the intercourse between physicians and patients. Your chief ambition will be to deserve the confidence of society: your greatest happiness to extend and strengthen that confidence; not by cunning and address, but by ability with which you discharge your official duties. You will shrink with disgust from the intimation that you may acquire patronage by an easier method than is here indicated: you will turn with indignation from every proposition to commute fame into popularity. You will make science the ground work of your reputation; and acts of intelligence, honor and benevolence the material of the superstructure. You will thus become shining lights of the profession: you will sit down with the great ones of the earth: the learned will thirst after your conversation: the rich will contribute their homage, the poor will call you blessed, and your names will live and be held in honour.

The Commencement being over, the strife among the professors began with renewed vigor. Just eleven months after that memorable first Commencement, which should have been and in reality was an apotheosis to Drake's genius, the man in whose brain the Medical College of Ohio was conceived, in whose heart it was nurtured as the unborn child is by the blood of the mother, the man by whose strong hand the young school was guided during the days of its early childhood, that very man was expelled because two-thirds of the faculty, two men who owed their positions to Drake, willed it so. Reference to this serio-comic affair will be made elsewhere. The

expulsion took place March 6, 1822, at the end of the second annual session of the Medical College of Ohio. It was made possible by the intrinsic defect in the Charter which placed the government of the school in the hands of the teaching staff. This is at all times a hazardous arrangement. As far as the management of a school is concerned, its professors should have a right to suggest measures of policy, but the power to adopt and enforce them should belong to a disinterested body of trustees or managers. To invest one or more of the teaching force with both prerogatives and thus make him or them the judge or judges of his or their own conduct, is wrong in principle, and is bound to be disastrous in practice.



MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY

Drake's expulsion horrified the people of Cincinnati. Their demand that the wrong be righted and Drake reinstated, resulted in the adoption of a resolution one week later to rescind the action of the previous meeting. Drake was reinstated but promptly handed in his resignation.

The condition of Drake's mind can be better imagined than described. All his troubles had been caused by men who wanted to get possession of the fruits of his labor. The school was his offspring, and he contended for it as a parent does for a child. He saw his ideal besmirched by unworthy hands. The invitation, in 1823, to again become a member of the Transylvania Faculty, came like a message of redemption. The chair of materia

medica was offered to him and he accepted the offer. In the Fall of 1823 he moved with his family to Lexington. He lectured there during the following three sessions. The Transylvania School was at that time at the height of its glory. Its faculty comprised the most distinguished men in the West, the total number of its medical students being nearly three hundred. Drake built up a magnificent consultation practice in Lexington, patients coming to him from all parts of the South and West. He had become a national figure, universally respected on account of his great ability and his character. Some of the nation's celebrities considered it a privilege to know him and to do him honor. Clay, Clinton, Calhoun and others of similar caliber showed their regard for Drake in many ways. He took many trips, visiting different parts of the South, accompanied by his wife, who was not in the best of health. In October, 1825, he was to endure the severest and bitterest of human ordeals. The sweetheart of his youth, whose companionship was the one great inspiration of his life, his "own beloved Harriet," as he affectionately called his wife, died of malignant fever. Her death was a stunning blow to Drake. She who had been "sweetheart, wife, mother, companion, in fact everything" to him, passed to the unknown regions beyond. She was laid away in the old Presbyterian cemetery in Cincinnati (now Washington Park), and years afterwards found a permanent resting-place in Spring Grove, Cincinnati's beautiful City of the Dead. The old Presbyterian churchyard was at the time of Mrs. Drake's death not kept in the best of condition. Drake was struck with the desolate look of the place and started a movement to improve its appearance by the planting of trees and the erection of an iron fence. No wife has been more sincerely mourned than was Mrs. Drake. Her bereaved husband always observed the anniversary of her death by solitude, fasting, meditation and the writing of a few memorial lines, often in poetic form. The following poem was written by Drake in 1831, and shows the beautifully tender soul of the man as well as his poetic talent:

Ye clouds that veil the setting sun,
  Dye not your robes in red;
Thou chaste and beauteous rising moon,
  Thy mildest radiance shed.

Ye stars that gem the vault of Heaven,
  Shine mellow as ye pass;
Ye falling dews of early ev'n,
  Rest calmly on this grass.

Ye fitful zephyrs as ye rise,
  And win your way along,
Breathe softly out your deepest sighs,
  And wail your gloomiest song.

Thou lonely, widowed bird of night,
  As on this sacred stone,
Thou mayest in wandering chance to light,
  Pour forth thy saddest moan.

Ye giddy throng who laugh and stray,
  Where notes of sorrow sound,
And mock the funeral vesper-lay,
  Tread not this holy ground.

For here my sainted Harriet lies,
  I saw her hallowed form
Laid deep below, no more to rise,
  Before the judgment morn.

Drake's colleagues in Transylvania were loth to see him go. He was universally popular on account of his manly and honest conduct and his ability. He was the dean of the school from 1825 until the time of his departure. Dr. James C. Cross, one of his colleagues in Transylvania and later on a professor in the Medical College of Ohio, in 1834 referred to Drake's leaving the Lexington School as "a severe calamity and a stroke from which the school has never recovered." Drake left Lexington in the Spring of 1826 and returned to Cincinnati. He did all this in the interests of his family. This is *his* statement. I have never been able to understand why he should have made a move that involved a great loss and promised very little compensation for the loss. Was it the love of dear old Cincinnati that always brought him back, a more loyal son of the Queen City than ever?

Almost immediately after his return to Cincinnati he had a severe attack of meningitis, which nearly cost him his life. His erstwhile colleague, Dr. Wm. H. Richardson, of Lexington, Ky., rode eighty miles on horseback to come to the bedside of his stricken friend, and remained in Cincinnati until the danger was passed. Drake had hardly recovered, when he was again at work planning and projecting. In 1827 he opened on Third Street, between Main and Walnut Streets, the "Cincinnati Eye Infirmary" in conjunction with Dr. Jedediah Cobb, that excellent anatomist and popular teacher, whose splendid achievements we shall have occasion to refer to elsewhere.

A sad occurrence of the year 1828, (September 28), was the horrible death of Miss Caroline S. Sisson, a sister-in-law of Drake. She had retired for the night when the mosquito bar over her bed caught fire. She called for help, but in spite of the heroic efforts of Drake, who had rushed to her rescue, she perished in the flames. Drake's hands were badly burned.

Three years Drake spent in the faithful discharge of his duties as a much-sought-after physician in Cincinnati, occasionally taking a hand in matters of public interest. He took part in the temperance movement of those days. E. D. Mansfield gives an amusing account of a large public temperance meeting at which Drake spoke. It was in September, 1827, that a public meeting of the citizens was called to convene at the courthouse, and consider the subject of temperance. The meeting was held at three o'clock in the afternoon. Many old citizens were present, who were quite familiar with old whisky, and upon whose cheeks it blossomed forth in purple dyes. To these, and indeed to the great body of people in the West, a temperance

speech was a new idea. Dr. Drake was the speaker. They listened to him with respectful attention, and were by no means opposed to the object. The speech, however, was long. The doctor had arrayed a formidable column of facts. The day was hot, and, after he had spoken about an hour without apparently approaching the end, someone, out of regard for the doctor's strength or by the force of habit, cried out: "Let us adjourn awhile and take a drink." The meeting did adjourn, and McFarland's tavern being near by, the old soakers refreshed themselves with "old rye." The meeting again assembled, the doctor finished his speech, and all went off well. Soon after the temperance societies began to be formed, and the excitement then begun has continued to this day.

Drake watched with keen interest the trend of events at the college which he had founded. He must have found it galling to see inferior men trying to do the work which he had planned for himself. Eventually his ever-active brain evolved a scheme that would land him in the place which he considered his inalienable right, to-wit: that of the foremost medical teacher in Cincinnati. Jefferson College, of Philadelphia, furnished the means to the end. He was offered a chair at Jefferson. The offer in itself was a great moral victory for Drake. In addition to this, his mind was made up in reference to a new medical school which he had decided to found in Cincinnati, in order to create a place for himself and to destroy the tottering Ohio College. He had discussed his plans with one or two of the trustees of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and had received encouragement. He decided to go to Philadelphia, lecture during one session at Jefferson, and cast about for available men to bring to Cincinnati to make up the faculty of the Medical Department of Miami University, to be started after his return from Philadelphia. Drake was at this time a man of more than national reputation. Three scientific societies of prominence had elected him a member during the year preceding his Philadelphia appointment: the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, American Philosophical Society and Royal Wernerian Society of Natural History of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Drake made a splendid record in Philadelphia. His class numbered about one hundred students, who simply idolized their new teacher from the West. Before the session was over, he resigned and hurried back to Cincinnati, where the professors of the Medical College of Ohio were already shaking in their boots. Drake appeared on the scene with a galaxy of Eastern luminaries that fairly startled the people of the Miami country. He brought with him John Eberle, a "Pennsylvania Dutchman," crude and erratic, with tremendous ability in his work and a German accent in his speech; James M. Staughton, a good surgeon and a young man of great promise; Thomas D. Mitchell, scholarly but tiresome; John F. Henry, originally from Kentucky, who had already achieved some reputation as a wielder of a facile pen. Two of Drake's Eastern friends changed their minds about going to Cincinnati. They were George McClellan, the brilliant and erratic

founder of Jefferson Medical College, and Robley Dunglison, of medical dictionary fame. The story of the Medical Department of Miami University with the flourish of trumpets in the first chapter and the smoking of the pipe of peace in the windup, Drake meekly joining in the general love-feast, will be told elsewhere. While Drake's hopes were not realized, the Medical College of Ohio felt the grip of his masterhand. He failed in the establishment of a new school and in the intended destruction of the Ohio College, but he did reconstruct the latter from top to bottom. This was the achievement of the memorable year 1831. That the reconstruction did not suit Drake, was evident from his resignation at the end of the session of 1831-2, when he again became a private citizen and practitioner.

Drake's active and fervent temperament was not adapted to the even tenor of a simple life. This can readily be imagined. The cholera year, 1832, kept him busy practicing his profession, and otherwise working in the interests of the public good. In 1832 he began to cultivate society in the better sense of the word than it is usually understood. He lived at Vine and Baker Streets at that time, with two young daughters growing into womanhood. Here he kept open house for all those who, on account of their culture, cleverness and virtue, were eligible to sit at his fireside. Here he dispensed hospitality out of a large buckeye-bowl, which was filled with some innocent beverage and tastefully decorated with buckeye blossoms and branches. Around this festive buckeye-bowl the intellectual *elite* of the city feasted on corncakes and cornbread. Professor Stowe, a biblical scholar of much renown; Mrs. Stowe, who gave the world "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; General and Mrs. Edward King, who afterward founded the Philadelphia School of Design; Mr. Albert Pickett, the father of the Cincinnati Public Schools, and many other persons of similar caliber constituted Dr. Drake's social set. He was the center and promoter of conversation, discussion and amusement. While he was dignified to a degree, he had a merry twinkle in his eye that suggested a fun-loving and joke-playing temperament.

The buckeye-bowl! How many reminiscences of early pioneer days in the Ohio Valley cluster around it! Doctor Drake loved the buckeye, the emblem of our State. His toast, spoken at the forty-fifth anniversary of the first settlement of Cincinnati (1833), ought to be read by every son and daughter of the proud State of Ohio. They, too, would learn "to love the buckeye of the West that possesses the power to permanently unite the hemlock of the North and the palmetto of the South in the same national arbor."

To the College of Teachers, founded in 1833, Dr. Drake gave much time and labor. It was an aggregation of the brightest and most progressive men that were to be found in Cincinnati at that time. It existed for many years and contributed a large share to the intellectual development of this part of our country. Drake's contributions to the transactions of the College of Teachers were frequent and most valuable. He usually discussed

some phase of education. He advocated compulsory education, the teaching of anatomy and physiology in the common schools, and many other ideas far in advance of his time. Some of his associates in the College of Teachers were Albert Pickett, to whom Cincinnati owes the establishment of her public school system; Alexander Kinmont, one of the most brilliant classical scholars in the educational history of the West; James H. Perkins, author of "Annals of the West," invaluable on account of their completeness and accuracy; Alexander McGuffey, the famous author of school books, who married one of Drake's daughters, and Bishop Purcell, who was a tower of moral and mental strength in the early days of Cincinnati. It would seem that Cincinnati, as a whole, has never since reached the level of education and culture that was represented in an aggregation of such men as those named, says E. D. Mansfield.

In the early thirties the Medical College of Ohio was in a woeful condition. The troubles and wrangles in the faculty and board of trustees were continuous, involving the medical profession of the city and causing much feeling among the citizens who were naturally interested in the success of their medical college. It is but natural to assume that Drake noticed it all with ill-concealed satisfaction. In 1835 he was approached and asked again to become a professor in the school. Drake was ready, but on one condition: the immediate dismissal of his arch-enemy, Dr. John Moorhead, who, at this time was the professor of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children. The bitter enmity of Drake and Moorhead had started many years before and was a favorite topic for the gossips of the town. It added to the already existing disturbed condition of things, and forms a distinct chapter in the medical history of the city.

JOHN MOORHEAD (sometimes spelled Morehead) was born in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, in the year 1784. He was, therefore, but one year older than Drake. He attended the University of Edinburgh, and, after finishing his medical course, passed the examination for the medical service in the English army. Edinburgh, at that time, attracted a good many Americans. John Bell was the giant of the medical faculty, and very popular with his American pupils. Ephraim McDowell, it will be remembered, was a student under Bell. It was through the influence of his American fellow-students at Edinburgh that Moorhead conceived the idea of going to America. In 1820 he came to Cincinnati, where two of his brothers were living, and decided to remain here for awhile. He met Drake and promptly took a strong dislike to him, which was cordially reciprocated. When Drake, on December 30, 1819, caused the Legislature to pass an amendatory act pertaining to the appointment and dismissal of professors, he was made the target of much abuse and vilification, mainly through the columns of the *Western Spy*. The writers were anonymous. Drake had his suspicions in regard to the identity of the writers and answered the various anonymous communications in a letter to the editor of the *Western Spy*. This was the

beginning of a long and bitter newspaper war, in which nearly every prominent physician in the town became involved. Finally, the fight narrowed down to Drake and Moorhead. The letters published by these two men were long and frequent. Moorhead particularly had a happy way of saying some very impolite things in a most courteous manner, by diluting the venom in a superfluity of well-worded and long drawn-out sentences. One day the men met on the river front. Moorhead was waiting for an incoming boat when Drake happened along. Moorhead, in an undertone, said some sarcastic things about Drake, and the good fortune of the Ohio College in

JOHN MOORHEAD

having Drake at the helm. This was too much for the fiery Drake. A rough and tumble fight followed, in which the clumsy and awkward Moorhead got the worst of it. With his eyes blackened and his scalp laid open he was led from the battlefield. The next scene in this serio-comic performance was a challenge sent by Moorhead to Drake to fight a duel with pistols "like a gentleman." Drake could not see things that way and declined the challenge, whereupon Moorhead made up his mind that Drake was no gentleman and forthwith ignored him. Shortly after, Benjamin Drake, the doctor's brother, and Moorhead were involved in a quarrel, during which Moorhead was severely cut.

The manner in which Drake was being discussed in the public prints by his enemies in the profession, Moorhead, Oliver B. Baldwin and others, would have exasperated even a less inflammable individual. Baldwin speaks of him as the "notorious Daniel Drake," "a common disturber of the peace," refers to "his ungovernable passion for brawls," says that "he is no gentleman," that he is "an unqualified liar," that he indulges "in vulgar wit," that "he plagiarizes his lectures," that he is "full of arrogance, malignity and meanness." Moorhead calls him "a calumniator," emphasizes his "talents of professional insolence," his "lust of quarreling," says that "he proceeds after

the manner of a common assassin," that he is "a domineering coward," that his character is "a combination of vices," that "he possesses rare powers of invention." Moorhead's letters were characteristic of the man: very voluble, verbose, circumstantial, courteous even in their malignity, full of clumsy attempts at irony and sarcasm. One can not but marvel at the naive spirit of the times that would tolerate six columns of a purely personal character in a public print. Drake's letters of reply stamp him as the better man from every point of view. His innuendos are clever, his sarcasm delightful, his style faultless. A sense of artistic moderation pervades his utterances. His letters were short, almost epigrammatic, compared to Moorhead's long-winded epistles. Several times Drake ignored Moorhead's attacks, and in this way precipitated a new outbreak on the part of his "irritated foreign friend," as Drake called Moorhead. This war of words and letters continued for a long time. The people of Cincinnati were alternately amused and excited; the principals in the fight were relieved by having a chance to get rid of excess steam. In reading the *Western Spy* of those days (1820), one is reminded of the speech-making heroes of the Trojan war, or of the complaint of the ancient arrowmaker in "Hiawatha," who finds fault with the men that fight like women—

"using but their tongues as weapons."

A delightful sketch of Moorhead is given in the personal reminiscences of an old Ohio student, published anonymously ("Clinic," 1873), at the time of Moorhead's death. The following is an excerpt:

"I first saw Dr. Moorhead forty-three years ago, and heard his course of lectures then upon the practice of medicine. Very well do I remember the first Monday in November, 1830. I then entered the Medical College of Ohio as a student. All of the professors, that morning, at 9 o'clock, were sitting around a long, wide table. Commencing at one, paying fee and taking ticket, every student continued until he had made the entire round. To the best of my recollection, each professor, that morning, got about six hundred dollars. I remember to have thought it quite a princely business, and looked upon those grave philosophers, as I took every one to be, with absolute awe, wondering if they had not descended from the gods, to have attained such wonderful distinction! I stopped one of them on the street the next day, to beg of him a prescription to relieve a poor man in my neighborhood of a hemiplegia, and I had not a doubt but what a few cabalistic hieroglyphics of his, on a scrap of paper, would confer on me the power of making my poor friend whole—that he might leap, with recreated energy, and go on his way rejoicing."

"And now the lectures began. With the exception of Cobb, each of them sat down on a chair and read his lecture straight along from one end to the other, when, saying 'Good morning, gentlemen,' he left, to make way for another."

"Moorhead wore black buckskin boots, drawn on over his pantaloons, which were of black plush. I had no doubt that such boots were only for those in the highest walks of philosophy, and wondered if it were possible for any of his colleagues, or of the students before him, ever to attain so sublime a height as to be entitled to such boots as those. I had never seen any like them before, nor have I since. All the other pro-

fessors trudged about on foot to their patients, if at any time they had any; but Moorhead, who always had plenty of them, rode an old gray mare, heavy in foal."

"Moorhead had his lectures written on small note paper, and carried the one selected for the day in a thick and rather greasy-looking pocketbook, which he would extract from his side pocket, after taking his seat, untie its fastenings, and, lifting sheet by sheet, read them as one might read a letter aloud at his own fireside. His brogue was terrible, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I could comprehend him. I believe a large majority of the class never tried. I never saw him make but one gesture. He was talking of salivation, and said: 'Some of your patients, hereafter, upon a morning visit, will' (and here he carried his forefinger and thumb to his upper right canine, and motioned, as if extracting it), 'will reproachfully say, "See here, Doctor!"'"

"He had a large collection of pills, plasters and things, in an old frame building fronting the levee, and a brother, as I understood, who was a 'surgeon,' and who was pretty generally on hand here, and who, I remember, prescribed 'searching cathartics,' so popular with his brother. I did not hear that he did any other surgery." (Dr. Robert Moorhead, who had been a surgeon in the British army, died in Cincinnati in 1845.)

"Doctor Moorhead always said that he would prescribe for no one who did not have on a flannel shirt. He would not prescribe for a roommate of mine until he got one, which was not an easy thing, in the absence of a subscription, for the poor fellow to do."

"Doctor Moorhead got married, for the first time, during this Winter, and, on the night of the wedding the students had a meeting, and appointed an 'orator' to congratulate him next day, at his lecture hour. Sure enough, next day, just as the doctor was taking his seat, at a preconcerted signal, the whole class arose as one man, when our orator, a very tall, gaunt man, with enormous porterhouse steak whiskers, as red as blazes, fired away, and in hot haste was up among the stars, and walking the milky-way as fearlessly as a conjurer dances on a tightrope. When he was through, we all sat down, and so did the doctor, and, leisurely taking out his old leather pocketbook, he untied the string, took out a sheet and commenced reading, as if nothing in the world had happened."

"When he went to see a patient, of whose financial rank he was ignorant, he no sooner entered the room than he asked, pencil and paper in hand: 'Who pays this bill?' Moorhead had the habit of carrying his money, preferably silver, with him, tied up in a red bandana handkerchief."

Moorhead was a man of ability, although lacking in brilliancy. He was a slow and pedantic lecturer, full of dignity and importance. In stature he was clumsy and ponderous. He was in no sense of the word a match for the wiry, agile, active, seductively eloquent and brilliant Drake. The latter loved a good chance for the display of his mettle. In 1826, when Samuel Thomson, the founder of the Thomsonian system, came to Cincinnati and made many converts to his new creed, Drake challenged him to a public debate. In 1828 the students of the Medical College of Ohio started a debating society and frequently asked invited guests to take part in the discussions. Drake was invited and simply electrified his audience by an extemporaneous address on medical education. He was at that time a bitter enemy of the Ohio faculty, and attended the students' meeting without any one of the professors knowing about it. In spite of the existing feud he did not hesitate to invade the camp of the enemy and appear before the

students of the hostile college. Moorhead was particularly bitter in his denunciation of Drake. Being a good, conscientious practitioner, he had many friends in Cincinnati who sided with him against Drake. The enmity of the two men lasted fully twenty years, and only ceased when Drake left Cincinnati for Louisville, in 1839, and had no more occasion to worry about his old antagonist who held the professorship of practice until 1849, when he, upon his father's death, permanently settled on his estate in Ireland, became Sir John Moorhead and led the life of a gentleman of wealth and leisure. Moorhead was made professor of practice in the Medical College of Ohio in 1825. He held this chair for six years, when he was transferred to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. After nine sessions he again became professor of practice. He left in 1849 and he was followed in his chair by his old enemy, Daniel Drake. The manner in which ironical Fate happened to arrange this session, we shall see later on. Moorhead died in Ireland in 1873. During his residence in Cincinnati he had a strong following among the profession. He was respected on account of his learning and dignified conduct. "Old Hydrarg," as he was popularly known, was a believer in blue mass and calomel. One of his favorite means of practical illustration was the careful inspection of the fæces. Frequently he would cause a vessel to be passed among the class, and insist upon careful study of the appearance and odor of the contents. If any one of the students objected, Moorhead would say to him in his slow and deliberate manner: "There may not be any poetry in that vessel, but there is quite a good deal of learning in it."

In 1835, when the complete collapse of the Medical College of Ohio seemed inevitable, Drake was called to save the ship. As stated above, his demand was the summary dismissal of Moorhead, "the foreigner." The latter appellation was singularly significant in view of the fact that Moorhead was in the habit of spending only his Winters in Cincinnati. His Summers he spent on his father's estate in Ireland. Yet, his friends were powerful enough to sustain him in the face of Drake's demand. Moorhead held the fort and Drake, who was determined to crush the Ohio College, founded the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College. This was, in more ways than one, the crowning event of Drake's career as a builder of medical schools. The story of this short-lived but greatest medical school Cincinnati, or perhaps the West, has ever seen, will be told elsewhere. The men who were associated with Drake in the new venture were the brainiest, most brilliant and famous medical teachers of the day, particularly Samuel D. Gross, who left the Medical College of Ohio and joined Drake; Willard Parker, a peerless surgeon; J. B. Rogers, a chemist of national reputation, and others. This school was abandoned after four years of a valiant fight for supremacy.

Daniel Drake during these three years was at his best as a teacher of medicine. S. D. Gross has given us such a graphic sketch of Drake in

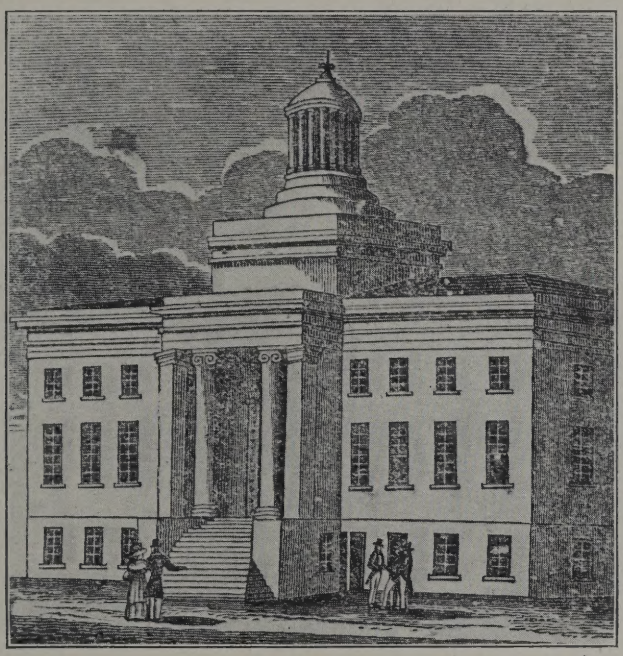
those days, that I beg to reproduce the excellent word-picture penned by Gross:

"Drake was a handsome man with fine blue eyes and manly features. He had a commanding presence, being nearly six feet tall, having a fine intellectual forehead. His step was light and elastic, his manner simple and dignified. He was always well-dressed, and around his neck he had a long gold watch chain, which rested loosely upon his vest. He was a great lecturer. His voice was clear and strong, and he had the power of expression which amounted to genuine eloquence. When under full sway, every nerve quivered and his voice could be heard at a great distance. At such times, his whole soul would seem to be on fire. He would froth at the mouth, swing to and fro like a tree in a storm, and raise his voice to the highest pitch. With first course students he was never popular, not because there was anything disagreeable in his manner, but because few of them had been sufficiently educated to seize the import of his utterances."

Gross characterizes Drake by saying he was easy of access, kind and genial, a hater of vulgarity and immorality, a lover of children and of innocent fun, a thoroughly noble Christian gentleman. His modesty bordered on affectation. In 1850 he refused the presidency of the American Medical Association because "he was not worthy of such honor." He did not want to go to Europe because he was afraid of meeting great physicians, men of university education, who had had greater advantages than himself. "I think too much of my country to place myself in so awkward a position." Drake said this at a time when his name was spoken with respect everywhere in England and on the Continent.

After the collapse of the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College (1839), Drake, worn out and thoroughly disgusted, accepted an appointment as professor of materia medica and pathology at the Louisville Medical Institute, later on being made professor of practice. He moved to Louisville in 1840 and remained there for almost ten years, teaching, practicing and preparing his monumental work on the "Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America." In 1850, when the Medical College of Ohio was again passing through a most critical period, its friends thought of Daniel Drake, now the foremost physician in the West, honored and beloved at home and abroad. It was thought that his name and his genius would save the foundering craft. The old Ohio College turned its longing eyes towards him who thirty years before had given it its existence, and bade him return. Did he return? When on November 5, 1849, at the opening of the thirtieth session of the Medical College of Ohio, the tall figure of Daniel Drake, as handsome and as erect as ever, though the frosts of sixty-four Winters had slightly silvered his temples, appeared before the class—received by the students as no one had ever been received before—it seemed as though Destiny had reserved that particular triumph for him, as a vindication of his long struggle in the interests of all that is good and pure in the profession. Where were the men who had fought him, who had attempted to take from him the fruits of his labor? Where were the Jesse Smiths, the Moorheads

and all the others of lesser renown? There he stood, the Daniel Drake of old, like an Olympic hero receiving the thundering acclaim of those whose approval was the one thing in all the world to him worth possessing. In that hour all the bitterness of the past was forgotten. His was the battle, and his the great final victory. With a suggestion of moisture in his eyes and ill-concealed tremulous emotion in his voice, standing before the students whose vociferous applause would not down, and amid the professors and trustees who had assembled to do him honor, Drake opened his heart and

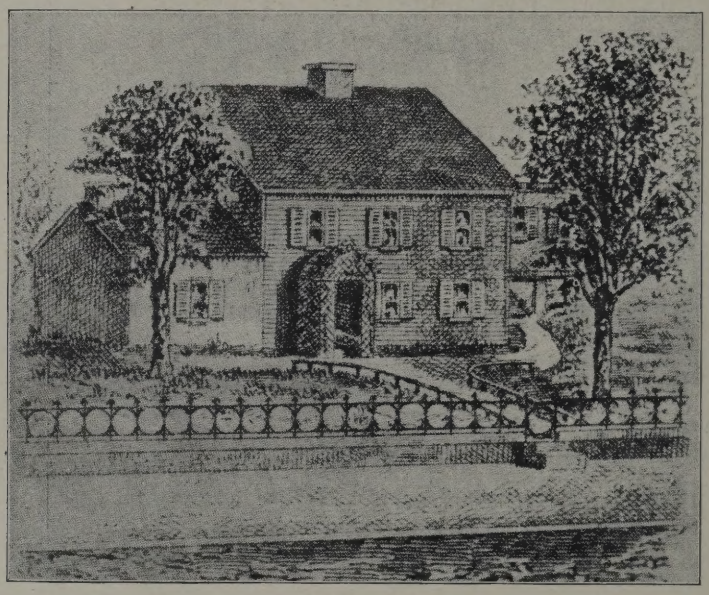


LOUISVILLE MEDICAL INSTITUTE

revealed the secret of that delusion that had pursued him through thirty years of his life. It was the confession of a father who had found his long-lost child. Drake said:

"My heart still fondly turned to my first love, your alma mater. Her image, glowing in the warm and radiant tints of earlier life, was ever in my view. Transylvania had been reorganized in 1819, and included in its faculty Professor Dudley, whose surgical fame had already spread throughout the West, and that paragon of labor and perseverance, Professor Caldwell, now a veteran octogenarian. In the year after my separation from this school, I was recalled to that; but neither the eloquence of colleagues, nor the greeting of the largest classes, which the university ever enjoyed, could drive that beautiful image from my mind. After four sessions I resigned, and was subsequently called to Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; but the image mingled with my shadow; and when we reached the summit of the mountain, it bade me stop and gaze upon the silvery cloud which hung over the place where you are now assembled. Afterward, in the Medical Department of Cincinnati College, I lectured with men

of power, to young men thirsting for knowledge, but the image still hovered round me. I was then invited to Louisville, became a member of one of the ablest faculties ever embodied in the West, and saw the halls of the university rapidly filled. But when I looked on the faces of four hundred students, behold! the image was in their midst. While there I prosecuted an extensive course of personal inquiry into the causes and cure of the diseases of the interior valley of the continent; and in journeyings by day, and journeyings by night, on the water and on the land, while struggling through the matted rushes where the Mississippi mingles with the Gulf, or camping with the Indians and Canadian boatmen, under the pines and birches of Lake Superior, the image was still my faithful companion, and whispered sweet words of encouragement and hope. I bided my time; and, after twice doubling the period through which Jacob waited for his Rachel, the united voice of the trustees and professors has recalled me to the chair which I held in the beginning."



DRAKE'S RESIDENCE (1850)
(Now the site of 124 West Fourth Street)

Surely, if every man who has ever been connected with the old Ohio College in the capacity of a teacher or a trustee, or both, had been imbued with the patriotism and the sentiments of pure, unselfish devotion, that inspired these words of Daniel Drake, the old Ohio would have never descended from that regal throne that should be, and, for a time, was her station.

Daniel Drake, *mirabile dictu,* resigned at the end of the session. He yearned for peace and quiet such as he had enjoyed in Louisville. The Medical College of Ohio was still the scene of incessant wrangling and fighting. Drake was disenchanted. He had sought the realization of the dreams of his youth in vain. He returned to Louisville, where he was received with open arms. Parental love is a peculiar product. Its roots lie deep in the human heart, and are nourished by the blood of the heart itself. It is blood-love, and lives and dies with the blood—*"Blut ist ein ganz besond'rer Saft!"*

This explains the return of Drake to his wayward child, in 1852, when he was again asked to come back and stay the seemingly inevitable dissolution. He began his college work, but took sick on October 26, after attending a public meeting held by the people of Cincinnati to honor the memory of Daniel Webster. Drake had been indisposed for more than a week. Shortly after his return from the Webster meeting he was seized with a violent chill which was followed by vomiting and great depression. He took to his bed with all the physical signs of pneumonia. From the very beginning of the attack the outlook seemed doubtful. He grew weaker from day to day, and seemed to realize that he was fast approaching the end of his earthly career. His friends, Drs. Wm. S. Ridgeley and Wolcott Richards, were in constant attendance. Alexander H. McGuffey, his son-in-law, who was with Drake in his last hours, describes the parting of the distinguished man as follows:

"He had made his peace with God and was resigned to meet his Maker. A few hours before his death, when loudly called by a familiar voice, he would partially open his eyes; and during the forenoon he made faint efforts to swallow the fluids which were placed in his mouth. But the lethargy steadily gained ground, and his breathing became more and more labored, until about five o'clock, when his pulse became imperceptible and his breathing less heavy. His breathing became gentler and shorter, till, at last, it ceased so gradually that we could not say when his lungs ceased their functions. But just at this solemn moment, when all eyes were fixed on the face of the departing, he closed his mouth most naturally, drew up and placed upon his breast the right hand, which had for hours lain motionless by his side, the eyes opened and beamed with an unearthly radiance, as if at the same time clasping in and reflecting the glories of heaven, and—the spirit was with God, who gave it."

He died on the sixth day of November, 1852. His obsequies assumed the character of a public demonstration. It seemed as though every person in Cincinnati was a mourner. They all unconsciously felt that one of the nation's great men had departed. He was laid to rest in beautiful Spring Grove, where he lies at the side of her whom he had never ceased to love and mourn. He sleeps beneath a modest shaft of sandstone, which today is crumbling. Others whose lives were of no import have monuments of royal splendor. Republics are notoriously ungrateful.

In reality, Daniel Drake needs no monument to remind posterity of his work and worth. That miserable shaft is a monument of Cincinnati's shame. E. D. Mansfield, in his "Personal Reminiscences," says: "Over the graves of Cincinnati's heroic pioneers there is not a single monument which gives to the passing stranger an idea of their work, and the future city of Cincinnati, great in art and population, will know little of its founders or its benefactors." Cincinnati has been too busy perpetuating the memory of its lesser lights on the walls of its schoolhouses and public buildings to think of those giants of the past who, like Daniel Drake, were the architects of our national greatness.

DANIEL DRAKE'S MONUMENT IN SPRING GROVE CEMETERY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

The legend on the monument, which marks the last resting-place of Daniel Drake, reads:

Sacred to the memory of Daniel Drake, a learned and distinguished physician, an able and philosophic writer, an eminent teacher of the medical art, a citizen of exemplary virtue and public spirit, a man rarely equalled in all the gentler qualities which adorn social and domestic life. His fame is indelibly written in the records of his country. His good deeds, impressed on beneficent public institutions, endure forever. He lived in the fear of God and died in the hope of salvation.

He who rests here was an early inhabitant and untiring friend of the City of Cincinnati with whose prosperity his fame is inseparably connected.

CHAPTER VI.

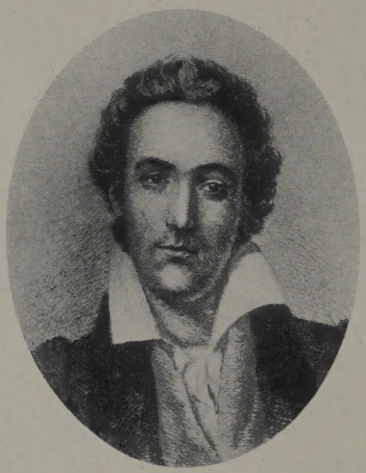
DRAKE AS A MEDICAL AUTHOR.

IN following Drake through his long and eventful life we are struck with the versatility of his talents. He was indeed a singularly gifted man. In addition to this, he was distinctly a man of affairs, full of ambition, energy and determination. He had a quick, intuitive judgment and grasped a situation with remarkable facility. Like Bacon, he identified an underlying principle almost coincidently with recognizing the fact which embodied it. In his reasoning from facts to ideas and principles he was rapid, intense and incisive. He would have made a good professor of philosophy, yet, he was emotional to a degree and could mix flights of fancy and logical evolution easily and skillfully. He was, therefore, a natural orator who could harangue a political gathering or a religious meeting with equal success. He would have made a capital actor. He was always ready to talk. Artful silence was foreign to him. He would have been a Machiavelli, a Talleyrand or a Moltke if he had been able to use his tongue for the purpose of hiding rather than divulging his thoughts. He would have made an ideal preacher because his mind, his heart and his tongue were always perfectly attuned. He had no fitness to be a politician in the pulpit, in the rostrum or in the lecturer's chair. If he had been less scrupulously honest, he would have made a good lawyer. Constituted as he was, he would have made a better incumbent of the bench than a member of the bar. He was a protester by nature, an iconoclast by cultivation, a reformer by force of habit. Taking him all in all, he was best fitted for the medical profession, using the latter term in its pure and ideal sense. To him truth was everything. When he founded the Medical College of Ohio, he was moved by an ideal which he wished to embody in the interests of science and *pro bono publico.* When he founded the Commercial Hospital, he was animated by the love of humanity and of scientific progress. The petty schemes of the latter-day medical politician who seeks his own gain, his own aggrandizement in the working out of his schemes was foreign to him. Colleges, hospitals and medical societies are frequently used by the small medical politician as stepping-stones or pedestals. Large men like Drake do not need either. A man like Drake lifts the college, the hospital and the society to his level. The small medical politician debauches them by pulling them down to his own niveau. This is the difference between men of the Daniel Drake type and his small imitators of later days.

There was only one thing in his make-up that was equal to his tongue. It was his pen. He wielded the pen as few medical men have handled it.

The delightful diction of an Austin Flint, the clear and logical analysis of a Roberts Bartholow, the engaging, light, graceful and often satirical style of the feuilleton so masterfully handled by a William Osler, and the minuteness and painstaking accuracy of detail so characteristic of a George M. Gould, they all enter into Daniel Drake's splendid mastery of the pen. Considering the imperfection of his early education, it seems more wonderful than ever that he should have been *facile princeps* among his many contemporaries who were educated and trained litterateurs. The greatest of them all was undoubtedly John D. Godman. Compared to his colleagues, with the exception of Drake, Godman was of transcendentally superior quality as a medical author.

John D. Godman has been likened to that young man and great genius, Bichat, of France. He, too, died at an early age but left his footprints in



JOHN D. GODMAN

the sands of time. He will always be spoken of as one of the medical leaders of his age. Godman held the chair of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio for one session. It was the second session in the history of the college and there was excitement enough for everybody. Drake had been forcibly eliminated and was in the mood resembling that of Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage and thinking about ways of getting even with the ungrateful Roman republic. Godman was a mild-mannered young man, not in the best of health and wrapped up in his work. His fort was anatomy rather than surgery. Anatomy with him was an art as well as a science. He was a product of Maryland, a native of Wilmington, where he was born in 1794. In his boyhood he was a printer's apprentice. In 1814 when the war raged in the Chesapeake, he became a sailor under Commander Barney, and was engaged in the service at the bombardment of Fort McHenry. His first experience on board of ship moulded the character of the young man. He was ordered to the masthead, and, while ascending, looked down, became dizzy and was about to fall when the stentorian voice of the captain almost

shook the ship: "Look aloft, you lubber!" He looked aloft, became self-possessed and did what he had been told to do. Godman often in after life told how the captain's stern command many times rang in his ears in moments of doubt and anxiety. When the heart is growing faint and the fear of men and their opinions is creeping over one's inner self, how gloriously the command of conscience and self-respect rings through one's soul, and brings one back to honor and self: "Look aloft, you lubber!"

Godman, in 1816, managed to attend medical lectures in Baltimore. Incidentally he studied Latin, Greek, French, German and Italian, and became a brilliant linguist. He was twenty-four years old when he graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. Three years after his graduation he became professor of surgery in Cincinnati. In the East he was esteemed as a remarkable anatomist and promising surgeon. It was his great and rapidly earned reputation that secured for him the appointment at the Ohio College. He was thoroughly disgusted at the end of the term and resigned. He remained in Cincinnati for a number of months, but finally went to Philadelphia to practice medicine and do scientific work in a more congenial atmosphere. When, in 1826, Hosack, Mott and others founded that short-lived but brilliant medical school called Rutgers Medical College, Godman was given the chair of anatomy. He was then the leading American anatomist. Valentine Mott was his special friend and admirer. He soon broke down entirely, had to give up teaching and practicing, and died in Philadelphia in 1830, thirty-six years of age, of tuberculosis. Godman throughout his whole life suffered the pangs of poverty. "During my whole life," he was wont to say, "I have eaten the bread of sorrow and drunk the cup of misery." Gross, who met Godman in 1828, describes him as a thin, frail, sickly-looking man with a pallid face, heavy brow and a clear, sonorous voice, interrupted at intervals by a hacking cough.

Godman was a voluminous writer. He not only wrote on anatomical subjects, but on natural history and collateral topics. His paper on "Fasciae" is a classic. His "Contributions to Physiological and Pathological Anatomy" attracted much attention. He edited and annotated "Bell's Anatomy". A book written in a most happy vein is his "Rambles of a Naturalist." Godman founded and edited the first medical journal in Cincinnati, or, for that matter, in the West, under the title of "The Western Quarterly Reporter of Medical, Surgical, and Natural Science." The first number appeared March, 1822. His publisher was Mr. John P. Foote (father of Dr. H. E. Foote, at one time a professor in the Miami Medical College), a public-spirited citizen, himself quite a writer, and interested in literary and scientific pursuits. He conducted a book store at No. 14 Lower Market Street, and later on did much for the Medical College of Ohio as president of its board of trustees. Mr. John P. Foote should be gratefully remembered by the people of Cincinnati as one of its most useful citizens during the first century of its existence. He assumed the financial responsibility of Godman's journal and contributed

articles on natural history. The journal was quite a pretentious publication. Each issue contained over one hundred pages. After six issues the journal was discontinued, Godman going to Philadelphia.

Godman was the first medical editor in Cincinnati. Drake had a very high opinion of Godman's ability and wrote for his journal. That Godman's path as a medico-literary pioneer was not strewn with roses is not surprising. The medical profession has always had its share of men who would block progress at any cost and embitter the work of progressive men at all hazards. Says Godman in his introduction:

"To deviate from a beaten track, is at all times sufficient to startle the fears of the prejudiced and faint-hearted. Fortunately for us, we live in an age and country where innovation on established follies draws down nothing but harmless thunder, noise, but not fire. Truth is too little affected by it to be disturbed, and mankind are convinced experimentally, that folly never is changed into wisdom, by age."

Godman, however, was confident:

"As to the manner in which our first attempt is to be received and estimated abroad, we feel undisturbed. If we have new facts to adduce, new modes of thinking to offer, or new modes of action to propose, they are to be examined and tested by the rules of right reason and common sense, which are confined to no location. If there be some sneers at propositions we make, or plans we lay down, a sneer is not an argument, any more than assertion is proof. In short, if our mode of proceeding, however new, be supported by reason and confirmed by actual experiment, we are sure to receive the greatest of all human justifications—success."

In the second issue of his journal Godman published a Neurological Table, exhibiting a view of the nerves of the head, showing their origin, course, relation, distribution, connection, function, comparative anatomy and giving their synonyms. This table shows Godman's studious habits and scholarly achievements.

Godman like the voluble Caldwell, of Transylvania, was an earnest student of phrenology and other speculative lines of investigation. He contributed a number of interesting articles on phrenology to his journal and translated articles from the Dutch on the same subject. From the French he translated articles on Medical Jurisprudence.

In Number III of his journal he published an interesting entomological chart by J. Dorfeuille, who was one of the curators of the Western Museum in Cincinnati. (This museum, of which Drake was one of the founders, was at that time (1822) the fourth in size in the United States. In point of scientific value it stood second. Dorfeuille was one of the curators, another one was Robert Best, distinguished chemist, [born in 1790 in Somersetshire, England; in America since his twelfth year, Rev. Elijah Slack's assistant during the first session of the Medical College of Ohio, lecturer on chemistry at Transylvania in 1823, author of a book on medical chemistry, M. D. in 1826 at Transylvania, died 1830, a nervous wreck]. J. J. Audubon, the famous ornithologist, was for awhile connected with the Western Museum. Dorfeuille afterwards gained fame and recognition as a naturalist in Europe.)

An editorial on "Medical Journals" could be profitably read by medical editors even today. Godman pleads for pure and forcible English and complains that most medical editors do not seem to know their mother-tongue. Godman's ideas about "Medical Education" were lofty and pure, almost too exalted even for our own advanced notions on the same subject. In discussing "Medical Quarrels," he complains bitterly of the smallness and moral decrepitude of many members of the profession, even among those who pose as types of ethical, respectable medical gentlemen. Godman was an enthusiastic admirer and follower of Benjamin Rush, whom he refers to as being incomparably great and deservedly immortal. In regard to drugs Godman was a skeptic, not to say a cynic. Considering the times of drug-superstition and drug-mania in which he lived, his cynicism in and of itself stamps him as an extraordinary man. Godman shows himself in his journal just as he was, scholarly, independent and thoroughly devoted to medicine and the natural sciences. He was widely known and respected. The Medical Society of Maryland, the Baltimore Medical Society and the Cincinnati Medical Society had elected him an honorary member before he had completed his twenty-eighth year. He was not a local celebrity. He belonged to the Nation as one of the foremost medical scholars of his time. The Medical College of Ohio can well be proud of that one session during which a man of his caliber was a member of the faculty.

This was the man who disputed with Drake the honor of being the foremost medical writer in the West. The two men, as they appear to us, can well be placed beside each other. They were distinct individualities, however, even in point of style and diction. Godman was correct, erudite and polished. Drake was trenchant, vigorous and full of fire and animation. Both made deep impressions on the rank and file of the profession. This is evident from the honors they received simultaneously. The Pittsburg Medical Society, in 1823, elected both honorary members. That this honor was one not to be despised is shown by the names of others who were also thus honored: the German clinician Hufeland, the German physiologist Osiander and that prince of surgeons, Dupuytren. It was in Godman's Journal that Drake began his career as a medical author. A volume containing the complete set of six issues of Godman's Journal is well worth possessing and preserving. Cincinnati has produced but one journal that was equal to it (Drake's Western Journal of the Medical Sciences), but none superior.

In the Spring of 1826 the "Ohio Medical Repository," a semi-monthly, was begun by Drs. Guy W. Wright and James M. Mason, both being Western graduates and intensely patriotic with reference to everything pertaining to the West. Their ambition was to give the profession a Western medical journal edited by Western doctors. Dr. Mason retired after the first year, Drake taking his place. It became a monthly under the title of "Western Medical and Physical Journal, original and eclectic." Drake soon became the sole owner and editor and issued it under the name of the "Western

Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences." Its motto engraved upon a picture of the Cornus Florida was very suggestive: *E sylvis nuncius.* Drake's collaborators were John C. Dunlavy, of Hamilton, Ohio, an early graduate of the Medical College of Ohio; James C. Finley, a young Cincinnati physician; Dr. Wm. Wood, also a local physician; Drs. S. D. Gross and John P. Harrison, professors in the Medical College of Ohio. In 1839 Drake took the journal with him to Louisville, where it was subsequently combined with the "Louisville Journal of Medicine and Surgery," which was issued by the professors of the "Louisville Medical Institute."

The files of Drake's "Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences" represent medical archives of extraordinary scientific and historical value, principally on account of the contributions which Drake himself made to his journal. His contributions included case reports, papers on the pathology and treatment of special diseases, articles on medical education and kindred subjects. He traveled extensively and wrote interestingly on anything and everything in connection with what he saw, heard, learnt and thought while away, including the botany, geology, etc., of the country traversed. A characteristic paper by Drake was written by him in 1827 on "The Modus Operandi and the Effects of Medicines," an heroic effort to systematize a non-classifiable subject. This essay throws considerable light on Drake's therapeutic notions. He was a champion of moderation of dosage and adaptation of physiological effects to pathologic processes. Considering the time in which he wrote, he was distinctly in advance of his contemporaries. A memorable essay was on "Intemperance," in which he expounded with great energy and at considerable length the well-worn philosophy of the temperance advocates. His arguments are directed principally against whiskey drinking. That Drake, in his belligerent moods, used his journal as an outlet for his ire and venom, especially during his struggle against the Medical College of Ohio, it is but natural to suppose. His articles against the professors of that institution are characteristic of the man and of the situation. In point of acridity and biting sarcasm these articles left nothing to be desired. In spite of Drake's attitude some of the Ohio professors wrote for his journal.

The most noteworthy among his contributions were his seven essays on "Medical Education and the Medical Profession in the United States." He published them in book form in 1832, and dedicated them to the students composing the twelfth class of the Medical College of Ohio. The titles of the seven essays were: 1. Selection and Preparatory Education of Pupils. 2. Private Pupilage. 3. Medical Colleges. 4. Studies, Duties and Interests of Young Physicians. 5. Causes of Error in the Medical and Physical Sciences. 6. Legislative Enactments. 7. Professional Quarrels. These essays have lost none of their truth, vigor and pertinence and can be profitably read even today. They are typical of the man, earnest, animated and permeated throughout by an idealism that is inspiring. The diction is matchless.

Considering that he was a self-appointed, then dismissed, later reinstated and duly appointed professor of medicine, his utterances about "Medical Colleges" are of peculiar interest. He favored a graded course of four years, thought it wise to demand a classical education on the part of those who wished to study medicine, and emphasized the importance of bedside instruction. To those who would like to be professors in a medical college, but have never found the magic key that opens the portals of a faculty-room where one at once absorbs wisdom, dignity and that higher form of humanity that the common herd can not understand, the following lines penned by Drake may be a source of solace:

"Did the best talent of the American profession find its way into our numerous schools, it can not be doubted that they would be ably sustained; but truth and justice require me to say that this is not always the case; and that every part of the Union presents men of loftier genius, sounder learning and purer eloquence than many of those whom the trustees of our different institutions from time to time select as professors."

In 1832 the cholera visited Cincinnati. In order to help in the dissemination of knowledge concerning the nature of the epidemic, Drake published a small booklet in which he discussed (1) the Geography and Chronology of the Disease, (2) the Causes of the Disease, (3) the Symptoms of the Disease, (4) the Appearances after Death, (5) the Nature of the Disease, (6) the Treatment of the Disease, and (7) the Prevention and Mitigation of the Disease. His notions concerning the etiology of the disease are interesting. He sees the morbific cause in the existence of myriads of living organisms ("animalcules") in the water. They are too small to be seen and have never been isolated. The book on cholera was not particularly well received by the profession or the laity. Drake made no attempt at originality. His object was to present whatever was known on the subject at that time. Never having seen a case of cholera before his book was written, Drake was not thought competent to write authoratively on the subject.

Drake wrote and published many minor discourses on a variety of topics medical and otherwise. He even wrote religious essays for religious periodicals and discourses for Sunday meetings of medical students. In the latter discourses he discussed the moral and ethical side of the profession. Among his smaller literary productions the best are without a doubt: 1. "A Discourse on Northern Lakes and Southern Invalids" (1842). 2. "Early Medical Times in Cincinnati," and "Medical Journals and Libraries." In the first-named discourse Drake displays his magnificent powers as a word-painter of natural scenes and phenomena. The last two discourses were delivered before the Cincinnati Medical Library Association, January 9 and 10, 1852, only ten months before his death. They are a veritable treasury of information for all those who are interested in Cincinnati's medical past.

The greatest achievement of Drake's pen, the monument he erected to his own literary genius, scientific knowledge, tireless industry, indefatigable zeal

and wonderful originality, was his stupendous work on "The Principal Diseases of the Internal Valley of North America." Like "Faust," which was the inspiration of Goethe's youth, the ever-present thought of his maturer years and the finished product of his ripe old age, Drake's great work was the realization of a dream which pursued its author throughout his whole professional life. The seed from which it sprang was the little book about Cincinnati which Drake published in 1810. Twelve years later he announced his intention to write his great work, and asked the profession of the West to aid him in the gathering of material. Shortly after he undertook the first of his extensive trips of observation, which he continued year after year for almost a quarter of a century. He covered the whole Western country in these trips, studying the earth, the river, the plants, the animals, the people, the air, the sky. "From Hudson Bay to the desert lands of the Rio Grande, from the palm groves of Florida to the headwaters of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes of the North, to the prairies of the far West and to the Sierras of the Rocky Mountains" he observed, investigated, collected and compiled. "In the cities and towns of the Middle West, in the villages and hamlets of the basin of the Mississippi, in the settlements of the colonist, in the reservations and wigwams of the Indian, around the campfires of the trappers, in the barracks of the frontier posts, in the mines of the unexplored West" he worked and studied incessantly. There were no authorities to quote from, no reference books to consult. He traversed the land in every direction on horseback, on foot, by boat or railway. He endured hardships and spent time, labor and money in the preparation and accomplishment of his great work. Finally its first volume appeared in 1850, nearly nine hundred pages, a veritable encyclopedia of knowledge of the topography, geography, geology, botany, meteorology and statistical data of the Western country, including diseases, their classification, etiology, diagnosis and treatment. Two years after his death Drs. S. Hanbury Smith, of Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and Francis C. Smith, of Philadelphia, brought out the second volume which contained nearly one thousand pages. The complete title of the work is: "A Systematic Treatise, historical, etiological and practical, on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, as they appear in the Caucasian, African, Indian, and Esquimaux Varieties of its Population." The first part of the work was published by Winthrop P. Smith & Co., of Cincinnati, the second part by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., Philadelphia.

BOOK I.—GENERAL ETIOLOGY.

Part I.—Topography and Hydrography.

Chapter I.—*Analysis of the Hydrographic System.*—Altitude.—Configuration and Outline.
Chapter II.—*Hydrographic Basin of the Gulf of Mexico.*—Form, Depth, Currents and Temperature.
Chapter III.—*Coasts of the Gulf of Mexico.*—Vera Cruz.—Tampico.—Galveston.—Cuba.—Key West.—Pensacola.—Mobile and minor bays.

Chapter IV.—*Delta of the Mississippi.*—Rise, Fall, Depth, and Temperature of the Mississippi.—Materials.—Geological Age.—Vegetation.

Chapter V.—*Localities of the Delta.*—The Balize.—New Orleans.—Bluffs of the Delta.

Chapter VI.—*Medical Topography of the Bottoms and Bluffs of the Mississippi.*—Texas.—Yazoo.—St. Francis.—American Bottoms.

Chapter VII.—*Medical Topography of the Regions Beyond the Mississippi.*—Basin of the Rio del Norte.—Southern Texas.—Valley of the Red River.—The Arkansas River.—The Ozark Mountains.—The Missouri River.

Chapter VIII.—*Medical Topography, East of the Mississippi and South of the Ohio.*—Appalachicola Bay and River.—Alabama River.—Tuscaloosa.—Pascagoula.—Pearl River.—Big Black and Yazoo Rivers.

Chapter IX.—*The Ohio Basin.*—Tennessee River.—The Cumberland.—Green River.—Falls of the Ohio.—The Kentucky.—The Licking.—The Ohio.—Kanawha and Monongahela.

Chapter X.—*Basin of the Ohio on the North.*—Alleghany.—Beaver.—Muskingum.—Hocking.—Scioto.—Miami Basin.—City of Cincinnati.—White River.—Wabash.

Chapter XI.—*Ohio Basin.*—The Kaskaskia.—Illinois.—Rock River.

Chapter XII.—*Eastern or St. Lawrence Hydrographic Basin.*—Basin of Lake Superior.—Lake Michigan.—Lake Huron.—The Straits.

Chapter XIII.—*Basin of Lake Erie.*—River Rasin.—Maumee Bay.—Sandusky Basin.—Huron River.—Black River.—The Cuyahoga.—The Chagrin.—Grand River.—Lake Shore.—City of Buffalo.

Chapter XIV.—*Basin of Lake Ontario.*—Niagara River.—Genesee River.—Oswego River.—Black River.—Coast of Lake Ontario.—Kingston.

Chapter XV.—*River St. Lawrence.*—Ottawa.—City of Montreal.—Quebec.—Entering of the St. Lawrence.—Parallel between the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence.

Chapter XVI.—*The Hudson and its Basin.*—The Hudson Hydrographic Basin.—Conclusion of Topography.

PART II.—CLIMATIC ETIOLOGY.

Chapter I.—*Nature, Dynamics, and Elements of Climate.*

Chapter II.—*Temperature of the Interior Valley.*—Curves of Mean Temperature.

Chapter III.—*Atmospheric Pressure of the Interior Valley.*—Barometrical Observations.

Chapter IV.—*Winds of the Interior Valley.*—Introductory Observations.—Tabular Views of the Wind at Our Military Posts.—Tabular Views of the Wind at Various Civil Stations.—Order, Relative Prevalence, Characteristics, and Effects of our Various Winds.

Chapter V.—*Aqueous Meteors.—Rain and Snow.*—Clear, Cloudy, Rainy, and Snowy Days.—Humidity.

Chapter VI.—*Electrical Phenomena.—Distribution of Plants and Animals.*—Atmospheric Electricity.—Thunder Storms.—Hurricanes.—Climatic Distribution of Plants and Animals.

PART III.—PHYSIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL ETIOLOGY.

Chapter I.—*Population.*—Division Into Varieties.—Caucasian Variety.—Historical, Chronological, and Geographical Analysis.—Physiological Characteristics.—Statistical Physiology.

Chapter II.—*Modes of Living.*—Diet.—Solid Food.—Liquid Diet and Table Drinks.—Water.—Alcoholic Beverages.—Tobacco.

Chapter III.—*Clothing, Lodgings, Bathing, Habitations, and Shade Trees.*—Clothing.—Lodgings.—Bathing.—Habitations.—Shade Trees.

Chapter IV.—*Occupations, Pursuits, Exercise and Recreations.*—Agricultural Labors.—Commercial Pursuits.—Mining and Smelting.—Salt Making.—Mechanical and Chemical Arts and Manufactures.—Exercise, Recreation and Amusement.—Conclusion of Book First.

BOOK II.—FEBRILE DISEASES.

PART I.—AUTUMNAL FEVER.

Chapter I.—*Nomenclature, Varieties, and Geographical Limits of Autumnal Fever.*
Chapter II.—*Speculation on the Cause of Autumnal Fever.*
Chapter III.—*Mode of Action and First Effects of the Remote Cause of Autumnal Fever.*
Chapter IV.—*Varieties and Development of Autumnal Fever.*
Chapter VI.—*Intermittent Fever.*—Simple and Inflammatory.
Chapter VI.—*Malignant Intermittent Fever.*—General History.—Symptomatology.—Pathology and Complications.—Treatment in the Paroxysm.—Treatment in the Intermission.—Conclusion.
Chapter VII.—*Remittent Autumnal Fever.—Simple and Inflammatory.—Considered Together.*—Symptoms.—Treatment.
Chapter VIII.—*Malignant Remittent Fever.*—General Remarks.—Diagnosis and Pathology.—Treatment.
Chapter IX.—*Protracted, Relapsing and Vernal Intermittents.*—Chronic and Relapsing Cases.—Vernal Intermittents.—Treatment, Hygienic and Medical.
Chapter X.—*Pathological Anatomy and Consequences of Autumnal Fever.*—Mortality of Autumnal Fever.—Condition of the Blood in Autumnal Fever.—Pathological Anatomy of Intermittent Fever.—Pathological Anatomy of Remittent Fever.—Consequences of Autumnal Fever.
Chapter XI.—*Consequences of Autumnal Fever.*—Diseases of the Spleen: General Views.—Splenitis.—Suppuration of the Spleen.—Enlargement of the Spleen.—Diseases of the Liver.—Dropsy.—Periodical Neuralgia.

PART II.—YELLOW FEVER.

Chapter I.—Nomenclature, Geography and Local History.
Chapter II.—Local History.—New Orleans.
Chapter III.—East and Southeast of the Delta of the Mississippi.
Chapter IV.—Places to the Westward and Northwest of New Orleans.
Chapter V.—Places up the Mississippi.
Chapter VI.—Etiological Deductions.
Chapter VII.—Symptoms.
Chapter VIII.—Pathological Anatomy.
Chapter IX.—Pathology.
Chapter X.—Self-limitation.—Prevention.—Treatment.
Chapter XI.—Miscellaneous Observations.

PART III.—TYPHOUS FEVERS.

Chapter I.—Introduction.—General Epidemic—Typhous Constitution.
Chapter II.—Local History of Typhous Fever.
Chapter III.—Local History, continued.
Chapter IV.—Local History, continued.
Chapter V.—Local History, continued.
Chapter VI.—Local History, continued.
Chapter VII.—Continued Typhous Fever.
Chapter VIII.—Irish Emigrant Fever.
Chapter IX.—Etiological Generalizations.
Chapter X.—Etiological Generalizations, continued.
Chapter XI.—Classification of Continued Fevers.
Chapter XII.—Classification of Continued Fevers.
Chapter XIII.—Pathological Anatomy of Typhous Fevers.
Chapter XIV.—Pathology of Typhous Fever.

Chapter XV.—Treatment of Typhous Fever.
Chapter XVI.—Relations of Typhous Fever with Yellow, Remittent and other Febrile Diseases.—Seven-day Typhus.—Typhoid Stage.

PART IV.—ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

Chapter I.—Small Pox.—Variola.
Chapter II.—Cow Pox.—Vaccinia.—Variola Vaccinia.
Chapter III.—Modified Small Pox.—Varioloid.
Chapter IV.—Varicella, or Chicken Pox.
Chapter V.—Measles.—Rubeola.
Chapter VI.—Scarlet Fever.—Scarlatina.
Chapter VII.—Rose Rash.—Roseola; also Lichen and Strophulus.
Chapter VIII.—Nettle Rash.—Urticaria.
Chapter IX.—Erysipelas.

PART V.—PHLOGISTIC FEVERS.—THE PHLEGMASIAE.

Chapter I.—Comparison with the Previous Groups.
Chapter II.—Etiology of the Phlogistic Fevers.
Chapter III.—Rise and Establishment of the Simple, or Common, Plegmasiae.
Chapter IV.—Progress, Termination, and Anatomical Characters.
Chapter V.—Indications and Means of Cure.
Chapter VI.—Phlegmasiae of the Central Organs of Innervation, Brain, and Spinal Cord.
Chapter VII.—Phlegmasiae of the Central Organs, continued.
Chapter VIII.—Inflammation of the Nervous Centers, continued.
Chapter IX.—Inflammation of the Nervous Centers, continued.
Chapter X.—Inflammation of the Organs of Motion.—Rheumatism.
Chapter XI.—Phlegmasiae of the Respiratory Organs.—Etiology.
Chapter XII.—Mucous Inflammation of the Respiratory Organs.
Chapter XIII.—Laryngismus Thidulus.—Pertussus.—Asthma.—Hay Fever.
Chapter XIV.—Acute and Chronic Bronchitis.
Chapter XV.—Pneumonia and Pleurisy.
Chapter XVI.—Typhoid and Bilious Pneumonitis.
Chapter XVII.—Pleurisy, Acute and Chronic.
Chapter XVIII.—Tubercular Pneumonitis, or Phthisis Pulmonalis.
Chapter XIX.—Tubercular Pneumonitis, continued.
Chapter XX.—Cardiac Inflammations.

The reception of the work by the profession was worthy of the effort and of the author. In 1850 the American Medical Association met in Cincinnati. Dr. Alfred Stillé, of Philadelphia, chairman of the committee on medical literature, reported on the latest medical publications, and devoted the greatest part of his report to an analysis of Drake's work, referring to it as an "achievement of which every doctor in America should be proud." Drake was present, and, upon arising, was greeted with a demonstration such as had never been accorded to any one on a similar occasion. The cheers and the clapping of hands were deafening and lasted for several minutes. Again and again the demonstrations started anew. Finally, when the noise had subsided, Drake wanted to thank his colleagues, but his voice failed him. He seemed to be growing faint and was helped to a chair. He covered his face with his hands and

wept like a child. His friends crowded around him. To Dr. Stillé, who wanted to comfort him, he said, when he had gained his self-possession: "I have not lived in vain, but I wish father, mother and Harriet were here!"

What is the position which Daniel Drake's great work occupies in the world's medical literature and more particularly among the medical books written by Americans? Alexander von Humboldt pronounced it "a treasure among scientific works." B. Silliman, of Yale, the foremost American physicist of his time, called it "an enduring monument of American genius." Samuel D. Gross, who was not given to laudatory effusions, calls Drake "the American Hippocrates whose work, like those of his immortal prototype, is indestructible and challenges at once our admiration and gratitude." Edward D. Mansfield, Drake's learned biographer, refers to Drake's work as "the greatest work of pure science ever produced in America". Charles D. Meigs, the distinguished Philadelphian, says that "it would be impossible in a mere review to do justice to the quality of this vast work." James T. Whittaker remarked that "the immensity of Drake's work is growing larger as the years roll by." P. S. Conner says, "It is the work of genius — this expresses it all!" Wm. H. Taylor says that "too much praise could not possibly be bestowed on Drake's great work." James Gregory Mumford, of Boston, whose recent "Narrative of Medicine in America" contains a very readable account of Drake's life and labors, refers to the sparsity of really great medical books that originated in our country and observes: "We can not make a great list, but we can make a strong one and Drake's work is among the strongest." Speaking of Drake's hardships and labors in preparing this work, Mumford says: "It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the magnitude of Drake's labors beside which those of Hercules himself seem very modest affairs."

Last, but not least, Drake's rugged and vigorous Anglo-Saxon English is a feature of the work not to be forgotten. Drake's style does not possess the academic correctness of John D. Godman's, the aesthetic quality of James T. Whittaker's, or the scholastic finish of Roberts Bartholow's, but Drake surpasses all these masters of style and diction in his elementary and irrepressible vigor. No American physician has ever put forth the fiery, almost explosive temperament, terse, pointed, strong and incisive English, ever-present and overtowering individuality as Daniel Drake.

No physician ever gave to the West, to the profession of this Western country and particularly to the profession in Cincinnati as much of lasting quality as he. What have we, his heirs and beneficiaries, done in remembrance and appreciation of his labors? Does the present Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati, the technical successor of the Medical College of Ohio, perpetuate the heritage of Christian philanthropy, broad patriotism and scientific altruism which he left to his beloved home town? Does the spirit of that great humanitarian hover over the Cincinnati Hospital where not even a modest tablet reminds the present generation of the

master who gave the institution its existence? Has the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine done anything to honor the most illustrious physician of the West, the man who was to the West what Benjamin Rush was to the East? Is this great American patriot, pioneer, physician and scientist, less worthy of honor than Ephraim MacDowell, whose monument in Danville, Ky., links the ambitions of the grateful present to the achievements of the heroic past? The American Institute of Homœopathy, on June 19, 1900, in the City of Washington, honored the man whom homœopaths the world over revere as a great figure in medical history and as the founder of their school, Hahnemann. They erected a magnificent monument to his memory which proclaims to the world the fact that he is not forgotten, that he is appreciated by those who follow him. The medical profession of the West is numerically by far stronger than those who gave to the City of Washington the colossal statue of Hahnemann. Yet nothing has been done to remind the rising generation of doctors of that greatest of all Western physician, Daniel Drake, who, according to an entirely unbiased authority (H. W. Felter, author of "A History of Eclecticism") is "one of the greatest figures and most admirable characters in the medical history of our country."

The respectful, nay, even reverential, spirit that prompted the people of classical Greece to pay tribute to the great characters of the past and to surround the memory of heroic soldiers, statesmen and more particularly famous poets and philosophers with all the glamor of a mythical cult and worship, was typical of ancient culture and civilization. It is this pride in the traditions of the past and in the struggles and achievements of the great men of the times gone by, that is the rock upon which the self-conscious spirit, the self-respect, the national pride of republics, kingdoms and empires rest. It is the soul, the life-element of patriotism. Only barbarians have no love for the ideals that are embodied in the traditions of their tribes and races. Who has not been inspired by the sight of the statue of Nathan Hale in the City Park of New York? The incessant clatter and grind of a thousand hoofs and wheels of industry and commerce that accompany a great city's mad chase for the Almighty Dollar, can not drown the voice that speaks so eloquently out of the wan countenance of the heroic youth whose only regret was that he had but one life to give to his country. To gladly listen to the voices that faintly reverberate through the aisles of time and tell us of the heroic past, to try and understand the language of the great souls that speak to us out of musty tombs and crumbling monuments is a form of education that makes us better understand and more deeply appreciate our own purpose in life. It is proper and profitable for every true American to seek his ideals in the lives of such models as Washington and Franklin. Every loyal son of Ohio can turn to the noble countenance of McKinley and thus become a truer man and better citizen of the old Buckeye State. Every man who ministers to the sick bodies of his fellowmen in the valley of the Ohio River can peer through the mists of time and be inspired

at the sight of Daniel Drake's heroic figure that looms up in solemn and silent grandeur. To love and appreciate the past means to serve and secure the future.

When will the physicians of the great Interior Valley of North America become conscious of their duty towards the memory of him whose immortal contributions to his profession were only equalled by his imperishable work as a Western pioneer and patriot?

CHAPTER VII.

MEDICAL CINCINNATI AFTER 1800.

I look to the doctors to resuscitate society.—Carl Rümelin.

THE conditions of medical practice in the Western country one hundred years ago were in keeping with the unsettled state of society generally. Most of the physicians were empirics, although among them there were men of fine general education and great natural ability. There were no medical schools in the West. The oldest medical school in America was of comparatively recent date. In 1765 the University of Pennsylvania, through the efforts of John Morgan and William Shippen, who had the powerful support of Benjamin Franklin, opened its medical department, the first medical school on this side of the Atlantic. Three years later King's College, afterwards called Columbia College, was organized in New York. The Harvard Medical School followed in 1784. Dartmouth sprang into existence at the dawn of the nineteenth century. The University of Maryland was founded in 1807, and Yale Medical School in 1810. There was no medical school in the West before 1817, when Transylvania University, in Lexington, Ky., opened its medical department. Drake practiced medicine for ten years before he attended a course of lectures, and was granted a diploma. Hardly any of the earlier physicians in this part of the country were graduates in medicine.

The first attempt to regulate the practice of medicine and give those engaged in the latter a distinct legal standing in the community, was made in 1811, when the Ohio Legislature divided the State into five districts, naming three censors in each whose duties it was to issue licenses to those desiring to practice medicine. The candidates were examined by these censors, who met in Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Athens, Zanesville and Steubenville, respectively, for each of the five districts. This act of the Legislature was repealed the following year when the "Medical Society of the State of Ohio" was created a legal body to examine candidates and issue licenses. The State was divided into seven districts (Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Athens, Zanesville, Steubenville, Warren and Dayton). Under this law the first State Convention was held in Chillicothe, at least the attempt was made to hold it. It was in mid-winter and only five delegates appeared (Canby, of Lebanon; Parsons, of Columbus; Drake, of Cincinnati; Scott and Edmiston, of Chillicothe). The following year a new law was passed which substantially re-enacted the law of 1811, with the exception that it divided the State

into seven districts instead of five, leaving out Zanesville and adding Newark, Warren and Dayton. Penalties for practicing without a license were fixed at $70, or at $5 for each offense. The acts passed in 1817, 1821 and 1824 were substantially the same as that of 1813. In 1818 the law recognized the right of graduates to obtain a license without examination. In 1824 twenty medical districts were created with a "Medical Society" for each, the persons to constitute these societies are named, the organization, rights and duties of the societies defined and all provisions made for proper regulation of medical practice. This law called for a "Convention of Delegates from the District Societies" to be the executive body for the administration, interpretation and application of the medical laws of the State. The first one of these conventions was held in 1827 and presided over by John Woolley, of Cincinnati. This convention adopted a plan and constitution of a State Medical Society to meet in Columbus in 1829. An amusing account of the first convention (1827) can be found in the Transactions of the Ohio State Society (1857). The historian says: "Towards the latter part of that year, some fifteen or twenty horsemen might have been seen wending their way, through mud and mire, along the different roads that centered in the village of Columbus. Their personal appearance somewhat resembled that of a company of men crawling out of a canal, where they had been excavating on a rainy day."

Sanitary legislation in Cincinnati seems to have begun in 1802 when the council of the town passed an ordinance to prevent carcasses of animals from lying in any of the streets, alleys, lanes or commons. Fines are imposed on persons who violate the ordinance by permitting nuisances. The ordinance also regulates the slaughter of animals by butchers, compelling the latter to slaughter only in a specially appointed slaughter-house. A smallpox ordinance pertaining to isolation of patients, vaccination, etc., was passed in 1804. Death returns by physicians were made compulsory by an ordinance passed by council in 1813. This is the beginning of the present system of keeping vital statistics. Additional smallpox regulations were adopted in 1816. An ordinance creating the office of health-officer was passed in 1821. A Board of Health, consisting of five members, was established in 1826. The office of coroner was created by General St. Clair in 1789.

In 1819 Cincinnati had 5,402 white males, 4,471 white females, 215 colored males, 195 colored females, altogether 10,283 inhabitants. This was the year of publication of the first City Directory and the birth-year of the Medical College of Ohio. The physicians who were practicing in Cincinnati at that time were Wm. Barnes who had an office at 157 Main Street and lived at 7 W. Fourth Street; Oliver P. Baldwin, 35 W. Front Street; Chas. N. Barbour, 230 Main Street; John Cranmer, 39 Main Street; Daniel Drake, 91 Main Street (h. Third and Ludlow); Daniel Dyer, Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth Streets; Jonathan Easton, Fifth, between Race and Elm; Isaac Hough, 51 Main (house 55 M.); Vincent C. Marshall, 133 Main; Eben. H.

Pierson, 87 Sycamore (h. 85 Second); Samuel Ramsey, 14 W. Front; Abel Slayback, 194 Main, (h. Fifth, between Main and Sycamore); John Sellman, 26 E. Front; John Wooler, 170 Main; Coleman Rogers, Fourth and Walnut; Thos. Morehead, 24 E. Front; John A. Hallam, 6 Lower Market; Josiah Whitman, Second Street; Edw. Y. Kemper, Fifth and Race; John Douglass, 228 Main; Ithiel Smead, Sixth and Smith; Elijah Slack, Fourth, between Elm and Plum, is given as a physician although he was a preacher and a chemist. Truman Bishop, a Methodist minister, came here in 1818 and practiced medicine until 1829 when he died. Edward Y. Kemper was one of Doctor Goforth's pupils. He was born in Virginia in 1783 and was the son of Rev. James Kemper, who is referred to elsewhere. Doctor Kemper died in Cincinnati in 1863, probably the last survivor of that little band of medical students who gathered in Cincinnati prior to the establishment of the Medical College of Ohio. For a short time John Moorhead and John Sellman shared offices. The first Mayor of the City of Cincinnati was Isaac G. Burnet, who had his office at 49 Water Street. He was the son of Dr. William Burnet, one of the earliest physicians in Cincinnati. Jeremiah Tibbets, barber, surgeon and hair-dresser, popularly known as the "Emperor of the West," had his shop on Second Street, between Sycamore Street and Broadway. The physicians named, twenty-two in number, ministered to the physical ills of nearly ten thousand people. In 1830 the population of Cincinnati was about 25,000, with fifty-eight physicians.

A few of the doctors named had the desirable clientele of the city, the few wealthy people like the Ludlows, Ganos and others who did not settle in this Western country empty-handed, but came, mostly from the East, with a comfortable allowance of the world's goods. Of these, however, there were not many. The majority of the people were poor and their condition was doubly uncertain on account of the hard times that prevailed for nearly four decades after the first settlement of the Miami lands. The stringency of the economic conditions was accentuated by a number of financial panics that swept disastrously over the land and wrecked banks and business houses, notably in 1820 when the failure of the Miami Banking & Export Co. caused a riot and bloodshed. That the practice of medicine under such conditions involved much labor and self-sacrifice can be understood. There was much country practice on both sides of the river. "The doctor had to be his own pharmacist. He made his own pills and tinctures, compounded all his medicines, and generally carried all he required, as, with saddle-bags across his horse, he wended his way from house to house, administering to the sick and ailing, always welcome and often regarded as an angel of mercy, although his homely garb and rough appearance looked anything but angelic. His life was one of peril, toil and privation. The country was new and thinly settled, and his rides were long and solitary; his patients were scattered over a wide expanse of territory; his travel was mostly performed on horseback, and its extent and duration was measured by the endurance of him-

self and his horse. He struggled through almost unfathomable mud and swamps and swollen streams. He was often compelled to make long detours to cross or avoid the treacherous slough. His rest was often taken in the saddle, sometimes in the cabin of the lonely settler. From necessity he was self-reliant and courageous. Every emergency, however grave, he was generally compelled to meet alone and unaided, as it was seldom assistance could be procured without too great an expenditure of time and money. His fees were small and his services were often paid for in promises, seldom in money, of which there was but little. The products of the country, called by the people "truck," was the general and most reliable circulating medium, and with this the doctor was usually paid. But there is a bright side to this picture. The kindly life of a new country, and the dependence of its inhabitants upon each other, gave the doctor a strong hold upon the affection and gratitude of those among whom he lived and labored. They loved him when living, and mourned for him when dead." This graphic description was given by a man who lived among these early Cincinnati doctors, Dr. Robert Boal, a student in the Medical College of Ohio in 1827. He also refers to the few fashionable doctors who did their work in powdered wig, cocked hat and knee breeches, and were able to feather their nest in the service of the well-to-do. The average doctor of those days was satisfied with 25 to 50 cents for a visit. Half of this and sometimes the whole of it went for provender for his horse or produce for his family. If he had to sit up the whole night, he got $1.00.

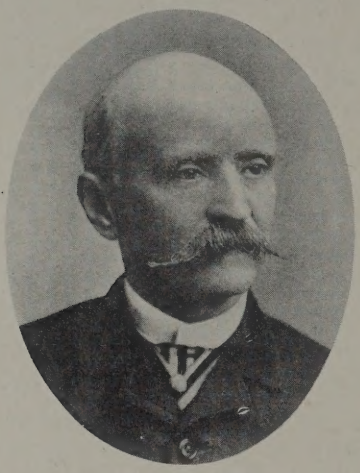
In 1819 there were seven stores in Cincinnati where medicines could be purchased. Caleb Bates, at No. 19 Lower Market, was considered the leading apothecary. Dr. John Woolley had bought out Drake & Co., on Lower Main Street and was considered a progressive man in his line. His soda fountain, purchased in Philadelphia in 1815 by Daniel Drake, was a great attraction. Oliver Fairchild had a drug store at 19 Main Street. Caleb Bates remained in business until 1849 when he was succeeded by James Burdsal. In 1829 the leading druggists in addition to those named, were J. B. Baird, Sycamore, between Fifth and Sixth; Henry Clark, No. 6 Lower Market; Goodwin, Ashton & Cleaveland (O. G. Goodwin, Daniel A. Ashton and S. B. C. Cleaveland), Upper Market Space; William Greene, 50 Lower Market; James H. Latham, 213 Main Street; William Woolley, Upper Market Space; Charles T. Minche, 16 Lower Market; John F. Stall & Co., Main, between Third and Fourth, which was four doors below the United States Bank, and who announced "Medicine chests complete—physicians' prescriptions and orders from the country carefully attended to," and last, but certainly not least, William S. Merrell, Sixth and Western Row, who called his the "Western Market Drug Store," and announced "Prescriptions prepared with greatest fidelity and accuracy."

Pulaski Smith who graduated at the Medical College of Ohio, kept a drug store in the early thirties on Main Street, near Ninth. He sold out to

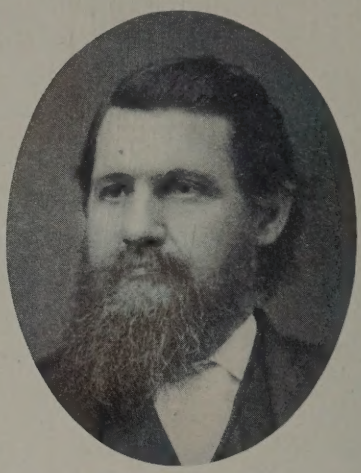
Samuel Burdsal, who was a druggist in this town for more than fifty years. This old drug store with its snake jars and dingy interior was an historic place. When William H. Harrison, long before he thought of becoming President, was clerk of the courts, he was in the habit of lounging around this quaint old drug shop, talking politics to some of the other men who would congregate there, and occasionally ask Old Sammy, as Burdsal was generally called, for a little soda "with a stick in it". This expression was *en vogue* then as it is now. The old shop passed out of existence in 1895. Soda water was probably more in demand before than since the war. In the fifties there was a drug store at the northwest corner of Fourth and Vine Streets that had the greatest soda water business in the West. Later W. B. Chapman, elected president of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1854, made money and a reputation at the southwest corner of Sixth and Vine Streets. He had a soda fountain that was considered one of the attractions in Cincinnati. It is not generally known that nectar syrup was originated in this city. Its inventor was C. August Smith, who had a drug store at Fourth and Race Streets in the sixties. During the cholera year, 1849, many druggists reaped a harvest making and selling Burgundy Pitch Plasters which people would wear on the stomach to ward off the cholera.

After 1840 the drug business was almost entirely in the hands of Germans. G. A. Hiller was probably the first German pharmacist here. He held forth on Lower Market. William Karrmann, famed as a connoisseur and collector of paintings and violins, was located at Fifth and Smith Streets as early as 1845. Adolph Fennel, who came here in 1851, and was located at the southwest corner of Vine and Eighth Streets for many years, was an able exponent of scientific pharmacy. Edward S. Wayne, who at different times held chairs in the Medical College of Ohio, the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery and the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, was with Suire and Eckstein in their great drug establishment at the northwest corner of Fourth and Vine Streets. His salary was $7,000 a year, considered at that time the largest paid to any chemist in this country. Fennel and Wayne were prominent among the men who started the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, the third of its kind in the United States. In 1848 the American Pharmaceutical Association was founded. Through this Association a charter was obtained in 1850 for the CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. The first home of the school was in Gordon's Hall at the southwest corner of Eighth Street and Western Row. W. J. M. Gordon, a prominent pharmacist in those days, had a drug store downstairs. Above the store was a large room, known as Gordon's Hall. The College of Pharmacy had its humble beginning in this hall. Gordon himself was an enthusiastic supporter of the school, and should be remembered as one of the pioneers of scientific pharmacy in the West. The school vegetated for a number of years in Gordon's Hall and subsequently in a room in the Cincinnati College, and was finally abandoned. After the civil war a reorganization of the school was decided upon.

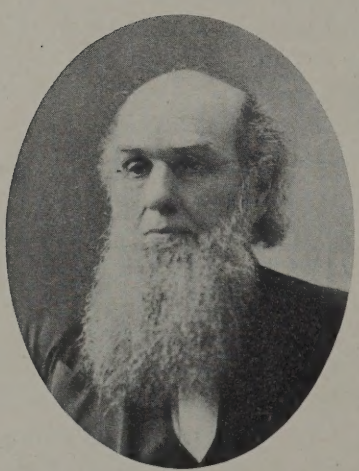
The plan did not go into operation until 1871 when the school was established at the southwest corner of Walnut Street and Gano Alley, whence it moved into a house at the southwest corner of Fifth and John Streets. The faculty consisted of E. S. Wayne (materia medica and pharmacy), J. F. Judge



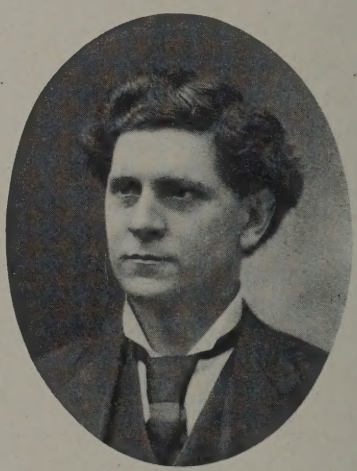
E. S. Wayne



Adolph Fennel



Wm. B. Chapman



J. F. Judge

(chemistry), and F. H. Renz (botany). The following year Wm. B. Chapman was added to the faculty. The first course was attended by fifty-one students. Later on the institution moved into one of the historic buildings of the city, the old Catharine Street Baptist Church. Catharine Street was at one time the name of Court Street. In the early days the building fronted the Baptist Cemetery which was to the east of the old Methodist graveyard. Since 1871 the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy has been in continuous operation. The early founders of the college were among the ablest exponents of chemistry, botany and scientific pharmacy in the country. Adolph Fennel

was born in Cassel, Germany, in 1824. He attended the Polytechnic Institute in his native town and was employed as a chemist and pharmacist in Stuttgart and in Switzerland. He emigrated to the United States in 1850, located in Cincinnati, and gained a vast reputation as an analytical chemist. He died in 1884. An equally distinguished man was E. S. Wayne, a native of Philadelphia, to whose zeal and enthusiasm the American Pharmaceutical Association owes its existence. Wayne was a man of solid scientific attainments, an excellent teacher and immensely popular. He was the Beau Brummel of the profession, always faultlessly attired and with manners to match. He was John A. Warder's assistant (1856) in the Medical College of Ohio. From 1858 to 1860 he was professor of chemistry in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He reoccupied the same chair in the last-named school in 1884. His health failing he returned to the place of his birth, Philadelphia, at the end of the session. He died there in 1885, sixty-seven years of age. Wm. B. Chapman, the third in the trinity of great pharmacists, was born in Pennypack Hall, near Philadelphia, in 1813, came to Cincinnati in 1835, opened a drug store in conjunction with John Eberle's son, graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1839, but continued in the drug business. For many years he had a store at the southwest corner of Sixth and Vine Streets. In 1854 he was elected president of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He was the inventor of Chapman's suppository mould. He died in 1874. J. F. Judge, another distinguished chemist who became associated with the College of Pharmacy, is referred to in connection with the Miami Medical College.

Another institution whose history has been closely related to the history of the medical profession, is the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, founded by an act of the Legislature January 24, 1845. It was the second school of its kind in the world, its predecessor being the dental school in Baltimore, founded a few years previously by H. Willis Baxley, subsequently a professor in the Medical College of Ohio. The Ohio College of Dental Surgery was organized by physicians. The first course of lectures began in November, 1845. The first faculty consisted of Jesse W. Cook, professor of dental anatomy and physiology; M. Rogers, professor of dental pathology and therapeutics; James Taylor, professor of practical dentistry and pharmacy, and Jesse P. Judkins, demonstrator of anatomy. In February, 1846, a class of four graduated. Every graduate received a diploma and copy of the Holy Bible. Whether the graduates were expected to practice dental art by authority of the former or the latter is not stated. During the second session Elijah Slack delivered lectures on chemistry. During the long career of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, many eminent medical men have been connected with the institution. Anatomy has been taught by John T. Shotwell, Thomas Wood, C. B. Chapman, Charles Kearns and Wm. Clendenin, pathology by George Mendenhall, Edward Rives, F. Brunning and others. Jesse W. Cook resigned in 1847, and was followed by J. F. Potter, a surgeon of

repute, who subsequently was connected with St. Luke's Hospital. His dispute over an unimportant point in ethics with R. D. Mussey who was a stickler on correct form, attracted much attention at the time. Potter died in 1868. His wife was Miss Martha Longworth.

The school started in an old building on College Street, which was torn down in 1854 and followed by a new structure erected on the site of the old. The new edifice was the first building in the world put up specially for dental education. This building was for many years the home of the Academy of Medicine. In 1881 a reorganization took place which ushered in an era of prosperity for the school under the management of Dr. H. A. Smith. Dr. C. M. Wright, whose name is mentioned in the biography of James Graham, has been the professor of physiology for many years. The present home of the school is at the northeast corner of Court and Central Avenue. Probably the most distinguished dentist who has ever practiced in Cincinnati was Jonathan Taft (1820-1903) who held a chair in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery and wrote an excellent book on operative dentistry. He was a member of the family that has given a President to our country.

The quack, the medical confidence-man, was very much in evidence in the early days. Human credulity and stupidity prepared a rich harvest for charlatans of all kinds. Even witches had to be reckoned with. Daniel Drake tells us about his Indian horse that could not be caught after nightfall and in this connection recalls a case in which a witch figured very prominently. "Witches were not then extinct, and some of them were actually known. One of the most mischievous lived a few miles back in the country, and bewitched a woman on the river bank. Her husband came at dusk in the evening for assistance, and went into the lot to assist in catching my horse, which, of course, we failed to do, and he ascribed the failure to the witch having entered the animal. It only remained to give him a paper of medicine, which he afterwards assured me was the best he had ever tried, for, as he entered the door of his cabin, the witch escaped through the small back window, and fled up the steep hill and into the woods. He carefully preserved the medicine as a charm, and found it more efficacious than a horseshoe nailed over the door, which, before the united skill of Dr. Goforth and myself had been brought to bear on this matter, was the most reliable counter-charm."

Some of the stories told about the early quacks in Cincinnati are very amusing. A writer in the *"Cincinnati Times"* (1867) who concealed his identity under the nom-de-plume of "Old Man" refers to Menessier's Boarding House near the corner of Main and Pearl Streets. "Here on a Summer's day in 1803 or 1804 came a tall and venerable-looking man clad in the most fantastic array with very long white hair. This striking personage introduced himself as Professor Yernest, a Swede by birth, and his business was indicated by the following advertisement:

"The Elixir of Longevity."

"Doctor Yernest, a native of Sweden, the inventor of the above Elixir, and by whom the secret has long remained in his family, lived 254 years, his grandfather 130 years, his mother 107 years, his father 130, and his grandmother 175 years.

"Doctor Yernest, the eldest in descent of the male line of this venerable family, now in his eighty-fifth year, lives at Mr. Menessier, and has the Elixir of Longevity with him; a fifty-cent bottle of the same being sufficient quantity to insure the continuation of life of the most sickly for at least a century."

The Professor for a time did a prosperous business, but one day the distinguished French advocate and tavernkeeper and the patriarchal Swede became involved in a discussion on European politics. Angry words soon gave way to blows, and in the excitement of the conflict the wonderful white hair of the antediluvian came off, bringing to view a mass of bright red curls, as red, says the "Old Man," as the topknot of a woodpecker. As a result, a vision of youth took the place of the semblance of hoary old age, and a man of 35 stood in the shoes of the fossil of 85. The "Elixir" was not able to save him and night riding on a rail accompanied by a dozen or more of his former friends who had indulged in sufficient quantities of another sort of elixir, he was escorted from town to the tune of the "Rogues March".

Another story by "Old Man" tells of the great King, "the prophet, the wise man, the immortal King" who advertised his business in the following manner:

"Humble ones, my mission calls me among you. The Great Book, on being opened, announces my coming. Your pains, sufferings and sorrows shall cease. Doctor King can look back through a vista of three thousand years, and trace his descent from a continued line of great physicians. Wherever he has been, the blind have been restored to sight, the lame walked, the heart-broken made happy. More than a million of people, afflicted with every ill that flesh is heir to, have applied to him for relief during the past ten years, and in every instance has a permanent cure been effected. Come, behold, see for yourselves, and watch the hand of Fate, as it points you out the course to follow."

"Doctor King can not attend to any calls after sundown, as he is then engaged until morning dawn in consulting the stars and planets as to the proper treatment of his patients on the following day."

This prophet was so successful that at last he was so indiscreet as to issue a challenge to physicians to meet him in a joint discussion. This was too much of an opportunity for Dr. Drake, then a young and combative practitioner. He accepted the challenge and as a result of an announcement in the paper a large crowd was present to see the fun. In those days, as at the present, the humbug had his followers and the result of the contest was by no means certain. King opened with a speech in some absurd gibberish, at the end of which he was interrogated by Drake as to its meaning. King triumphantly announced that that was the language of the natives of Farther India. Thereupon, Drake brought in an extraordinarily dressed personage whom he announced as Fredora, a native of Farther India, who would act as interpreter. Fredora who had been dressed to represent an Icelander,

Indian, Hottentot or any other outlandish personage, began to grumble, growl and roar at the unfortunate King. It was a case of Indian against Indian, Greek against Greek, dog eat dog, and King was obliged to retire discomfited. He finally confessed that he had worked for years in a Philadelphia woolen mill, but concluded that it was easier to live by his wits. He was allowed to leave town without ceremony.

In "Liberty Hall" January 11, 1815, Peter Smith, the itinerant preacher and Indian Doctor, who wrote the first medical book that was published in Cincinnati (see reference to this in the last chapter of this book), advertises his "Pulvis Excitaria or Life Invigorating Powder," a remedy for almost every possible ailment. The advertisement is signed by Peter Smith of the Gospel and concludes with a certificate of William Burke to the effect that his hoarseness had been relieved by the use of this drug, and that he hoped by the blessing of God to be entirely restored. The drug was put up in "small square papers signed on one square with my name corresponding to the like assignment on the bill attending it, without which the medicine is not to be esteemed genuine." To use it, the powder must be dissolved in vinegar and of the mixture a teaspoonful was put in a half glass of sage tea which could be sweetened. The dose was to be repeated in double the quantity every ten minutes "until the stomach becomes full warm and easy." Then the patient must drink a cup of hot toddy with hot toast crumbled into it and finally he must drink plentifully of some herb or root tea such as herb balm, pennyroyal, horseradish-root, square stock root or blueberry root, any of them alone or all mixed together. After this final dose the patient is supposed to eat and drink and sleep freely. In two hours the patient, if still alive, "will likely know if the point aimed at will succeed." This advertisement is accompanied by an elaborate system of notes and a series of observations, together with references to the author's medical book called the "Indian Doctor's Dispensatory." Despite the use of this extraordinary remedy, Father Burke's hoarseness continued until the day of his death. Dr. Smith was not to have a monopoly, for the following issue contains a notice of Dr. Thomas Hill from Boston to the effect that he had taken a house on Walnut Street near the Academy where he intended to practice physic and surgery. The fact that he had practiced thirteen years in a warm climate was urged as of special importance.

In the Directory of 1829 an advertisement appears of Dr. L. M. Johnson who made a specialty of galvanism as a remedy and was equipped with the "Medical Galvanic Battery where patients can receive this gentle and agreeable stimulus at all times." It was also provided with "a powerful Electro-Galvanic Resuscitating Battery which will be free for the Humane Society and the faculty for restoring suspended animation." Dr. Johnson also had discovered that medicines applied externally were "much more beneficial and more likely to subdue certain forms of disease than those administered internally which most generally irritate and do much mischief to the stomach and bowels before any specific action can be produced, and the manner of

applying those medicines externally in the form of gas is certainly a discovery the most valuable in medicine." His institution, therefore, was provided with suitable apparatus for applying to the whole body fumigations of sulphur, chlorine, iodine, muriatic acid, alcohol and balsamic medicines, which the patient could avail himself of without inconvenience in either sitting or reclining or horizontal posture."

In the *Western Spy,* September 19, 1800, Dr. Shelton announces that "he has discovered a species of bug which abound in potato patches, having all the virtues of the Spanish, which cost twenty dollars per pound, while more of these American cantharides may be obtained, than will be wanted for domestic use, with no expense and little trouble." Mr. Cist, who quotes Shelton's ad in his interesting book "Cincinnati in 1841," adds: "I have no doubt that these bugs were all humbugs."

One of the boldest charlatans who for awhile monopolized the best practice in town, held forth at the northeast corner of Eighth and Plum Streets, where every day the carriages of the wealthiest people drove up, while the leading physicians deplored the absence of their best patients. Drake informs us that this quack was a negro who had followed an itinerant oculist from New Orleans and was stranded in Cincinnati. This negro was nearly blind from gonorrheal ophthalmia. He, in some manner or another, attracted an enormous practice by the silliest kind of a swindle. He would tell the patient to dip one finger into a tumbler of water whereupon he would study and analyze the water and tell the patient what ailed him. One young lady was told by the negro that a male had also dipped his finger into the water. She denied this whereupon the negro stated that she was pregnant with a male child. The girl broke down and confessed that she was pregnant. In due time she was delivered of a male child. A man was told by the negro that a dead person's finger had been put into the water. The patient was worried and annoyed and decided to see his family physician about the matter. On his way to the doctor's office he dropped dead in the street. These and similar occurrences established the negro's reputation. Drake tells us that one of the leading physicians proceeded to drive this negro out of the city and in the melee which followed, this physician whose name Drake does not give, was severely cut by the negro. Fearing the result, the latter left the city.

Drake narrates with much glee the success which two phrenologists had who opened a shop on Lower Market, and for some time did a land-office business. One of their specialties was the sale of "love powder" which the young folks bought from them by the pound to adjust affairs of the heart. All is fair in love and war, says Drake.

The necessity of establishing a criterion of professional decency, a rule of action to guide the physician in his dealings with patients and colleagues, was recognized by the doctors of Cincinnati as early as 1821. At a meeting of the physicians of Cincinnati, on February 21, 1821, at which John Sell-

man presided and Joseph Buchanan acted as secretary, a "Code of Medical Police and Rules and Regulations" was adopted and a copy of it submitted to every practitioner in the city for his signature. The author of this code was Jesse Smith, aided by Drs. Pierson and Buchanan. This code is a remarkable document. In it the philosophy of ethical conduct is beautifully expressed and its practical application to the exigencies of professional life most aptly illustrated. *Esprit de corps* or a high regard for the ideals of the profession and respect for those who share the responsibilities of professional activity is given as the foundation of correct conduct. The rights of patients, the duties of the physician towards his patients and towards his brethren are succinctly set forth, the technique and mode of consultation are discussed, the manner of adjusting differences among physicians is clearly defined, a fee-bill is established, quackery is denounced and a general *savoir vivre* in the profession is outlined. The profession of Cincinnati is permanently organized as "The Cincinnati Medical Association" to meet annually on the first Monday in January. The fees recognized by the Association were as follows:

For a visit	$0.50
For a visit and first consultation	5.00
For a visit, and each subsequent consultation	2.00
For a visit, or a visit in consultation, out of the city of Cincinnati, the fees as above for a visit, or a visit in consultation; with the addition, of every mile, except the first, from the Lower Market, of from 50 cents to	1.00
In like manner, for every other service, when out of the city, the fee for the service shall first be charged, and for every mile, except the first, from 50 cents to	1.00
For a visit to Newport or Covington, Ky.	2.00
For a visit and passing catheter.	3.00
For a visit and passing catheter when frequently repeated	1.50
For a visit and performing venesection	1.00
For a visit and extracting a tooth	1.00
For a visit and dressing only	1.00
For venesection, extracting a tooth, or dressing at surgeon's house	.50
For rising in the night and visit	2.00
For rising in the night, and visit in consultation	7.00
For rising in the night, and advice at the physician's house	1.00
For advice at the physician's house, or elsewhere, according to the importance of the case and time occupied, from 50 cents to	10.00
For a case of gonorrhœa	10.00
For all other cases of syphilis	12.00
For a case of midwifery	10.00
For amputation of large limbs, trepanning, extirpation of large tumours, and other surgical operations of equal difficulty and importance	30.00
For Lithotomy	75.00
For the operation for fistula in ano	15.00
For the operation for hair-lip	15.00
For tapping for dropsy	10.00

For reducing luxations, or fractures of large bones, from $10 to...	$20.00
For amputating toes, fingers, and for excision of small tumours...	7.00
For reducing luxations, or fractures of small bones, for stitching recent wounds, opening large abscesses and similar operations.	3.00
For vaccine inoculations	2.00
Insertion of a seton, or making an issue.....	2.00

The physicians who signed the "Code" in 1821 were John Sellman, Samuel Ramsay, Ebenezer H. Pierson, Coleman Rogers, John Moorhead, Jesse Smith, John Cranmer, Josiah Whitman, Daniel P. Robbins, William Barnes, Joseph Buchanan, Ichabod Sargeant, Oliver Fairchild, Edward Y. Kemper, Cyrus W. Trimble, Abel Slayback, Truman Bishop and William T. Crissey.

It is interesting and instructive to observe the changes which have occurred in the therapeutic notions of the profession since those early days. The lancet was as consistently employed in those days as it is too indiscriminately condemned today. Calomel was the mainstay of the physician. It would take us beyond the confines of our subject to discuss these points in detail. No student or practitioner of medicine should forego the pleasure of reading the writings of the early authors, especially Drake, Eberle and Cross. They can be found in the journals of those days. An interesting paper that should be read by every student of the medical history of our Western country, was contributed by Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead, of Portsmouth, Ohio, to the "Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic" (1878). The title of the paper is "Reminiscences of the Physicians of the First Quarter of the Present Century, with a Review of Some Features of Their Practice." Dr. Hempstead was the first graduate of the Ohio University (Athens, 1813) and received his medical degree from the Medical College of Ohio in 1821. In 1829 he published an essay in which he tried to prove that the hydrocyanic acid in decaying vegetable matter is the probable cause of autumnal fever.

Up to 1815 all Cincinnati physicians were Americans by birth and education. The first foreigner that located in Cincinnati as a physician was Dr. Wm. Mundhenk, who came from Germany in 1815 and remained two or three years. It is supposed that he retired to a farm in Northern Ohio and spent the rest of his life there. In 1819 FRANZ OBERDORF joined the local profession. He was born in 1776 in a village near Heidelberg. When he was seven years of age, he accompanied his mother, who was a French woman, on a visit to her relatives in the town of Montpelier in the southern part of France. Young Oberdorf remained in Montpelier under the care of his uncle who was an army surgean. He began his medical studies in the ancient University of Montpelier (founded 1196). The outbreak of the French revolution interrupted his medical course. He was appointed assistant surgeon and had ample opportunity to make up in practical experience what he lacked in theoretical knowledge. Eventually he became a surgeon in Napoleon's army and accompanied the grim Corsican on most of his campaigns.

He attended the wounded beneath the pyramids, in the Italian Alps and on the icy plains of Russia. He witnessed Napoleon's struggle against Fate at Leipsic; he served during the battle of the Bridge of Lodi. It was here that his uncle who had practically raised him, fell within a few feet of him, struck by a cannon ball. When the star of Napoleon had set, never to rise again, Oberdorf quit the life of the soldier and emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore in 1816. He became a surgeon on board of an East Indian merchantman. In 1818 he visited a ranch in Mexico with a view of buying it and settling down. While there, he fell in love with a young widow from Lancaster, Pa. He married her and located in Cincinnati where the young wife had relatives. Oberdorf had many obstacles put in his way by the native American physicians who disliked him on account of his being a foreigner. He was every inch a soldier, crude and unconventional in his manner, straightforward and forcible in his speech. The common people liked him. During the first few years of his practice he was compelled to earn his living by giving music lessons and teaching German and French. In the course of ten years he became one of the busiest physicians in Cincinnati. His obstetrical practice was phenomenal. Few physicians of those days were as universally popular as he. His rough, forcible and yet honest way of talking to his patients and his many acts of kindness to his suffering fellowman established him firmly in the hearts of the people. For thirty-seven years he was a character in the local profession whose quaintness and originality were known throughout the Western country. In 1844 his wife died. Her death seemed to change his whole nature. He longed for the flowers and trees and the freedom and simplicity of life in the country. He moved to Kentucky in 1857 and died in 1860. His son, F. J. C. Oberdorf, was born in Cincinnati in 1822, attended Woodward College, graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1846 and practiced with his father until the latter moved to Kentucky. Failing health compelled the son to join his father. He died in 1880. Both father and son were noted for their surgical skill and for their great philanthropy.

The next foreigner that came to Cincinnati and became one of its distinguished citizens was John Moorhead, whose career has been noted elsewhere. In 1827 Dr. Friedrich Bunte, a learned German physician, came to Cincinnati fresh from the University of Würzburg. He remained a few years and took up teaching. Finally he drifted away. He died in the sixties in Brookville, Ind. Soon after 1830 quite a number of foreign-born physicians located in Cincinnati. DR. THEODOR A. TELLKAMPF who practiced here for a number of years, was probably the most distinguished of these. He was the younger brother of J. L. Tellkampf, a lawyer of international reputation, who taught political economy at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., afterwards became a professor at the University of Breslau, and eventually was associated with Mommsen and Virchow in the German Parliament. He died in 1876. Dr. T. A. Tellkampf, the younger brother, was born in Bückeburg

in 1812. He attended the gymnasium at Hannover and studied medicine in Göttingen and Berlin. He graduated in Berlin in 1838 and completed his medical education in Vienna. A desire to see more of the world prompted him to go to America. He located in Cincinnati but spent much time traveling and studying. He made a specialty of sanitation and hygiene of prisons, and became known on both sides of the Atlantic as an authority on this subject. In 1844 he was offered and declined a chair in the University of Berlin. While in Cincinnati he was a most active member of the local profession and took a deep interest in educational matters. In 1845 he located in New York and continued to work in the interest of the subjects with which his name will always be associated. He was the friend of Alexander von Humboldt and other celebrities. In 1861 General Fremont appointed him on his staff. He practiced in New York until 1881, when failing health prompted him to return to the land of his birth. He died in Hannover in 1883. His two most important scientific contributions ("The Influence of Confinement and Prison-life on Body and Mind" and "Sanitary Conditions in American Prisons"), which were published in Berlin, 1844, were written by him during his residence in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati has had many German physicians who wielded a vast influence in the community. Some of these men had obtained their medical education in Europe, others studied medicine in this country, adding to the hardships of a medical course the difficulties of a new, unfamiliar tongue. In this connection it is of interest to know that quite a few educated Germans took their medical course in Transylvania University where students were permitted to present inaugural theses in Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and, of course, English. Latin theses were common, French and German not infrequent. Many people imagine that the professors and students of medicine in Lexington and in Cincinnati in those days were crude, uncultured and ignorant men. This is a serious error. Some of the men who taught medicine at these early schools were the equals of the most famous teachers in Europe. While it would be like decorating the lion's mane, to put an A.B. or A.M. after the name of geniuses like Drake and Dudley, it was nevertheless a fact that the majority of the medical teachers of those early days were men of splendid classical education.

The influence and quality of the German element is well shown in the German physicians of early days. Some of the more prominent ones were also conspicuous in other lines besides medicine.

JACOB CONRAD HOMBURG was born in Wachenheim in 1798 and attended the University of Marburg. While he was studying he was hounded by Government detectives on account of his liberal views. To avoid arrest he made his escape and continued his studies at Basel in the hospitable Swiss Republic. He graduated in 1824 and went to America. For a number of years he practiced in Cincinnati. He located in Indianapolis in 1840 and

rose to great prominence as a physician. He died in 1881. His younger brother, FRIEDRICH HOMBURG, came to this country in 1834 and attended the Medical College of Ohio. He graduated in 1838 and located first in Shelbyville, Ind., then in Cincinnati, where he was for years a leading German physician. He died in 1868. Like his friend, George Fries, James Graham's brother-in-law, he was a staunch Democrat and remained one even during the Civil War. The assassination of Lincoln threw the people of the North into a high fever of excitement and indignation. In many places a senseless revenge was visited upon men who were prominently identified with the Democratic party. These men were known as "copperheads" in war-times. In Cincinnati a number of residences were mobbed the day following Lincoln's death. Among the prominent men who thus suffered at the hands of the lawless mob were George Fries and Friedrich Homburg, whose houses were located at Eighth and Vine Streets. Homburg's house was completely wrecked and most of his furniture, books, etc., burnt. Homburg literally grieved himself to death over this undeserved treatment. He was a kind-hearted man, universally beloved on account of his charitable nature. The greatest source of bitterness was the fact that the outrage was committed by some of his own countrymen, German republicans, who assembled at Turner Hall to do honor to the memory of the great Emancipator and disgraced the latter and themselves by committing outrages on the homes of defenseless citizens.

M. W. PAUL was born in 1807 at Recklinghausen, studied for the priesthood at Münster but changed his mind and attended medical lectures at Marburg and Bonn. At the latter place he graduated. He came to Cincinnati in 1834, and, not being acquainted with the people or their language, had to do the coarsest kind of menial work to keep from starving. He worked in a rope factory in Covington. His genial and refined manner aroused the suspicion of his foreman, who introduced him one day to Dr. C. A. Schneider, at that time one of the leading physicians in Cincinnati. Schneider took an interest in Paul and made it possible for him to practice his profession. In a short time he was a much-sought-after physician. His convivial habits made him very popular. He was a fine classical scholar and an accomplished musician. He grew enormously fat and died of apoplexy in 1847.

FRIEDRICH ROELKER was born in Osnabrueck, Germany, in 1809, and received a splendid education at the Collegium Carolinum of his native town and the seminary at Münster, Westphalia, where he prepared himself for the profession of teaching. He came to America in 1835 and after two years of teaching in New York arrived in Cincinnati. He became an English teacher and ultimately principal of Holy Trinity Catholic School on West Fifth Street. He began to read medicine and matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio where he graduated in 1841. Roelker in after life often referred to the splendid scholarship of John Eberle whom he had met shortly after his arrival

in Cincinnati, although he never heard him lecture at the college. Roelker frequently spoke of Eberle's fluency in German and of his peculiarities. Eberle was a typical German scholar, impractical, absent-minded and full of eccentricities. Roelker had great respect for another German physician of those days, S. D. Gross, and for the peerless leader of the profession, Daniel Drake, who reciprocated Roelker's regard most cordially. Roelker in a short time was a successful practitioner and one of the best known men in town. In 1843, when the nativistic element made an attempt to banish German instruction from the curriculum of the public schools, Roelker became a candidate for the school board and was elected in a Republican ward, although he ran on the Democratic ticket. He became chairman of the Committee on German Instruction and systematized the plan of teaching in the schools under his supervision, introduced rational pedagogic methods of instruction and had the satisfaction of demonstrating the superiority of his educational plan by the splendid showing of his German-English schools at the semi-annual examinations. Roelker is generally considered the father of German instruction in the Cincinnati schools. His success as a practical educator and in no small measure as a physician, made him an invincibly popular man in those days. Amid his educational work he took care of an enormous practice, wrote occasionally for the medical journals of those days, took an interest in medical societies and used his political influence in favor of progressive medical and sanitary legislation. He was a thoroughly public-spirited man whose brilliant mentality and splendid education made him a tower of strength and reflected great credit on his profession. In his educational work he had the help of another prominent German physician of those days, J. S. Unzicker. When Roberts Bartholow came to Cincinnati, Roelker at once took a great interest in the gifted young physician who was as poor as the proverbial churchmouse. He introduced Bartholow to many influential people and finally, when Roelker left the city for a prolonged European visit, he put Bartholow in charge of his office and thus gave him his start as a practitioner. Roelker was a lifelong champion of German interests in Cincinnati, and will always be remembered as one of the most distinguished representatives of the German element in this part of the country. Professionally he occupied a high rank as a general practitioner. The universal respect which the profession had for him, found its practical expression in 1868 when the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine elected him an honorary member. In 1867 he was appointed professor of pathology and pediatrics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. Roelker died in Providence, R. I., in 1883.

D. S. GANS was a native of Hannover, Germany, and a graduate of the University of Göttingen. He emigrated to this country about 1835 and, after practicing in Dayton, New Orleans and Havana, Cuba, located in Cincinnati. He died in 1863. He was a cultured man who enjoyed the respect of the whole profession in a high degree. He took an active interest in medical

organizations and contributed many papers of value. He was one of the most versatile medical writers in the local profession.

JOSEPH S. UNZICKER was born in Waldeck, Nassau, Germany, in 1813 and came to this continent when he was only a few years old. His parents emigrated to Canada. When the boy was sixteen years old, he went to Cincinnati to become an apothecary. He worked in different drug shops and finally decided to study medicine. He attended the Medical College of Ohio and graduated in 1839. After one year's service as an interne and pharmacist in the Commercial Hospital, he entered general practice and soon became one of the foremost practitioners and pharmacists in Cincinnati. His large experience as a pharmacist made him a useful member of medical societies in the interests of legitimate pharmacology and suitable legislation in support of pure drugs and unadulterated foods. The files of the local medical journals bear witness to his great zeal and scientific knowledge. After thirty-two years of hard work in the interests of the profession and its purposes he retired from practice. He died in 1876. He was immensely popular among people of all classes and had the respect of his colleagues. No greater eulogy could be spoken on behalf of any physician. Aside from his professional work he was deeply interested in all questions pertaining to the welfare of the German population. His daughter is the widow of Frederick H. Alms.

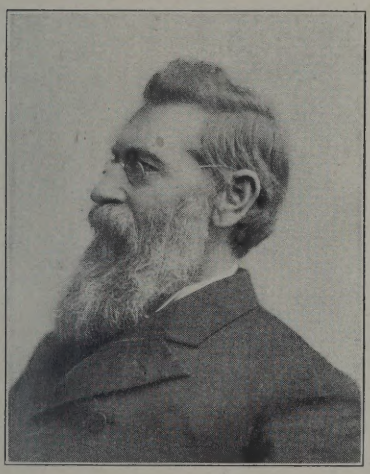
CARL AUGUST SCHNEIDER was born in the Rhenish Palatinate (Rheinpfalz) in 1804, received his medical degree in Heidelberg in 1828, came to this country in 1832 and settled in Cincinnati, having made the trip down the Ohio River in a flatboat. For forty years Schneider practiced in Cincinnati with an almost hypnotic hold on his large German clientele. He retired in 1878 and spent the remainder of his life in his semi-rural home on Clifton Heights. He died at the age of 92 years. He was a quaint and curious character, greatly devoted to his profession. After his arrival in Cincinnati in 1832 he never left the city. He never rode in a railroad car and but once in his life in a street car. In all his life he never saw a steamship. His son, Dr. Charles A. Schneider, died in 1880.

J. TH. FRANK was born in Göttingen in 1810. He enjoyed the advantages of a thorough classical education and studied medicine at the University of his native town, graduating in 1833. He practiced in his home town for twenty years. In 1855 he decided to go to America and accordingly came to Cincinnati where he located. He was for years one of the most prominent German practitioners of the city. He died in 1887.

FRANZ ANTON JOSEPH GERWE was born in Oldenburg in 1820. His parents emigrated to America and came to Cincinnati when he was nineteen years of age. Being possessed of much native ambition, he attended St.

Xavier College to learn English and in the course of a few years matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio. He graduated in 1849. He impersonated the type of the hard-working and conscientious general practitioner. He was a talented musician and took a prominent part in the doings of the German societies. He died in 1881.

GUSTAV BRUEHL was born in Herdorf, Province of the Rhine, Germany, in 1826, studied medicine in Munich, Halle and Berlin, emigrated to America in 1848 and located in Cincinnati. He was one of the most learned members of the profession and for many years was the most eminent and successful German physician in the city. In 1858 he helped in the organization of St. Mary's Hospital. He was the first physician in Cincinnati to demonstrate



G. BRUEHL

A. ZIPPERLEN

and practice laryngoscopy having studied it under Czermak and Tuerck. His most valuable contribution of a strictly medical character was a dissertation on "The Pre-Columbian Origin of Syphilis" read before the Cincinnati Medical Society. Bruehl died in 1903.

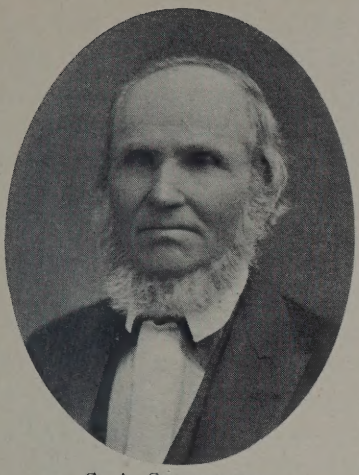
Bruehl's best work was done along archæological, authropological and ethnological lines of investigation. He was a great traveler and visited almost every part of the globe. In the interests of his archæological studies he spent many years in Central America investigating the remnants of prehistoric races and their civilization, the Aztecs, the aborigines of the Western Hemisphere, etc. His work "Die Kulturvoelker Altamerikas" is monumental in scope and a most important contribution to archæology. Bruehl also published a book of travel in which he pictures the people, the scenery, the natural history and other features of the Western Continent in a delightfully entertain-

ing style with just enough of the scientific flavor to make the book interesting to the educated layman. The title of this book is "Zwischen Alaska und dem Feuerlande."

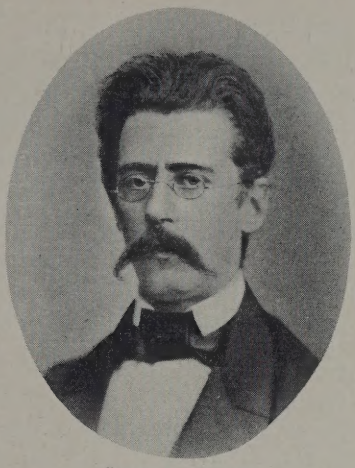
Bruehl had a poetic temperament and occupies a place of honor among the few German Americans who made contributions of lasting value to German literature. The legends and folklore of the Indian furnished the subjects for some of Bruehl's best poetic productions. Bruehl was a word-painter of great skill and power. The picturesque and sublime in still life, scenery or in action brought out Bruehl's poetic talent to best advantage. He published five small volumes of poetry: "Charlotte," an epic after the style of Goethe's "Herrmann and Dorothea" or Longfellow's "Evangeline;" "Die Heldin des Amazon," a typical American product, reflecting the characteristic features of pioneer life, "Poesieen des Urwalds," poems dealing with the mountains, the forests and the pioneers of the Western wilderness; "Abendglocken," a collection of poems of a lyric and didactic character, and "Skanderbeg," an epic dealing with a subject taken from the mediaeval history of Eastern Europe. Bruehl's most characteristic poems are contained in "Poesieen des Urwalds." All his poetic productions were published under the *nom de plume* of "Kara Giorg." Dr. Bruehl's son-in-law, William H. Wenning, is (1909) gynecologist to St. Mary's Hospital.

CYRUS D. FISHBURN, born in 1832 in Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa., was a typical "Pennsylvania Dutchman" whose great-grandfather emigrated from Germany to this country in 1749. His grandfather fought under Washington. Cyrus received a good preliminary education in a school near his home and afterwards in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. The financial troubles of his father prevented the boy from entering Harvard. He returned to Pennsylvania and became a medical student-apprentice in the office of a busy country doctor. In 1854 he graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania and began to practice in Elizabethtown, Pa. In 1856 he came West and tried to practice in Detroit and Cleveland. In 1858 he arrived in Cincinnati with ten dollars in his pocket, but lots of determination in his heart. He rapidly built up an enormous practice, especially among the Germans who liked his rough and ready ways. He was an ideal family physician, equally devoted to his patients and to the science of medicine. He died in 1889.

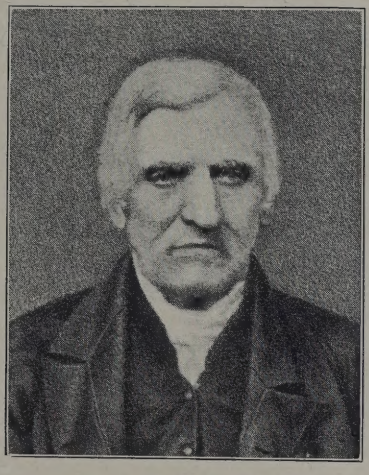
ADOLPH ZIPPERLEN was born in Heidenheim, Württemberg, Germany, in 1818, received his classical education in Stuttgart, graduated in medicine from the University of Tuebingen in 1841 and took special courses in Vienna. At an early age his love of Nature had made him an enthusiastic amateur in botany, zoology, anthropology and other natural sciences. Later on he gave his inclination along naturalistic lines the fullest scope, devoting much time to systematic study and original research. He came to this country in 1848



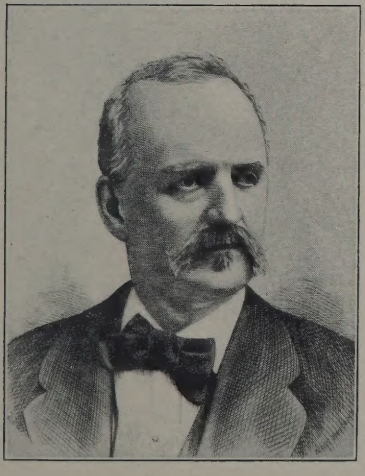
C. A. SCHNEIDER



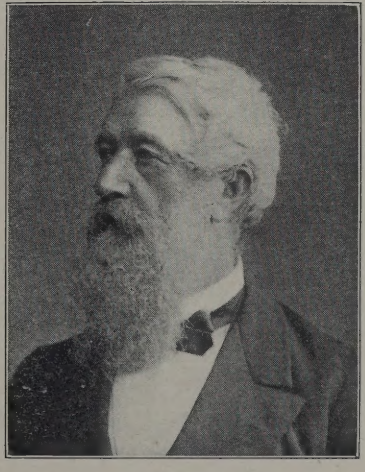
GEORG HOLDT



F. OBERDORF



CYRUS D. FISHBURN



F. ROELKER

and began to practice in Weinsberg, Canal Fulton and Akron, Ohio. When the war broke out, Zipperlen offered his service to Governor Todd, of Ohio, and was appointed surgeon of the 108th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He accompanied his regiment in all its campaigns and engagements from 1862 to 1865 and left the service June, 1865, as a brigade-surgeon. After the war he located in Cincinnati and became a popular and successful physician. He died in 1905.

As a naturalist Zipperlen occupied a front rank. His fort was zoology. His knowledge, experience and enthusiasm were the life element of the Cincinnati Zoological Garden during its early days. The courtly old gentleman, clad in a "Lodenmantel," was known to every visitor of the "Zoo." His appearance in the carnivora building was always the signal of a mighty outburst of delight on the part of the untamed denizens of the desert and the wilderness. With a good-natured smile on his face and speaking words of assurance, he would go from cage to cage, put his hands through the bars and pet the hyena, the tiger and the leopard. Even the monarch of the desert would rub his mane against the bars of his cage and express his pleasure in a long-drawn-out grunt while the old doctor would pet the back of his mighty head and tell him in his quaint Suabian dialect what a fine fellow he was. "And a little child shall lead them!" Zipperlen's was a beautiful childlike character, naive and pure. He was a prolific writer on zoological and collateral subjects. His excellent work in this direction won for him many honors at home and abroad. When Dr. Brehm, the famous zoologist, in 1884 visited America, he included Cincinnati in his itinerary for the sole purpose of meeting his distinguished collaborator.

GEORG HOLDT, born at Corunna on the coast of Spain in 1829, was the son of a naval captain who served under Napoleon and had married a Spanish lady. His father moved to Riga, Russia, and here young Holdt received his early education. He studied medicine at the University of Dorpat and took post-graduate courses in Germany. Under orders of the Russian Government he built an Insane Asylum at Riga and had charge of it for five years. His work was rewarded by the Emperor of Russia who decorated him with the order of St. Stanislaus. Holdt started out to see the world and came to America in 1868. He was much impressed with the possibilities of medical practice in Cincinnati. He returned to Europe to get his family and located in Cincinnati in 1870. He died in 1880, having during the comparatively short time of his residence built up a commanding practice among the German people of the city. He was a scholarly man of diversified talents. As an alienist and neurologist he enjoyed a large reputation. He was a member of the Cincinnati Hospital Staff.

Among the talented foreigners who practiced in this vicinity in the early days was THOMAS HINDE, an Englishman by birth, whose life reads like a romance. At the time of his death he was considered the patriarch of the

American profession. Dr. Hinde had a large following in the Miami Country although he preferred to reside in Newport, Ky., where he had a beautiful country home. According to Drake's account, Thomas Hinde was born in Oxfordshire, England, on the 10th of July, 1737. After receiving a classical education he was sent to London, to study physic and surgery. His principal tutor was Dr. Thomas Brooke, one of the physicians of St. Thomas' Hospital. The practice of this physician was embodied and published by his brother, Dr. Robert Brooke, in two volumes, which were popular books of reference a hundred years ago.

In the year 1757, at the early age of twenty, Mr. Hinde had made such progress, that his master presented him to the Royal College of Surgeons for a license. Passing a satisfactory examination, he immediately afterwards received the commission of surgeon's mate in the navy and sailed for America with the forces under the command of General Amherst.

He landed at New York on the 10th of June, 1757, and was afterwards, during the same year, with the squadron at Louisburg. The following Winter he spent at Halifax; and in 1758 assisted in the reduction of Louisburg by Amherst. A new conquest was now meditated and our young surgeon proceeded with the celebrated General Wolfe in his memorable expedition against Quebec. It was his good fortune to be attached to the ship which bore the commander-in-chief, where he had ample opportunities of seeing much of that distinguished man and observing his operations. His reminiscences of these events were among the most cherished of his life. Down to the day of his death he was accustomed to describe the General as "a tall robust person with fair complexion and sandy hair; possessing a countenance calm, resolute, confident, and beaming with intelligence."

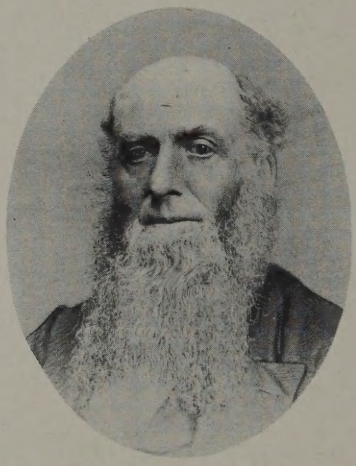
Dr. Hinde was near the General at the moment of his fall, and when an aid exclaimed: "They run, they run," the doctor heard the expiring chief articulate the question: "Who run?" He was answered: "The French, sir; they are running away in all directions." "Then," said he, "I die contented," and, sinking into the arms of the officer who supported him, he expired. This celebrated death scene has often been painted, and in some of the pictures Dr. Hinde is represented as being present and feeling the pulse of the wounded General.

Dr. Hinde remained in the service until 1763 when he was induced by a relative to come to the United States and locate in Virginia. Here he rose to great eminence. He became the friend and physician of Patrick Henry, of Samuel Davis, afterwards president of Princeton, of Lord Dunmore, Colonial Governor of Virginia and other prominent people. In 1776 he was serving the cause of his adopted country against his mother country.

In 1797 Hinde located on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River and became a very popular physician. He died in 1829 rich in honor and in the fullness of his years. The only thing that can be said against this learned

and experienced man (so Drake thinks), is that he never wrote a line in his life. Perhaps he is entitled to greater credit for this delinquency.

Two physicians of foreign birth were the Bonner brothers. HUGH BONNER was born at Mt. Charles, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1800. He came to this country in 1817 and located in Lancaster, Ky., where he was engaged in business. He began to read medicine and in 1825 graduated at Transylvania. He came to Cincinnati in 1828 and practiced here until the time of his death in 1837. His devotion to duty during the cholera year, 1832, is a matter of record. His brother STEPHEN BONNER came to this country in 1825 at the age of sixteen and graduated at Transylvania in 1834. He located in Cincinnati, and for more than forty years practiced his profession with untiring devotion to the sick, especially those who were in need. He was a public-spirited man and showed great interest in the doings of the profession.



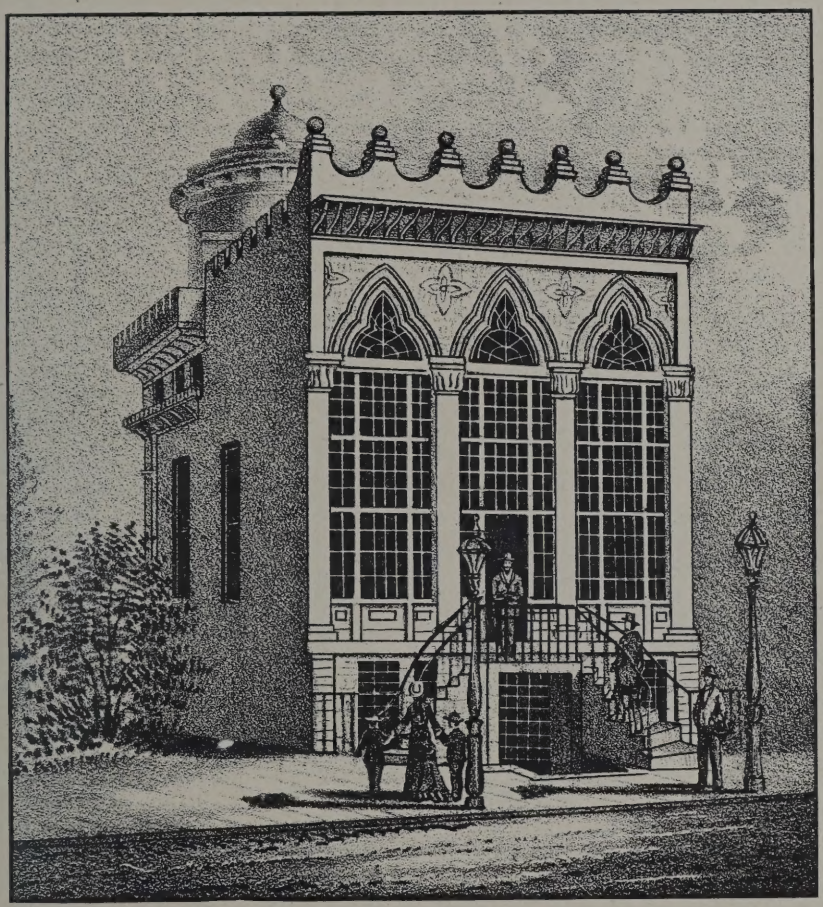
STEPHEN BONNER

NATHANIEL FOSTER

He died in 1876. His son, STEPHEN PURCELL BONNER, was born in Cincinnati, graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1858, served throughout the war in the capacity of surgeon of the 2d Kentucky, afterwards the 47th Ohio Regiment, and located in Cincinnati. The exposure and hardships of the war had undermined his health. He died of tuberculosis in 1874.

NATHANIEL FOSTER enjoyed the distinction of being an eminent man's nephew and being a distinguished physician himself. His mother was John Moorhead's sister. Foster saw the light of day in Newbliss, County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1817. His father was an Englishman by birth and an officer in the English army. An uncle was a colonel who had fought under Wellington at Waterloo. Foster came to the United States with his mother in 1833 to visit his uncle, John Moorhead, and decided to remain. He graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1838 and returned to Ireland to continue his studies in the Hospitals of Dublin. He eventually located in Cincinnati and

fell heir to John Moorhead's vast practice. For nearly forty years he was one of the leading physicians of the city, beloved by his colleagues, revered by his patients and respected by everybody. In the early years of his career he did some creditable work as an operator. In 1852, during a cholera epidemic, he literally sacrificed himself for the people of the city. He cared



THE FIRST HOME OF PHYSIO-MEDICALISM IN CINCINNATI (1839)
(MME. TROLLOPE'S BAZAAR)

little for medical societies and would not accept a position in a college. For a few years he was on the staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital. He died in 1882.

Foster in 1853 married into the family of Gen. William Lytle and took up his abode in the old homestead, the "Lytle House," which was one of the most interesting, historical structures in Cincinnati. Wm. Lytle's son, Gen. Wm. H. Lytle, author of the once famous poem: "I am dying, Egypt, dying!", who died for his country at Chickamauga, was born in this house. In this house many guests of national prominence were entertained and given a taste

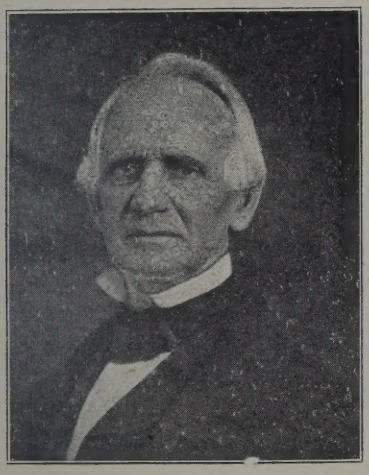
of Cincinnati hospitality. Nathaniel Foster lived in this house for many years. This venerable old homestead, a relic of Cincinnati's pioneer days, was torn down in 1908, the protests of the Ohio Historical Society and all other intelligent and patriotic citizens of Cincinnati notwithstanding. The councilman in whose ward the Lytle House was located, decided that it must come down for reasons only known to himself. Not wishing to soil the pages of this book or to dishonor the fair name of Cincinnati, I prefer to suppress the name of this individual who, since emerging from the shadow of a State prison, has been a conspicuous figure in the political life of the city, a living parody on civil decency.

The year 1839 was in a double sense a memorable one for Cincinnati. It marked the disappearance of Daniel Drake from the local theater of action and noted the advent of a unique character who introduced sectarianism in Cincinnati and for forty years occupied a position of more or less prominence in the local profession, Alva Curtis, the founder of the local Physio-Medical College.

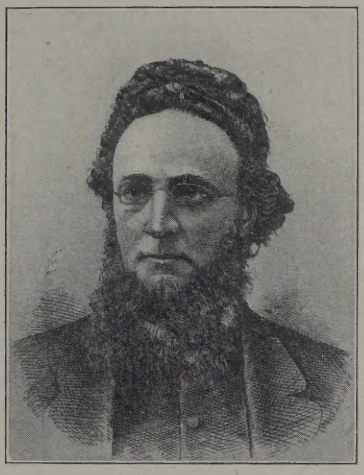
ALVA CURTIS was the product of revolutionary stock and first saw the light of day in Columbia, N. H., in 1797. He received a good literary education and began life as a teacher. He took up medicine as a side issue and became an ardent advocate of the therapeutic notions expounded by Samuel Thomson. In 1835 he became the editor of the "Thomsonian Recorder" of Columbus, Ohio, an exotic medical periodical, which under his management became a widely known publication. He obtained a charter for a Physio-Medical College in 1836. It went into operation in Cincinnati in 1839 with Curtis at the helm. The college was called the "Botanico-Medical College", afterwards the "American Medical Institute," later the "Physio-Medical College of Ohio," still later known as the "Literary and Botanico-Medical College" and "Literary and Scientific Institute." At first the college occupied Madame Trollope's Bazaar, Third, east of Broadway, later on it was variously located in the building of the Cincinnati College, still later, on Third, near Western Row, at John and Longworth Streets, and finally in the old Corry Homestead which stood at the junction of Auburn Avenue and East Auburn Avenue. The Physio-Medical School had its palmy days when it occupied the Bazaar Building which Mme. Trollope erected in 1828 and which was one of the historic structures in this part of the country. It was demolished in 1881, to make room for the present Lorraine Building.

Curtis was the head, hand and soul of the school. The Thomsonians or botanical practitioners made a good deal of noise in the early part of the last century. Popularly they were known as the "steam doctors" because they practiced diaphoretic therapy under any and all circumstances. Their principal remedies were sweat-baths, lobelia and capsicum. Coupled with these fundamental principles of their therapeutic faith was an intense hatred of regular medicine. Samuel Thomson, their founder, was a man of talent, but crude and uneducated. C. S. Rafinesque, author of a book on "The Medical

Flora of North America" (Philadelphia, 1828), is really the originator of the botanical movement. He was a genius whose strange career puzzled his contemporaries as much as it has been an enigma to posterity. In Cincinnati the physio-medical or botanical practitioners had Alva Curtis to fight for them and their cause. He was a host in himself, tremendously energetic, well educated, a good talker and reasoner and by nature a fighter. That a man of this character should in the course of time become greater than the cause he was fighting for, is not surprising. Throughout his long and strenuous career (he died in 1880) he kept himself prominently before the people. He locked horns with some of the ablest medical men in this part of the country, John P. Harrison, Roberts Bartholow, M. B. Wright and others. He published the "Journal of Education" in 1866 and for fully



ALVA CURTIS



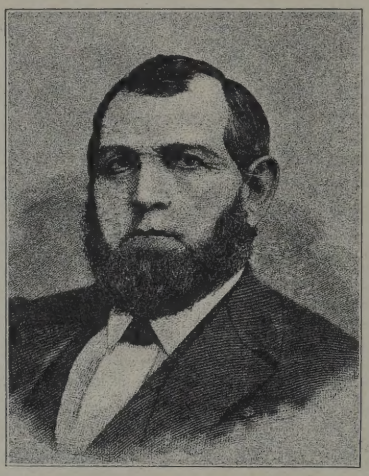
WM. H. COOK

sixteen years the "Botanico-Medical Recorder." With him the cause of physio-medicalism in Cincinnati died, showing that all "systems" in medicine need some extraneous support to prevent collapse. No "movement" in medicine can live which embodies a tendency towards constriction and restriction. Science is necessarily free. It is essentially expansive, not limited; it is centrifugal, not centripetal. Commercial interests may keep a "system" alive. A powerful individuality may keep it above water. In the end any "system" is doomed, and rightly so.

Compared to Alva Curtis the other leaders of physio-medicalism in Cincinnati dwindle into insignificance. A rival institution conducted by a few of the minor lights under the name of the "Physo-Medical College," also the "Physio-Medical Institute" (founded 1859), (Fifth Street and Western Row) did not last. A man whose name was of some consequence in his day,

was William H. Cook who taught surgery for a number of years. He was the author of a work on surgery and had a wide reputation as an operator. The "Physio-Medical Institute" was suspended in 1885.

After the advent of the physio-medicalists in 1839, other schools of practice were quick to follow. Before the first half of the century had passed, many homœopathic and eclectic practitioners had located in Cincinnati. That the multiplication of systems of practice did not contribute to the peace and comfort of the profession as such, can readily be understood. The rivalry was intense and not very dignified. Analogous to the old Greeks who considered every non-Greek a barbarian, the devotees of each school designated every doctor of different therapeutic faith as a quack. The acrimony of those



JOHN BUNYAN CAMPBELL

days has been mellowed by the gentle hand of time. The horizon has widened. We know more and believe less. This makes people charitable towards others who know less and believe more. Perhaps we all have begun to realize that

"Der Geist der Medizin ist leicht zu fassen:
Ihr durchstudirt die gross' und kleine Welt,
Um es am Ende gehn zu lassen,
Wie's Gott gefällt."

Inasmuch as individual opinions, even if crystallized into schools or "movements" in medicine, are, *per se,* rather a source of energy expended in the interests of truth, they are really levers of progress. All depends on the individual who fathers the opinions. The greatest achievement of recent days is the policy of the progressive men in the profession to ignore the opinion or its crystallization, the school, and scrutinize the individual. Ignorance has no right to an opinion. The solution of the whole difficulty has been found in the establishment of an educational criterion by which

all individuals in the profession shall be judged, in the exactment of an iron-clad rule that only educated men shall enter the medical school and that only well-informed medical students shall be allowed to enter the profession. After all, the sectarian idea of medicine becomes a menace only when it springs from ignorance or rascality. This phase of the subject has been amply illustrated in the medical history of Cincinnati. In this connection it seems proper to speak of the many so-called "schools" and "colleges" that existed in the city before the days of medical legislation. The story of these enterprises would eloquently illustrate the arrogance of ignorance, supported by the credulity of mental imbecility, in fact, all the vagaries of the human mind, unaided by honesty or knowledge. It is hardly worth while to disinter these malodorous carcasses from the grave of oblivion. Cincinnati had more than her share of disgrace in harboring diploma-mills and disreputable "schools." It is a sickening chapter in her history. There is only one individual whose memory ought to be preserved because he exemplifies the possibilities of schemes executed under the cloak of medicine. He is the type of an entire class and as such is necessarily of value to the medical historian. This man was the Cagliostro of Medical Cincinnati, John Bunyan Campbell, who at one time did more to amuse the educated and mystify the ignorant than all the other charlatans put together.

Campbell was born in 1820 on Little Pine Creek, Lycoming Co., Pa. The sketch of his earnest efforts to find the truth in medicine, given by himself in the preface to his "Encyclopedia of Vitapathic Practice," reminds one of Faust's "Monologue." This preface and the book should be read by every physician who has the blues. The fact that this man ever found even one human being who took him seriously, is an unfathomable mystery. There were thousands in all parts of the country who were his devout followers, some of whom, when the spell was broken, entered medical colleges and graduated in medicine. Campbell called his system "vitapathy," a mongrel mixture of half-digested science, brazen assurance and medical and religious quackery. His graduates were "vitapathic physicians and ministers" who were empowered to heal the sick, to give the vitapathic breathing prayer, to administer the milk-sacrament, to receive and give forth higher spiritualization, etc., etc. Campbell wrote a book on practice and another on vitapathic materia medica, in which he included all the quack-nostrums and house-remedies of all ages and centuries. The principal therapeutic agent is "vita," the vital spirit which is everywhere and is introduced into the body, if handled by a properly qualified vitapathic physician. Campbell says: "The higher wisdom and spiritual power comes in at the top of the head and the hair must be parted there to let the spirit in, as hair is a non-conductor." Campbell did not sell any of his books, nor did he allow his students to divulge the contents. He made his students pronounce a terrible oath that they would not speak of the contents of his books or show the books to anyone. A statement on the title page of his "Practice" reads: "All dis-

coveries and processes, teachings and practice protected by United States Right, by State Charter and by the Highest Divine Right." Campbell charged a good fee for his "course of instruction" and drew large classes of males and females. He died in 1904. His citadel of infamy still stands in Fairmount, a mute witness of iniquity unspeakable. After following up this man's career, the only question remains whether he should have properly been confined in a State prison or in an insane asylum. His "graduates" some years ago could be found in every State in the Union.

Medical legislation in Ohio was late coming, but it came. The different laws passed prior to 1896, particularly the law enacted October 1, 1868, did not place any restrictions or impose any obligations on those desiring to practice. The first attempt to establish a fixed criterion of efficiency for colleges and individuals was made February 27, 1896, when a State Board of Medical Registration and Legislation was established by law. This law has put an end to the endemic prevalence of bogus colleges in Cincinnati and has had a most salutary effect on the legitimate institutions, of which only the fittest will eventually survive. The greatest boon which the law of 1896 has conferred on the profession and on the science of medicine is that it has placed all "schools" and "systems" on the same level of educational qualification. The requirements are, as yet, very modest. The day, however, is not far distant when no one will be allowed to study medicine in Ohio who has not a bachelor's degree in the arts or sciences and no one will be permitted to practice who has not studied medicine for five years, examinations to be conducted by the State. The examinations will include all scientific branches of medical teaching. Matters of faith and prejudice, including religion, politics and materia medica, will be rigorously excluded. This will be the ultima thule of medical legislation.

The prejudice existing between different "schools" has given rise to many strange episodes in the history of Cincinnati. One would imagine that great misfortunes, befalling men in large numbers without regard to rank or station, would bring them together on the common plane of humanity and make them forget petty differences. Cincinnati experienced the ravages of four epidemics of Asiatic cholera during the past century, 1832, 1849, 1866 and 1872. In 1849 when throughout the valley of the Ohio the grim reaper was gathering in his murderous harvest and no ray of hope was peering through the gloom of night, the profession witnessed the strange spectacle of bitter controversy about the relative merits of the different systems of practice. In this half pathetic, half ludicrous war of words every newspaper, religious periodical and medical journal was pressed into service to publish bulletins from the scene of action, manifestos, lengthy editorials, bitter rejoinders and learned criticisms. The homœopaths under Pulte and Ehrmann published statements in which they attempted to show the unquestioned superiority of their system, by reporting as many as twenty-five cases

without a death, including cases that had been practically given up by other physicians. Their statements were vehemently attacked by physicians of other schools, especially the Eclectics who feared the supremacy of their rivals. The old files of the "Gazette" (1849) contain letters addressed to the editor by many well known physicians, including Daniel Drake and R. D. Mussey. The regular school lost two of its leading men from cholera, John T. Shotwell and John P. Harrison. Alva Curtis, of course, could not refrain from taking a hand in the fight. From a historical point of view, several documents are of peculiar interest, all pertaining to the cholera-controversy of 1849. One is the report on "Cholera in Cincinnati," submitted to the American Institute of Homœopathy at its meeting in Philadelphia, June 13, 1849, by Joseph H. Pulte. This report refers to 350 cases of Asiatic cholera, treated by six homœopathic physicians in Cincinnati without a single death. The "Institute" accepted the report with thunderous applause, the rest of the profession received it *cum grano salis.* No one seemed to question that every one of the 350 patients got well, but everyone was wondering how many of them were really cholera cases. An interesting contribution to the cholera-literature of those days was R. D. Mussey's paper on "Cholera Animalcules," antedating the bacillary theory fully thirty years. A layman, John Lea, Esq., of Cincinnati, in 1849, published a paper on "The Geologic Theory of Cholera." This paper is a remarkable production which was copied by the medical journals of all schools and very favorably commented on. The climax of the cholera controversy was a brochure on "The Pretensions of Homœopathy" by Samuel A. Latta, physician and Methodist minister. Latta was a remarkably versatile man. After his demise the "Cincinnati Medical Society" held a public memorial meeting, at which M. B. Wright delivered a beautiful eulogy. Latta was born on a farm near Urbana, Ohio, in 1804. He became a licensed practitioner in 1826 and located in Cincinnati. He was ordained a minister of the Methodist Church in 1829. He was an exemplary man, pure in his motives, lofty in his ideals, full of energy and moral courage. He was a devoted lover of the profession. He died in 1852. His brochure on homœopathy gained for him a national reputation. Abstracting from the undignified and ill-timed spectacle of quarreling in the very face of death, there is no doubt that the profession in those hours of visitation served the cause of humanity with all the devotion and heroism for which it has always been noted. The cemeteries of the city harbor the mouldering remains of many a doctor who "fell, like a soldier in the line of duty, with his face to the foe." There is no monument to perpetuate the memory of his heroism, no one to tell the story of a life that was cheerfully given to the service of humanity. Let us in this connection not forget the valor of that little band of heroic physicians that went out of Cincinnati in 1876 during a yellow fever epidemic to render aid to the stricken people of Memphis, Tenn. If all the ill that has been spoken of doctors, if all their real and alleged frailties, foibles and follies that have

amused Aesop, Plato, Moliere, Jean Paul and the rest of mankind, were concentrated and expressed in one word, this word would be silenced amid the mighty chorus of praise and gratitude that would simultaneously arise from the hearts and lips of countless generations and reverberate triumphantly through the aisles of time unto eternity. Ours is the greatest profession because it is the most human and most humane profession.

In the history of the Valley of the Ohio where stood the cradle of Western civilization, the doctor has always been in the foreground as the ever resourceful and active champion of progress. Cincinnati's greatest citizen was a physician, Daniel Drake. Her two most famous exponents of science spent the best part of their lives in the interests of medical education: John Locke and Daniel Vaughn. Three of the five original Cincinnati charter-members of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio were identified with the medical profession: Jedediah Cobb, the anatomist, Elijah Slack, one of the original professors of the Medical College of Ohio, and John P. Foote, publisher of the first medical journal issued in the West. In matters of education and public improvements the physician has always wielded the most powerful influence. The names of Joseph Ray (1806-1855, graduate of Medical College of Ohio 1830, author of Ray's Arithmetic), C. G. Comegys and John A. Warder will in this connection not soon be forgotten. Taking it all in all, the first century of medical life in Cincinnati presents a proud record of great names, great deeds and great achievements. Last, but not least, let it be remembered that Cincinnati gave to the profession of the United States its greatest bibliographer, John S. Billings, who graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1860. The example of these men should be an inspiration to the younger generation. The ideal doctor is by education and association qualified to be a leader in any line of human endeavor. He should be the commanding figure, wherever and whenever the interests of his fellowmen are concerned. In the Cabinet of the President, in the halls of Congress, in the Legislatures of States, in the Councils of cities and villages, in Boards of Education, should be his place to teach and enforce the hygiene and sanitation of body, mind and heart, so necessary in the social and political life of our country, to heal the wounds inflicted by unfit public servants and to strengthen the health of the body politic. What Homer says of the doctors in the Grecian army before Troy, is true of the physicians of to-day:

"A wise physician, skilled our wounds to heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal!"

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree?—Pope.

(First Decade.)

THE circumstances which gave rise to and surrounded the founding of the Medical College of Ohio, have been described in a previous chapter. It was the second medical school in the West, Transylvania having preceded it by one year. The events of the first two years in the life of the Ohio College can be better understood by a reference to the position which Drake occupied in relation to the institution and to his colleagues.

Drake had personally appealed to the Legislature for a charter. He was, therefore, the founder of the college. He had a reputation as a medical teacher, having filled a chair in the Transylvania School. His "Picture of Cincinnati" had made him famous as an author. He was by all odds the most conspicuous figure in the medical life of the town. That all these circumstances were apt to arouse envy in the hearts of smaller men, can readily be understood. Adding to his commanding position his fervent and aggressive temperament, the troublesome career of the college during the first few years of its existence appears as a natural sequence to the conditions surrounding the very inception of the school.

Drake gave the college its first home in a large room over his father's store at 91 Main Street. During the first session Drake lectured on practice, physiology (institutes of medicine), diseases of women and children. His colleagues were Dr. Jesse Smith, professor of anatomy and surgery; Dr. B. S. Bohrer, professor of materia medica, and Mr. Elijah Slack, professor of chemistry. Both Smith and Bohrer had been appointed by Drake. The four professors constituted the first faculty of the college. Considering that the University of Pennsylvania, the foremost medical school in the country, had only six professors in her medical department, the Ohio College did not fall very short of the standard of those days.

JESSE SMITH, the successor of John D. Godman in the chair of surgery, was the scion of a distinguished New England family. At the time of his birth his uncle was occupying the gubernatorial chair of New Hampshire. He was born in Peterborough, N. H., March 6, 1793 and received his education at Dartmouth, graduating in 1814. Young Jesse had made up his

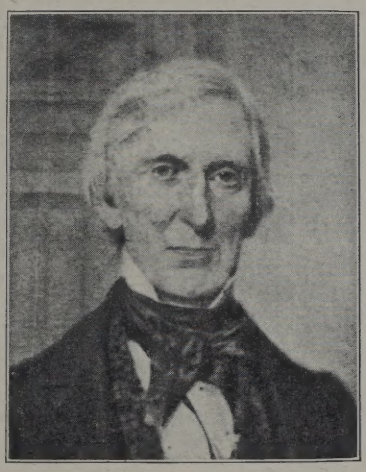
mind to study medicine, and, not wishing to tax the financial resources of his family, took to teaching school in order to have a chance to save up enough money to pay for his medical course. The latter he took in Harvard University, receiving his degree in 1819. In the following year he was appointed lecturer on anatomy at Dartmouth. Before the end of the session he was offered the chair of anatomy in the newly founded Medical College of Ohio and accepted it.

It would seem that posterity has not dealt kindly with the memory of Jesse Smith. This is mainly due to the uncharitable references to him by S. D. Gross in the latter's "Autobiography." Gross was a man of intensely strong likes and dislikes. His admiration for Daniel Drake was nothing short of worship for the latter and bitter enmity towards Drake's antagonists. Smith was undoubtedly a strong man. As a surgeon he enjoyed a great reputation. He was a bold and original operator, familiar with surgical literature and much esteemed as a well-posted anatomist. He had a record of over sixty successful lithotomies. As a lecturer he was well liked by the students, some of whom sided with him against Drake. In appearance he was a handsome man, over six feet in height, broad-shouldered, well-proportioned, with blonde hair and blue eyes. Gross finds fault with him on account of his vanity. Smith frequently rode through the streets of the town and attracted much attention, especially among the ladies, on account of his fine athletic figure and proud military bearing. Smith was a highly cultured gentleman, a fairly good talker and acknowledged an excellent teacher of surgery. He was a man of strong mind and indomitable will-power. In the early troubles of the college he took an active part and never went out of his way to show his dislike of Drake. The quarrels among the professors involved many outsiders. Doctor Smith who violently opposed Daniel Drake aroused in some manner or other the ire of David G. Burnet, brother of Isaac G. Burnet, mayor of the town. The Burnets were rather friendly to Drake. There was a man in town at that time, named D. I. Johnson, who conducted a grocery and general store at No. 86 Main Street. This man had a bulletin board in front of his place of business upon which he would advertise his goods and announce the dates of auctions held in his place. A notice was posted on this board August 28, 1821, full of insulting epithets applied to Dr. Jesse Smith. The latter was referred to as "an unprincipled scoundrel, a liar, a poltroon and a coward." The notice was signed by David G. Burnet. This notice was an open invitation to fight and Jesse Smith immediately got ready. The impending duel was prevented by Wm. H. Harrison and others who adjusted matters in a manner satisfactory to both sides.

In 1831 Jesse Smith was displaced as professor of surgery by James M. Staughton whom Drake had brought from the East as professor of surgery in the projected faculty of the Medical Department of Miami University (Oxford, Ohio). Doctor Smith died of cholera in 1833. There is no doubt

that during his incumbency of the chair of surgery he had the welfare of the Ohio College at heart, although his judgment was often at fault. He was a head-strong, implacable man, who never cared to waste time and effort in amicable and tactful settlements. His contributions to contemporaneous literature bore ample evidence to his scholarship in medicine. It is to be regretted that there is no portrait of Jesse Smith extant.

BENJAMIN SCHENKMEYER BOHRER, the first professor of materia medica in the Medical College of Ohio, was born of German parents, April 6, 1788, in Georgetown, D. C. He attended a private academy and afterwards began to study medicine, receiving his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1810 whereupon he located as a practicing physician in his native town. He was appointed professor of materia medica in the Med-



BENJAMIN S. BOHRER

ical College of Ohio in 1820 and remained at his post for one session. He was a reserved and refined gentleman who could not stand the association with his belligerent colleagues. He returned to Georgetown and rose to great eminence as a physician. He died in his home town in 1861. He was one of the founders of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia and took an active part in the doings of the American Medical Association. He had a vast reputation as a classical scholar and as the owner of one of the most valuable private libraries in the United States.

Elijah Slack, the professor of chemistry, has already been referred to. Mr. Slack's assistant was Robert Best, a young man of splendid education, who was one of the curators of the Western Museum. His career has likewise been spoken of in a previous chapter.

The professors were hard workers. During the whole first session Smith lectured three times a day and the others hardly less frequently. The students most of whom were practitioners were much in earnest. The session

lasted five months and, in order to get over the ground, the students had to work from early morning until late at night. In addition to attending didactic lectures and demonstrations in chemistry and botany, they heard clinical lectures in medicine and surgery and saw surgical and obstetrical operations. The college had a pretentious library of more than five hundred volumes, mostly French and English medical works. Then there were the mineralogical, geological and zoological collections of the Western Museum to which the students had access.

The student was obliged to attend two courses of lectures and to prepare a thesis on some medical subject which he had to defend publicly. The thesis had to be written in Latin, French or English. Drake offered a silver medal to the student who would submit a thesis embodying the results of original research. Another silver medal was offered the student composing the best Latin thesis. It would be interesting to determine how the educational standard of the Western medical student of today compares with that of the students that assembled over old man Drake's store in 1820, and how many of the present generation could successfully compete for those silver medals offered by the first faculty of the second oldest school in the West.

The fees paid by the students of the first class were $20 to each professor and an additional fee of $5 including admission to the hospital, use of the library and matriculation. Subsequently students had to pay a graduation-fee of $3 to each professor. Every student was expected to assist the faculty in obtaining anatomical material. This meant periodical visits to the neighboring graveyards. The diploma adopted by the first faculty was almost an exact copy of that of the University of Pennsylvania.

The members of the first graduating class of the Medical College of Ohio were James T. Grubbs, Daniel Dyer, Isaac Hough, Wm. Barnes, Samuel Monett, Ichabad Sargeant and John Wooley. The best examinations were passed by Wooley, Monett and Dyer. Hough and Barnes located in Cincinnati. Jas. T. Grubbs began to practice in Boone Co., Ky., and presided over a meeting of the Alumni of the Medical College of Ohio in 1875, fifty-four years after his graduation.

At a meeting of the faculty held four days after the first Commencement, John D. Godman was appointed professor of surgery and obstetrics. A sketch of this excellent physician has already been given. Jesse Smith was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology. Bohrer had clinical medicine added to his chair. The price of dissecting tickets was fixed at $10, to be equally divided between the college and the professor of anatomy. It was decided to admit ministers of the Gospel as students of medicine, simply upon payment of the matriculation fee. The service at the Commercial Hospital, which by legislative enactment had been placed in the hands of the Ohio professors, was regulated. The professors of clinical medicine and surgery were to be the medical and surgical attendants of the hospital from

November 1 to May 1, the professors of practice and of anatomy to serve during the remainder of the year. At this same meeting it was decided to start a students' library, to engage a janitor and to allow the newly organized Medico-Chirurgical Society the use of the lecture-room if they will pay for lighting and heating. Stringent rules were laid down for the government of the students. It was "resolved that students must take off their hats during lectures and keep silent, that coming late should be considered improper, that students who shall wantonly or maliciously disclose anything concerning dissections whereby the public mind may become excited or incensed, shall be suspended or expelled at the discretion of the faculty, that students fighting or challenging to fight or assisting in a fight, shall be expelled."

The end of the second session of the college was signalized by the visit of Drs. Edmiston, of Chillicothe, and Canby, of Lebanon, who had been authorized by the First Medical Convention of Ohio to inspect the institution and report to the General Assembly of the State. The professors requested them to recommend the creation of a board of trustees. The second Commencement was held March 4, 1822. Seven students graduated. The rival school in Lexington had thirty-seven graduates in 1822. The Ohio graduates in 1822 were Harvey Armington, a Cincinnati boy, who submitted and defended his thesis on "The Modus Operandi of Mercury;" John C. Dunlavy, of Hamilton, Ohio, who spoke on "Epilepsy;" Giles S. B. Hempstead, of Portsmouth, Ohio, whose subject was "The Epidemic Fevers of the Western Country;" Archibald J. Higgins, of Neville, Ohio, who presented a thesis on "The Mechanical Powers as Applicable to the Cure of Diseases;" John L. Richmond, of Newtown, Ohio, who spoke on "Euonymus Caroliniensis" (Indian Arrowwood); Peleg Sisson, of Columbus, Ohio, whose thesis was entitled "Inflammation," and George F. Jagues, of Posey Co., Ind., who discussed "The Sick Stomach." Of these seven graduates three gained distinction. Giles S. B. Hempstead, whose name is perpetuated by the Hempstead Library, of Portsmouth, Ohio, became one of the most distinguished physicians in Ohio. John C. Dunlavy became a medical writer of note. His thesis was published in the "Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences" in 1827. John L. Richmond performed the first Caesarean section in this country. This fact makes him a historic personage. Through the courtesy of Dr. Wm. N. Wishard, of Indianapolis, Ind., I was able to ascertain some interesting facts concerning Richmond. Doctor Wishard's father, Dr. Wm. H. Wishard, now ninety-three years old, knew John L. Richmond and says that Richmond had but two weeks' schooling in a country school in the State of New York. The family drove to Pittsburg and thence by flatboat went to Cincinnati. Young Richmond worked in a coal mine to earn his living and finally made up his mind to again take up the study of medicine which he had begun with a neighboring physician in New York State. With no education and no means with which to buy clothing and

books and pay his board and tuition, he started in. He succeeded in getting a position as assistant janitor in the Medical College of Ohio and thus worked his way through school. Richmond located in Newtown, Ohio, where he was called to attend a young woman with a deformed pelvis who was about to become a mother. Realizing that a Caesarean section offered the only hope of saving the mother, and, assisted by two neighboring women who held a few candles, Richmond performed the operation. This was in a log cabin, long before the days of anæsthesia and with the aid of only a pocket case. The cabin was cut off from the rest of the world by high water and Richmond had to use a skiff to reach his patient. The heroic doctor reported this case in his quaint and modest way in Drake's "Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences" (Vol. III., p. 485). The mother recovered, but the child died. About 1832 Richmond moved to Pendleton, Ind., near Indianapolis, and there practiced medicine and preached the Gospel as a Baptist minister. Soon after he moved to Indianapolis, became pastor of the First Baptist Church and continued his work as a physician. His practice grew to such an extent that he resigned his pastorate, formed a partnership with George W. Mears (father of Dr. J. Ewing Mears, of Philadelphia) and his son, Corydon Richmond. Owing to failing health Richmond was compelled to retire from practice. During the last years of his life he lived with his daughter in Covington, Ind., and died there. He is buried in Lafayette, Ind. His son, Corydon Richmond, died in Kokomo, Ind., a year or two ago.

Two days after the second Commencement (March 4, 1822) the row among the professors began in earnest. Godman and Bohrer resigned. Drake who had presented bills and various claims against the college, occupied the chair. Jesse Smith moved that Drake be dismissed. Slack seconded the motion. Drake had to bring the motion before the house. It was carried and Drake left the chair and the house. Smith and Slack adjourned for thirty minutes and met again in Smith's office. Smith presided and Slack acted as secretary. They addressed a note to the citizens of Cincinnati, informing them of Drake's dismissal.

This episode, Drake's expulsion from his own college and by men whom he himself had appointed, is one of the most pathetic chapters in the history of Western medicine. Yet it was not without its ludicrous features. These Drake himself appreciated. His "Narrative of the Rise and Fall of the Medical College of Ohio," published by him in the same year and dedicated to the General Assembly of the State, is a most remarkable document. Full of delightful satire and biting sarcasm it contains Drake's version of the events that led up to the serio-comic climax. The cause of all the disturbances, as Drake sees it, was the intense jealousy of his colleagues, who felt that they were being completely overshadowed by Drake's prominence and reputation. Of Jesse Smith he says:

"The real objects which the gentlemen proposed to themselves in my expulsion, were: First—To drive me from Cincinnati and succeed to my professional business. Second—to reorganize the school in such manner as would give it a new aspect, and dissolve, in the public mind, a connection which it had with my name, so intimate as to be painful to them. The former would feed their avarice, the latter their vanity. Each member of the combination had additional and subordinate motives and each had a part to perform, somewhat different from the other. I shall, therefore, consider them separately, beginning with Dr. Jesse Smith.

"In addition to the two common objects stated above, Doctor Smith had two specific purposes: First—To punish me for not joining the Cincinnati Medical Association, and second, to gratify and animate the medical men who had made him their chieftain, by a sacrifice, the incense of which would be to them such a sweet-smelling savour.

"Either of these four objects would have been with him a sufficient motive for an immolation, that could do no other harm, at most, than destroy an unoffending man; the union of them became irresistible, and might even have agitated a heart somewhat fortified by the principles of virtue and honour.

"To accomplish his ends without subjecting himself to the odium of voting for my expulsion, had been with him a desideratum. It had for some time, therefore, been his policy, to let the institution sink that I might leave it; after which it might be resuscitated under his own auspices."

B. S. Bohrer comes in for the following:

"Of this beautiful specimen of the *beau monde,* what can I say? Who can paint the camelion, or fix the characters of Proteus? He was constant in but two things,—his pretended friendship for me, and his affection for my station in the school."

The happenings of that eventful day and meeting Drake narrates in the following way:

"On the morning of this day, Doctor Bohrer resigned; and the faculty were then reduced to Doctor Smith, Mr. Slack and myself. Immediately after the citizens' committee was appointed, two of its members waited upon each of us, and upon those who had resigned, to say that they would meet the next morning, and to invite the whole to attend personally, or make written communications to them. Messrs. Smith and Slack informed this sub-committee that they meant, before they slept, to expel me and let the investigations be made afterwards. At 8 o'clock we met according to a previous adjournment, and transacted some financial business. A profound silence ensued, our dim taper shed a blue light over the lurid faces of the plotters, and everything seemed ominous of an approaching revolution. On trying occasions, Doctor Smith is said to be subject to a disease not unlike Saint Vitus' Dance; and on this he did not wholly escape. Wan and trembling he raised himself (with the exception of his eyes) and in lugubrious accents said, 'Mr. President—In the resolution I am about to offer, I am influenced by no private feelings, but solely by a reference to the public good.' He then read as follows: 'Voted that Daniel Drake, M.D., be dismissed from the Medical College of Ohio.' The portentous stillness recurred, and was not interrupted till I reminded the gentlemen of their designs. Mr. Slack, who is blessed with stronger nerves than his master, then rose, and adjusting himself to a firmer balance, put on a proper sanctimony, and bewailingly ejaculated: 'I second the motion.' The crisis had now manifestly come; and, learning by inquiry that the gentlemen were ready to meet it, I put the question, which carried, in the classical language of Doctor Smith, *'nemo contradicente.'* I could not do more than tender them a vote of thanks, nor less than withdraw, and, performing both, the doctor politely lit me downstairs."

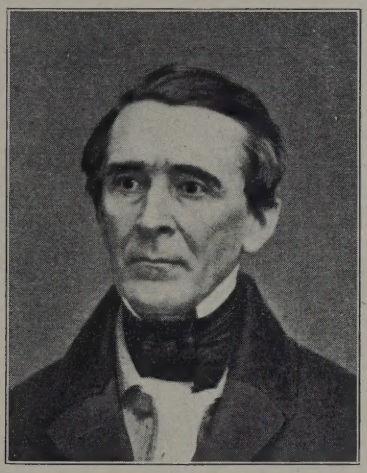
"Doctor Smith immediately elected Mr. Slack Registrar; and Mr. Slack in turn elected the Doctor President *pro tempore*. They organized themselves into a faculty; proposed Doctor Bohrer for my professorship, and then nominated twelve gentlemen, whom they dubbed 'Councillors;' not, however, as the event has shown, to advise them what course to pursue, but to counsel them on the best mode of reconciling an insulted community to that which they had adopted."

Jesse Smith and Elijah Slack had to face the storm of public indignation. They decided to ask Bohrer to reconsider his resignation and to become professor of practice. Then they "resolved that a board of thirteen trustees be created to act in conjunction with the faculty, to-wit: Wm. Burke, Samuel N. Davies, David K. Este, Nathan Guilford, Wm. H. Harrison, Nicholas Longworth, Rev. Martin Ruter, Rev. Oliver M. Spencer, Ethan Stone, Micajah F. Williams the president of the faculty, the president of the Medical Convention of Ohio, the Governor of Ohio (the last three *ex-officio*). This resolution subsequently became a law by an act of the Legislature, passed December 13, 1822. The attempt to appease the citizens, who sided with Drake, failed. Smith and Slack were compelled to rescind their action, and on March 12, 1822, Drake was reinstated. They sent him word to this effect, but he promptly handed in his resignation. An action which was brought against him a few months later to compel him to give up certain properties of the college was finally amicably adjusted. Bellamy Storer was the attorney for the Ohio faculty in this case.

During the sessions 1822-'23 and 1823-'24 the college vegetated under the management of Jesse Smith and Elijah Slack who constituted the faculty and divided the subjects among themselves. Smith built a lecture room in the rear of his residence on Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, and accommodated the college for these two terms or rather during the term 1822-'23. I have not been able to ascertain whether there was any attempt made at teaching during the following Winter. There was no Commencement held in 1824. Yet the year was a memorable one because of the accession of Jedediah Cobb and John Moorhead as members of the faculty. John Moorhead, Drake's implacable enemy, has been referred to in a previous chapter. The other new arrival, Cobb, was destined to become a commanding figure in the medical affairs of the Ohio Valley.

JEDEDIAH COBB, one of the most brilliant and at the same time most popular teachers the Ohio College has ever had, was born in Gray, Me., February 27, 1800. His early education was obtained at Hebron Academy. He graduated in medicine at Bowdoin College in 1823. With a view of practicing medicine, he moved to Portland, Me., but accepted an offer to become a professor in the Medical College of Ohio. During the session of 1824-'25 he held the chair of practice, for which he had neither fitness nor liking. The following year he was given the chair of anatomy and physiology. In the exercise of the duties of this chair, more especially in the practical work on the cadaver, Dr. Cobb displayed that phenomenal ability that gained for him a national

reputation as an anatomist. He resigned in 1837, to accept the corresponding chair in the newly established Louisville Medical Institute. He remained in Louisville until 1852 when he joined Daniel Drake and returned to the Medical College of Ohio. His health failing, he resigned at the end of the session and retired to a small farm in Manchester, Mass., where he spent the remaining years of his life in peace and contentment.



JEDEDIAH COBB

Doctor Cobb is one of the most interesting characters in the medical history of the West. He was not a physician, in fact, he disliked the empiricism of medicine and the drudgery of practice. He was an anatomist by choice and vocation. He and John D. Godman were considered among the greatest American teachers of anatomy during the first half of the nineteenth century. Doctor Cobb was a genius in his line of work, great as an anatomist, greater as a wielder of the scalpel in the dissecting-room, but greatest of all and perhaps unsurpassed as an eloquent and fascinating lecturer on anatomy. "He was the very personification of a neat, gentlemanly and finished lecturer," says S. D. Gross. "The cadaver before him had to be fresh and sweet, the table clean and orderly, the dissection exquisitely finished, nay, even artistic." There he stood, tall, slender, graceful and refined, holding aloft his fine head, and gazing at the class with his large black eyes full of earnestness and yet beaming with kindly sentiment. His forehead was exquisitely chiseled, overshadowing a delicate, beautiful, almost spiritual countenance. His voice was melodious and gentle, his speech fluent, his delivery that of the cultured, self-possessed, scholarly gentleman. He was affable and cordial in his dealings with the students who idolized him as they did no one else. He took no part in the perpetual quarrels among the Ohio professors. He did his work with scrupulous attention to details and with but one object in view: to make his students love and remember anatomy. Doctor Cobb occupied a position by himself. His students worshipped him, his col-

leagues in the faculty loved and respected him. Thus it was that the changes in the faculty did not affect him. Every one knew that Cobb the man, and Cobb the anatomist, could not be replaced. He was the friend of Drake. He was as close to Moorhead as any one could get. Gross loved him second only to Daniel Drake. Among the doctors of Cincinnati, whose sentiment was severely divided in regard to the different members of the Ohio faculty, he was the one they all loved. Thus it is plain that the moral influence of Jedediah Cobb was of incalculable value to the Medical College of Ohio.

Any medical school in the United States would have been glad to possess a teacher like Doctor Cobb. He refused offers every year and remained loyal to the old Ohio. In the Summer time he would retire to the wooded banks of the Little Miami for a little fishing or shooting. He was an enthusiastic sportsman and incidentally a most delightful companion for those who were fortunate enough to be with him at such times. In 1830 he visited Europe and made purchases for the library and museum of the Medical College of Ohio. In 1836-'37 he lectured on anatomy at Bowdoin College, his old Alma Mater. In 1852, when he returned to Cincinnati, he brought with him his son, Dr. Wm. H. Cobb, a young man of much promise who had inherited his father's love of anatomy. Dr. Wm. Cobb, Jr., was demonstrator of anatomy in 1852. When his father resigned, he likewise left the city, settling in Missouri as a practicing physician. The young man contracted tuberculosis and died a few years later. His father never quite recovered from the sorrow which his son's untimely demise had caused him. Jedediah Cobb was for several years dean of the faculty. He was elected to this office because he had the confidence of his colleagues who believed in his fairness, justice and sterling integrity. He was one of the founders of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. He died in 1861 and was laid to rest in Manchester, Mass., within a stone's throw of the Atlantic Coast, the dashing billows of the mighty ocean chanting his requiem.

The home of the college during the sessions 1824-'25 and 1825-'26 was a large room in the building once occupied by the Miami Exporting Co. and Banking House, on Front Street, near Sycamore. The failure of this company in 1820 occasioned a riot. Since that time the house had been vacant. In this building the Ohio College took on a new lease on life. Cobb and Moorhead had infused new life into the college. The year 1825, the birth-year of Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, witnessed the advent of a new professor of materia medica, Whitman.

JOSIAH WHITMAN came from West Barnstable, Mass., where his father was a practicing physician. He was born March 3, 1796, took his degree at Harvard in 1816 and began to practice in Plymouth, Mass. In 1818 he was caught in the act of resurrecting a body in a neighboring cemetery. He managed to make his escape, however, and dissected the body at his leisure. The coffin containing the bones he deposited in his father's kitchen in Barn-

stable where it remained, standing in a corner, for many years. Josiah did not succeed in living down the bad name which his nightly visit to the graveyard had given him. He decided to go West and located in Cincinnati where he became a member of the Ohio faculty in 1825. He was a man of great natural ability, and, while not a very interesting lecturer, was personally very popular with the students. He was a believer in rest and comfort under any and all circumstances. He was very fat and possessed of an enormous appetite. The flowing bowl was his steady companion. He had inherited some money from his father and found himself comfortably relieved of the necessity of work. He was careless in business and paid but little attention to his appearance. He was good-natured, big-hearted and thoroughly at peace with all the world. He remained a bachelor all his life. His residence was the Mecca of all the college-bred good fellows of the town. Dr. Robert Boal, of Peoria, Ill., who graduated in 1828 and studied under Doctor Whitman, attended a reunion of the Alumni of the Medical College of Ohio in 1888 and, in recalling some early reminiscences of his student days, spoke of his preceptor, Doctor Whitman. One hot Summer day a man called at the doctor's office. The man was suffering from a sub-glenoid luxation and young Boal proceeded to call the doctor who was snoring with more than ordinary energy on his bed in the back room. After repeated efforts Boal succeeded in arousing the doctor, who yawned, stretched his limbs, rubbed his eyes and finally asked what the matter was. When apprised of the nature of the case he bade the man sit on the edge of the bed, put his heel into the axilla, made extension of the arm and reduced the dislocation. Then he told young Boal to dress the man's shoulder, turned over and fell asleep again. While Doctor Whitman was slow and ponderous in word and action, he had the universal respect of the profession as a quick, accurate and intuitive diagnostician.

Whitman's connection with the college ceased in 1831 when Drake's faculty of the proposed Medical Department of the Miami University was absorbed by the Medical College of Ohio as a measure of the latter's self-preservation. Whitman continued to practice in Cincinnati until his death in 1837.

In 1825 many new regulations pertaining to the management of the school were adopted. Altogether about sixty separate and distinct rules were laid down for professors and students. These rules betray the managing hand of Moorhead, whose systematic and pedantic manner of procedure can be seen in the straight and narrow path which these rules mark out for everybody. The professors seem to have gotten along fairly well with each other during these years. From time to time there were efforts made to disturb the tranquility of their relations. These efforts emanated from cliques outside of the college, from officious members of the profession throughout the State and from politicians who had an ax to grind. The position of the college as a State institution made it possible for almost anyone to raise his voice or take a

hand whenever he felt inclined. In addition to this, the Medical Convention of Ohio was exercising a kind of guardianship over the college.

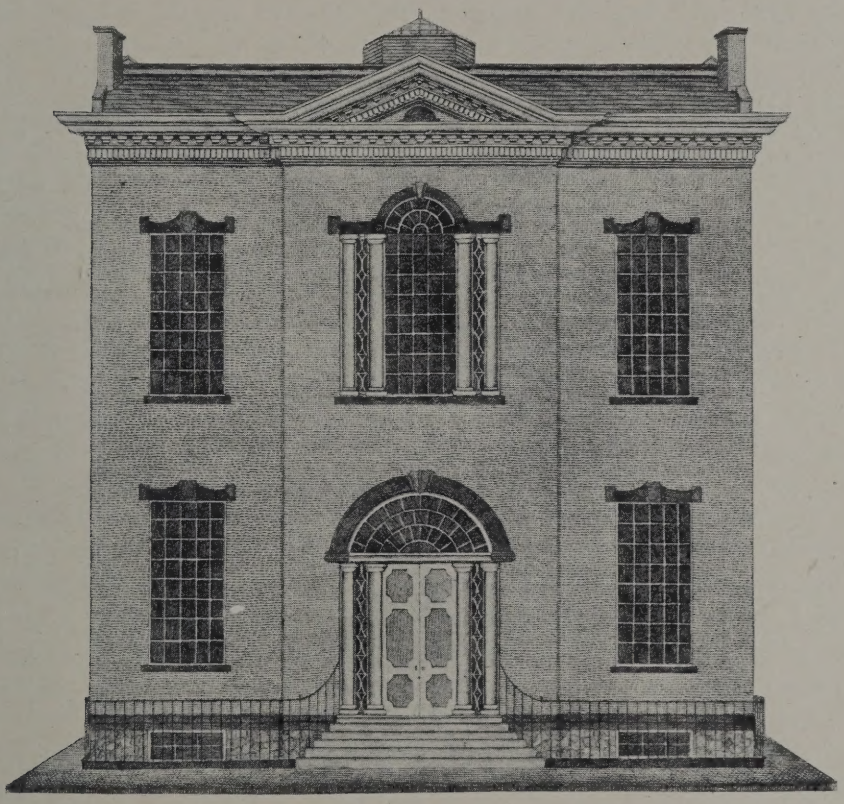
That the Legislature of the State was acting in good faith towards the college is evident from an act passed December 31, 1825, whereby the acts of January 19, 1819 (establishing the college) and December 13, 1819 (amending the former act) and December 13, 1822 (act for better regulation of and making appropriations for the college) and of February 5, 1825, (creating a board of eleven trustees and making other provisions) were repealed and a board of trustees was created, consisting of eleven members. It was provided that no professor can be a trustee, that the trustees shall have the power of appointing and dismissing professors, of establishing new chairs and of conferring degrees, the latter function to be exercised in conjunction with and upon recommendations from the faculty. This act of December 31, 1825, signed by William W. Irvin, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Allen Trimble, Speaker of the Senate, made the trustees the governors of the college and confined the activity of the professors to their sphere as teachers. All moneys realized for five years in Hamilton County on tax penalties, auction sales and auction licenses were appropriated for the support of the Medical College of Ohio. The new board of trustees consisted of Wm. Corry, Samuel W. Davies, Jacob Burnet, Ebenezer H. Pierson, Wm. H. Harrison, Samuel Ramsey, Oliver M. Spencer, Joseph Guert, Martin Ruter, David K. Este and Nathaniel Wright. Dr. Samuel Ramsey was the president of the new board. He was born in 1781 in York, Pa., came to Cincinnati in 1808, entered into a partnership with Dr. Richard Allison and died in 1831. His remains were interred in the old Presbyterian cemetery, now Washington Park, just in front of the Twelfth Street entrance. His tomb was the last one to be removed. He was universally respected on account of his integrity, philanthropy and knowledge. He had no diploma but was considered a good, reliable physician. He was a stickler on correct form and made the Commencements of the Ohio College occasions of much ceremony. He presided at these events and presented the graduates with their diplomas in a most dignified and impressive manner while he pronounced these words with much earnestness and unction:

"Pro auctoritate mihi ab hisce Curatoribus Collegii commissa vos ad Doctoris gradum in Medicina admitto; vobisque hunc librum trado cum potestate de medicina consultandi, etiam praxin caeteraque exercendi, quae Medicinae Doctores exercere solent: cujus haec membrana nostri Collegii sigillo ornata testimonium sit."

The faculty meetings under the managing hand of Moorhead were short and business-like. Moorhead had an eye for details and was a strict parliamentarian. Even a pair of candlesticks which were needed he would not purchase on his own responsibility. He brought the matter before the faculty and was duly authorized to buy the candlesticks. Even in those early days the advantage of light on the subject of medical education seems to have been appreciated by the learned attendants at faculty meetings.

The first tangible good effect of the new regime was the purchase of ground on Sixth Street, between Vine and Race, and the erection of a suitable college building, ninety-one feet in front by fifty-four in depth. The *Western Medical Gazette* (April, 1832) describes the building as follows:

"The basement contains commodious quarters for the janitor and his family. The ground floor contains a capacious lecture hall for the chemical department, to which is attached a laboratory building and private room, with smaller apartments for storing various articles that are required by the professor of chemistry. The lecture hall will accommodate three hundred students. Between it and the laboratory, is a partition of



THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO (1827)

folding shutters, which can be opened or closed at pleasure. The shutters are thrown back for the hours of lecture and closed when the hall only is wanted, as for the meetings of the Ohio Medical Lyceum. Adjacent to the chemical hall, is a small apartment, labelled janitor's room. On the same floor, (and in the addition to the edifice, which was completed in the last year) is the lobby, or entrance hall, about twelve by twenty-four feet; on the left of which is the faculty and trustees' room, and directly in its rear, two commodious library rooms."

"Immediately above the faculty and library rooms, is the new hall for the use of the professors of materia medica and theory and practice of medicine. The private entrance to this apartment (for the use of the professors) is from the faculty room. This hall is fifty-four by thirty-one feet, and will seat at least three hundred and fifty

persons. Over this hall is a cabinet room furnished with a large skylight, so arranged as to exclude the light at pleasure. This room is about eighteen feet square, shelved on either side and having glass doors, for the preservation and easy view of the preparations. In addition to this room, there are two very large dissecting rooms, and a spacious drying apartment."

"On the other side of the house, and over the chemical hall, is the anatomical theatre, for the use of the professors of anatomy and physiology, surgery and obstetrics. This is a very appropriate room, and capable of holding about three hundred persons. Adjacent to it is the private room of the professor of anatomy, and a similar one for the professor of surgery, both of which are labelled accordingly. Contiguous to these, are dissecting and drying rooms, furnishing altogether, on this score, sufficient accommodations for a class of practical anatomy, of nearly one hundred persons. The anatomical theatre is provided with a skylight, similar to that attached to the cabinet room."

"The library contains nearly fifteen hundred volumes of the most valuable character, and the best periodicals and new works are constantly added. The splendid drawings, which, in point of number and usefulness, exceed those of any other school in this country, have lately received an important addition, viz: a painting of a perfectly injected subject, considerably larger than life, making the entire canvas about five by eight feet. These, together with the chemical apparatus, and other important appendages, for all of which we are indebted to the liberality of the State, give to the Medical College of Ohio very superior advantages."

The new building was opened in time for the session 1826-'27. The first characteristic occurrence, that indicated the existence of a controlling board of trustees was the appointment in 1828 of Dr. Pierson to a professorship in the school.

CHARLES EDWIN PIERSON, for six years a professor in the Medical College of Ohio, was a descendant of an old New England family. He was born near Morristown, N. J., September 1, 1787. He attended the Morristown Academy where he was taught by Samuel Whelpley, author of "The Triangle," and finished his collegiate education at Princeton in 1807. He received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1813. He began to practice in Morristown, N. J., but owing to repeated attacks of hemoptysis was compelled to give up active practice. He spent six years in Europe combining the pleasure of travel with much practical work in the hospitals and clinics. He returned to America in 1823 and located in New York City. His brother-in-law, Samuel W. Davies, a prominent politician and subsequently mayor of Cincinnati, persuaded him to come to Cincinnati. His father's family was since 1815 living in Dayton, Ohio. Doctor Pierson located in Cincinnati, and, on the tide of his relative's political influence, landed in the chair of materia medica in the Ohio College. Another relative was a member of the board of trustees of the college. This is the earliest recorded instance of political influence wielded in the purely professional affairs of the Ohio College. In 1835 he returned to New York, dividing his time between the practice of medicine and the discharge of his duties as a member of the board which managed the public schools of New York City. He gave

much time and labor to educational work. He wrote a spelling book for children and introduced many innovations to improve the physical and moral hygiene of the schools. He retired from active work in 1857 and died in Bergen, N. Y., in 1865. In appearance Doctor Pierson was of medium stature and dark complexion, grave and reserved in his manner and rigidly dignified in his professional dealings. He was a total abstainer and deeply religious, especially towards the end of his life. Drake refers to him as one of the most learned and amiable of the faculty. His chair was that of materia medica, except during the session 1831-'32 when he held the chair of Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence. The fact of Doctor Pierson weathering the storm of 1831 when several of the old professors had to leave to make room for Drake's victorious Eastern phalanx, shows that he was a skillful manipulator of persons and things. Probably the fact that his brother-in-law, Sam. W. Davies, was running for mayor about that time and from 1832 to 1841 was practically the political dictator of the town, had something to do with Doctor Pierson's professional ascendency. That the political prowess of a friend or a relative is by far a more powerful lever in securing professional prestige and advancement than personal or educational qualifications, has been frequently observed in the medical affairs of Cincinnati, particularly of late years. The retention of Doctor Pierson caused much comment at the time. The noteworthy feature of the whole situation was that a new chair (Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence) was created for Doctor Pierson's benefit, John Eberle assuming charge of the chair of materia medica, previously held by Pierson. The following year John Eberle was made professor of practice and Pierson was again given the chair of materia medica. There being no further need for the chair of Institutes and Jurisprudence, it was abolished. His brother, Ebenezer H. Pierson, was also a native of New Jersey and came to Cincinnati in 1818. He was a trustee of the Medical College of Ohio and president of the board of health. He died in 1828.

The last four years of the first decade in the life of the Ohio College passed in comparative quietude. Daniel Drake was watching the course of events with intense interest. His restless nature made him seek means and ways of maintaining his conspicuous place among the physicians of the Western country. In 1826 he started the "Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences" and thus found an outlet for his overflowing mentality. In spite of the fact that he was but a private individual practicing medicine, he was and remained the acknowledged leader of the profession. Apparently he was pursuing the noiseless tenor of his way. In reality he was waiting for a favorable opportunity to even up old scores. He had long ago made up his mind to crush the school in which his arch-enemy, John Moorhead, was occupying the place which he had prepared for himself. The favorable chance came in 1830 when the trustees of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, decided to establish a medical department in Cincinnati and put Drake in charge of

it. Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia offered him a chair. Drake came, saw and conquered. He made a tremendous impression as a medical teacher. When he told his newly won Eastern friends that he was about to establish a new medical school in Cincinnati and asked some of them to accompany him to Cincinnati and join him in the faculty of the new school, only two declined to go: George McClellan, the founder of Jefferson College, who was fighting for supremacy in Philadelphia and did not wish to retire under fire, and Robley Dunglison, who had already accepted a position in the University of Maryland to be opened to him as soon as his contract with the University of Virginia, where he was dean of the medical faculty, would expire. The other men whom Drake asked to come to Cincinnati accepted. Their advent in Cincinnati marked the beginning of the second decade in the life of the struggling Ohio College.

The record of the Medical College of Ohio during the first ten years of its existence was fair, considering the many tribulations which beset the path of the school. With a dangerous rival in a neighboring town, Lexington, with many open and covert enemies at home and endless dissensions within its own fold, the fact of its survival is nothing short of marvelous. The relative size of the classes of the two great rivals was in

1819.....	none	in	Medical	College	of	Ohio,	38	in	Transylvania	University.
1820.....	25	"	"	"	"	"	93	"	"	"
1821.....	30	"	"	"	"	"	138	"	"	"
1822.....	18	"	"	"	"	"	171	"	"	"
1823.....	none	"	"	"	"	"	200	"	"	"
1824.....	15	"	"	"	"	"	234	"	"	"
1825.....	30	"	"	"	"	"	281	"	"	"
1826.....	22	"	"	"	"	"	235	"	"	"
1827.....	101	"	"	"	"	"	152	"	"	"
1828.....	101	"	"	"	"	"	206	"	"	"
1829.....	107	"	"	"	"	"	199	"	"	"
1830.....	124	"	"	"	"	"	211	"	"	"

In 1826 the Medical College of Ohio moved into its own building with a class of twenty-two students. In the same year 480 medical students were attending the University of Pennsylvania, 196 the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, 130 Harvard University, 80 Dartmouth College, 215 the University of Maryland, 120 the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of the State of New York, 82 Yale College, 124 Vermont Academy of Medicine, 235 Transylvania University, 60 the Medical School of Maine, 40 Brown University, 42 the University of Vermont, 94 Berkshire Medical School and 50 the Medical College of South Carolina. Transylvania was second only to the University of Pennsylvania. The Medical College of Ohio was at the end of the list. Lexington, Ky., was at that time the center of medical education and culture in the entire West.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

(Second Decade.)

DANIEL DRAKE who disappeared from the scene of action in 1822 and since that time did not figure in the affairs of the college, suddenly, in 1831, sprang into prominence as the wielder of its destinies and during the entire second decade stood in the foreground of the stage of events. During all these years Drake waged a relentless war of extermination against the Ohio College and more than once the school seemed on the verge of collapse. If the college had been a private enterprise instead of a State institution it would have surely succumbed.

The following announcement appeared in the "Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences" (1831, No. 1), and apprised the people of Cincinnati of the founding of a new medical college in their town:

MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Trustees of Miami University, beg leave, respectfully, to announce that they have established, in Cincinnati, a Medical Department, which will go into full operation the ensuing Autumn.

The following gentlemen compose the faculty:

DANIEL DRAKE, M.D., (late Professor in Transylvania University and the Jefferson Medical College), Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, and dean of the faculty.

GEO. McCLELLAN, M.D., (Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College), Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

JOHN EBERLE, M.D., (Professor of Materia Medica in Jefferson Medical College), Professor of Materia Medica and Botany.

JAMES M. STAUGHTON, M.D., (late Professor of Surgery in Columbian College), Professor of Surgery.

JOHN F. HENRY, M.D., of Kentucky, Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M.D., of Philadelphia, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JOSEPH N. McDOWELL, M.D., of Cincinnati, Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

It will be observed that most of these gentlemen have, for several years, been public teachers, and are extensively and advantageously known, both by their lectures and their writings. Composed of such distinguished professors, the school, from its

very beginning, must bear a comparison with any other in the United States; and, as such, the board would respectfully commend it to the confidence of the profession generally.

The terms and regulations for the first course will be published in due time by the faculty.

By order of the Board:

R. H. BISHOP, *President.*
JOEL COLLINS, *Secretary.*

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1831.

Drake was in Philadelphia lecturing at Jefferson and impatiently waiting for the end of the session. That he had no idea of staying in the East when he accepted the Jefferson appointment, but that he had another very clearly defined object in view, is apparent from the fact that he continued to edit the "Western Journal," and repeatedly stated therein that "his associations are all in the West and that he expected to live on this side of the mountains." He arrived in Cincinnati in the Spring of 1831 and at once went to work organizing the new school. The professors and trustees of the Ohio College who at first had laughed at his threats, were thunderstruck. A hasty conference was held. Everyone realized that an open struggle was out of the question. The Ohio College was not strong enough to fight antagonists like Drake and his men. Everybody saw the necessity of an honorable compromise with Drake. Some of the Ohio trustees went to see Drake and talked things over with him. He knew that he had the better of the fight and did not hesitate to dictate terms of peace. He was willing to take a chair in the Ohio College, provided his men were also taken care of and—there was the rub!—all the offensive characters in the Ohio school were removed. The trustees hesitated. Drake fired a few opening guns by giving a few lectures in the Cincinnati College and in the Mechanics' Institute to advertise the new school. This brought the Ohio trustees to terms. Jesse Smith and Elijah Slack who had expelled him from his own school in 1822, had to go. Their places were taken by Staughton and Mitchell, two of his Eastern men. Whitman, who was the friend of Smith and Slack, resigned. His chair was given to J. F. Henry who had come from Kentucky to join the Miami faculty. John Eberle had come West with a guarantee of $2,000 per annum. He was next to Drake the most distinguished member of the Miami faculty. He had a great reputation as a teacher of and writer on materia medica. He was given the chair of materia medica in the Ohio school. C. E. Pierson who had previously been the incumbent of this chair was a protegé of two of his relatives one of whom was a member of the board of trustees. Of course, he had to be retained. A new chair (medical jurisprudence) was created for him. The question of a chair for Drake himself was a difficult problem. John Moorhead, Drake's arch-enemy, was the professor of practice. He was a much respected member of the profession, a popular teacher and had the unanimous support of the trustees. After much wrangling Drake finally accepted a new chair, that of clinical

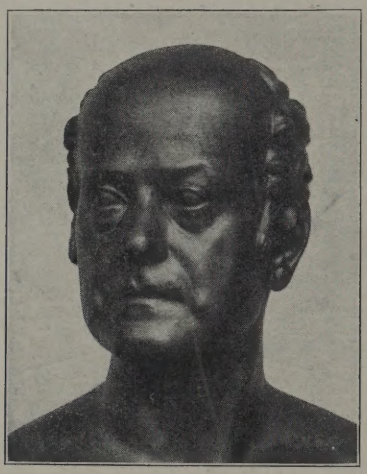
medicine. Cobb retained the chair of anatomy. Thus a new faculty had been organized which was composed of strong men. The Miami venture was abandoned. The Ohio trustees felt relieved. Drake was again a teacher in the school. Everything seemed serene. It was the calm before the storm, as the events of the following year showed.

The faculty was a thoroughly heterogeneous, unharmonious mixture. Drake knew that the Ohio trustees had yielded, not because they loved him, but because they had no choice in the matter. They had come to him with peace offerings only after they had exhausted every means at their command of arresting the operations of the new school. They had appealed to the Legislature. They had tried to enjoin Drake by law. Failing in both, they endeavored to kill the Miami faculty and save the Ohio school by strategem. Drake was not disposed to yield, but was finally persuaded by his own colleagues. He probably feared that the loyalty of two or three of them might not hold out under fire. In entering the Ohio College he bound Staughton, Mitchell and Henry by a solemn pledge not to desert him or each other under any circumstances. He distrusted the Ohio contingent. He knew that they would not act in good faith after breaking up the new school. He knew that poor John Eberle would not consider any interests except the certainty of drawing his $2,000 per annum. Then there was Moorhead, surly, implacable, an enemy and a rival besides. This was the situation when the session of 1831-'32 began.

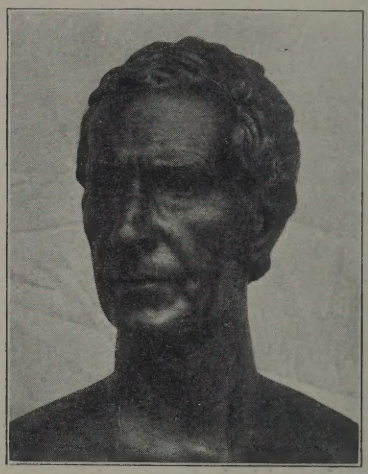
The work of detaching the erstwhile Miami professors from each other was carried on by the Ohio contingent throughout the whole session. Even the students were involved in the secret agitation. Staughton fraternized with the trustees and forgot his allegiance to Drake. Mitchell and Eberle were men of ability but without much backbone. They permitted many things to be done which they should have resented. Pierson wanted to get back to his old chair. Within a month after the session had begun, Henry and Drake had been successfully isolated. The work of getting rid of Henry who was loyal to Drake, was easy. He had to be eliminated at all hazards. After an unsuccessful attempt to persuade the students to complain of Henry's unfitness for the performance of the duties of his chair, the township trustees who had the supervision of the Commercial Hospital, were next approached. When they declined to interfere, the conspirators in the board of trustees and in the faculty decided to reduce the number of chairs to six and rearrange the personnel. To satisfy Pierson who wanted to be professor of materia medica, Moorhead took the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. Eberle was made professor of practice and Pierson was given the coveted chair of materia medica. In this way John F. Henry whose only crime was that he had remained loyal to his friend Drake, was forcibly eliminated. The whole disgraceful proceeding was subsequently exposed by Henry in a pamphlet of twenty-two pages. Drake, completely isolated and out-generaled, resigned his chair to forestall another expulsion and again

became a private practitioner. The disastrous ending was made possible by the absence of *esprit de corps* in his Miami professors. Staughton, a young ambitious man, was easily won away from him. Mitchell and Eberle were men without stamina, though they meant well. Henry, the victim, played a part which was not without a suggestion of heroism.

JOHN EBERLE. The humble birth of John Eberle, his early struggles, his brilliant and yet blighted career and his tragic death at a comparatively early age constitute a pathetic chapter in the history of American medicine. While this gifted and unfortunate man spent but a few years of his life in Cincinnati, he may justly be considered one of her eminent medical men. Some of his best work was done while he was a professor in the Medical College of Ohio. Here he reached the zenith of his fame as a great medical teacher, whose name was spoken with respect even in Europe, where his



JOHN EBERLE



JOHN P. HARRISON

book on materia medica was familiar to all medical students. The book had been translated into French and German (Paris and Weimar). During his incumbency of a chair in the Medical College of Ohio he was considered one of the three great Western physicians, the other two being Daniel Drake and Benj. W. Dudley, of Lexington, Ky.

John Eberle was born in Hagerstown, Md., December 10, 1787. The statement that he was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1788, is erroneous. His parents who were hard-working, respectable German people, moved to Pennsylvania when John was an infant. His childhood was spent amid people who had clung to their German language and customs. Thus the boy was fully twelve years of age, before he acquired any knowledge of English. He spoke English with a German accent all his life. Those who did not know him well, considered him a full-fledged German. His early education was scant. He loved books and by constant study and effort ac-

quired a good general education. He was a self-made man in the best sense of the word. Experience has shown that, in educational matters, a self-made man is usually a badly made man unless he is a genius. Considering that Eberle had practically no preliminary training and yet was in after-life a splendid Latin scholar and wrote English with singular force and purity, he must have had a remarkable mind. His parents decided that John should not be a mechanic or a farmer, but should go to Philadelphia to become a doctor and live like a gentleman. John matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania where Benjamin Rush was occupying the undisputed post of high-priest of American medicine. Eberle graduated in 1809, his inaugural thesis on "Animal Heat" attracting much attention among the professors. He attended three courses. This, in and of itself, would indicate that his folks were not at that time in poor circumstances. The cost of living in Philadelphia was rather high in those early days. The aggregate amount of lecture fees for one session was $125, which had to be paid in advance. Eberle returned home and began to practice among the German farmers of Lancaster County. He was well liked on account of his modest and honest disposition and soon acquired a large practice. He was drawn into political wrangles and decided to go into politics. He became a fearless and formidable champion of honesty in political life and exposed the corrupt methods of the professional politicians. He wrote for the newspapers and finally became the editor of a political paper. That he, during that time, had largely given up the practice of medicine and devoted practically all his time to political and editorial work, seems certain. He held a commission as surgeon in the militia and saw active service in 1814 at the battle of Baltimore. The following year he moved to Philadelphia, expecting to continue his newspaper work. Two years more sufficed to completely nauseate him with politics and politicians. He realized that, in this country, a man could not be a politician and remain an honest man. John Eberle's character was cast in an honest German mould. He was a dreamer, an idealist who imagined that truth and honesty would have to triumph in the end. The lethargy of the great mass of people, their gullibility and ignorance, disenchanted him. He realized that it was folly to swim against the stream and expend his energy in a purposeless struggle. He returned to his first love and became in 1817 a practicing physician in Philadelphia.

It is but fair to say that during his short career as a political journalist he had not entirely forgotten his profession. His leisure hours were given to study and to the reading of foreign journals. There was no medical journal in Philadelphia at that time. The "Medical and Physical Journal" of the scholarly Barton had passed out of existence, as had likewise Coxe's "Medical Museum." When Eberle returned to the practice of his profession, he at once planned to issue a quarterly medical journal, the "Medical Recorder" which, upon its appearance, made an excellent impression in this country and abroad. Eberle was fortunate in becoming acquainted with

James Webster, a publisher, who was a lover of scientific work and backed Eberle in the new journal without any thought of gain or profit. The name of James Webster deserves to be remembered by the physicians of this country. It was men like Webster and our own John P. Foote who lent a helping hand when American medicine was taking its first faltering footsteps. Thomas D. Mitchell in his biography of John Eberle, tells us that Webster made annual tours over the United States, calling on delinquent subscribers for payment of arrearages, and soliciting new names, not by proxy, as is now done, but in person. "He narrated to me," says Mitchell, "the particulars of one of his interviews with a subscriber who was indebted for four or five years' subscription. This interview is so full of interest to all publishers and editors of medical journals that I venture to introduce the story here. The scene was located in Virginia, and the subscriber was a highly respectable Virginia physician, and possibly there are many now in all States of the Union in pretty much the same position. After a polite reception, the doctor began to find fault with the 'Recorder.' 'It has fallen off sadly,' said he, 'and I think I will cease to take it; you ought to have been paid, however, long ago, but the thing passed from my memory.' 'Well,' said Webster, 'I should like to know the particular numbers to which you refer, for we respect the judgment of our patrons, and are glad to take a hint when it may profit all concerned. Please let me see the objectionable articles.' The doctor mounted a table to reach the lot of numbers piled on the upper shelf of a case, handing them down one by one with rather a bad grace, as the publisher thought. What must have been his surprise, we may conjecture only, to find that in scarcely an instance had the leaves been cut so as to permit a perusal. It is hardly needful to add that the subscriber exhibited tokens of mortification which words could not describe, and that he not only paid his dues, but continued his subscription to the periodical."

Under Eberle's editorial management the "Recorder" rose to a high rank as a medical journal. In 1822 the Berlin (Germany) Medical Society elected its editor a corresponding member. In 1825 the German Academy of the Natural Sciences made him an honorary member.

Eberle's work (2 vols.) on "Therapeutics" was ready for the press in 1822 and the author's loyal friend Webster undertook to publish it. Eberle received $250 for the manuscript and was a famous man within a year after the work was published. About this time Eberle who was an incessant worker, contracted the opium habit which gained complete mastery over him and eventually undermined his health.

Eberle, at the age of thirty-five, was considered one of the foremost American physicians. In Philadelphia he had powerful enemies in the profession who, by all manner of secret opposition, tried to make his life miserable. In this they succeeded. Eberle worried a great deal about the many petty annoyances which were caused by his cowardly opponents. It is not unlikely that the constant brooding eventually made a confirmed drug fiend

out of him. On the other hand, some of the most eminent physicians in the East were his warm friends and admirers. Among the latter was George McClellan that brilliant but erratic young man, who after an imagined insult at the hands of one of the professors in the University of Pennsylvania, determined to start an opposition school, and thus eventually became the founder of Jefferson Medical College. Before the school was officially opened as such, McClellan and Eberle, gave regular lectures in the old Apollodorian Gallery, Walnut Street, opposite Washington Square, and managed to attract large audiences of students and doctors. In 1825 Jefferson College (originally known as Medical Department of Jefferson College at Cannonsburg) was opened with John Eberle in the chair of materia medica and afterwards in that of practice. He added to his reputation as an author by issuing his two volume work on Practice. This work showed his vast knowledge and great originality. It became the leading American text-book on practice and passed through several editions. In close connection with his work on Practice, appeared a small volume intended as a kind of a *vade mecum* for the student, and known by the title of "Eberle's Notes." It was a duodecimo, containing the skeleton of his course on theory and practice. It had a fair sale in the East, and was so much sought for in the West, in 1832, as to require the issue of a new edition.

The new school was for years involved in litigation and controversy. Eberle was sick at heart and was glad to accept the offer of Daniel Drake when the latter appeared in Philadelphia in 1830 and organized a faculty for the Medical Department of Miami University which was to annihilate the Medical College of Ohio. When Eberle arrived in Cincinnati in 1831, the new school was absorbed by the Ohio College. He, shortly after his arrival in Cincinnati, published his treatise on Diseases of Children, and, in conjunction with the other Ohio professors, started the "Western Medical Gazette." He edited the Gazette with much vigor and contributed some of his best shorter articles to its pages.

Eberle's reputation saved the tottering Ohio College from collapse. During the entire time of his connection with the college he and J. C. Cross were by far the strongest men in its faculty. Eberle was popular with the students who liked his simplicity of manner and admired his great learning. His lectures were earnest and clear. He was not an orator, but a good teacher. When his short and dumpy figure appeared before the class, there was at once respectful silence in the lecture room. While lecturing, he would stand with his legs wide apart and his right hand resting on the table. The boys for this reason called him the "German Tripod." His voice was low and sonorous, his delivery slow and deliberate. The continuous quarrels among the professors and the unsettled condition of the school itself eventually made him melancholy and morose. Physically he was not strong. His weakened condition, brought on or aggravated by the drug habit, reacted on his mind. He was timid and always undecided and frequently allowed

himself to be led by inferior men. He was morbidly introspective and often haunted by imaginary fears. One of his peculiarities was a dread that he would die on his birthday. This fear pursued him for many years and caused him unspeakable anguish. In addition to these mental troubles he was not in good circumstances. In money matters he was as helpless as a child. He worried about his family and what would become of them if he should die.

In 1837 when even the friends of the Ohio College began to despair of its future, the rival school in Lexington was passing through a most serious crisis. Some of its best professors had gone to Louisville to associate themselves with the newly founded Medical Institute. The friends of Transylvania suggested the appointment of Eberle to the chair of practice. Eberle was then a famous man with whose writings every doctor in the West was familiar. A guaranteed yearly salary of $4,000 was offered to him and he decided to go to Lexington. When he appeared there, haggard and wan, he looked like a man of seventy instead of fifty. He was not able to appear before the class. His condition grew rapidly worse. Death supervened on February 2, 1838. His body was taken to Cincinnati and laid to rest in the Episcopal Cemetery. His demise was mourned by physicians in all parts of the world as an irretrievable loss that the art of medical practice had sustained.

In the history of American medicine John Eberle will always occupy a place of honor. Even during his lifetime he was considered an international figure in medicine. His two great works on "Therapeutics" and "Practice" were for many years well-known reference books in Germany where, as stated above, translations of Eberle's books were issued for the use of students. He was known as the great champion of physiological drug action in contra-distinction to "solidism" which was taught by another distinguished professor of medicine in the Medical College of Ohio, John P. Harrison. Reference to Harrison's therapeutic teaching is made elsewhere.

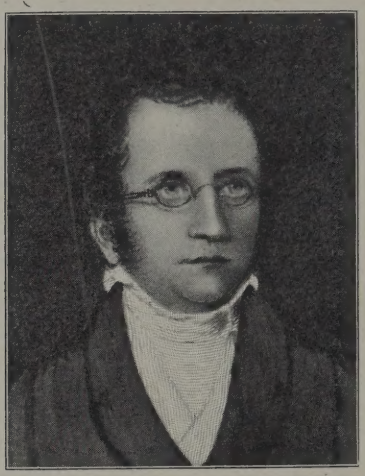
THOMAS D. MITCHELL was born in Philadelphia in 1791 and received a splendid literary education in the best schools of his native town, including the academic department of the University of Pennsylvania. With a view of becoming a physician young Mitchell spent one year in a chemist's laboratory, at the same time receiving private instruction from Dr. Parrish, a learned and stern Quaker doctor. He matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1809 and received his degree in 1812. The class numbered seventy, the total number of medical students being 387. Mitchell during his medical course paid special attention to chemistry at the suggestion of his favorite teacher, Benjamin Rush. Immediately after receiving his degree he began his career as a teacher, his first appointment being that of professor of chemistry and physiology in St. John's College, a classical school conducted by the Lutherans. He prac-

ticed in addition to teaching and soon became a popular physician. In 1819 he published a handbook of medical chemistry which attracted wide attention. When Daniel Drake in 1830 organized a faculty for the projected Medical Department of Miami University, he offered the chair of chemistry to Mitchell with a guaranteed annual salary of $2,000. Upon the abandonment of the Miami scheme, Mitchell became professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio and—*nolens volens*—took a very active part in the endless wrangles and quarrels of the school. He was glad to accept the chair of materia medica in Transylvania University in 1835. He remained in Lexington until 1847, filling different chairs (chemistry, materia medica, obstetrics). In Lexington he had a share in the various difficulties that were occasioned by the pugnacious Dudley, the erratic Cross and others of lesser renown. The professors who had seceded from Transylvania and had started the Louisville Medical Institute wanted him to teach in their school. He remained loyal to Transylvania and was roundly abused by the Louisville contingent in their journal. In the endless controversies in Cincinnati and Lexington Mitchell appears in the light of a rather well-meaning, but extremely weak character. In 1847, thoroughly disgusted with the ways of Western colleges, he returned to Philadelphia to lecture on practice in the Philadelphia College of Medicine. He held this post until 1857 when he became professor of materia medica in Jefferson Medical College. He died in 1865.

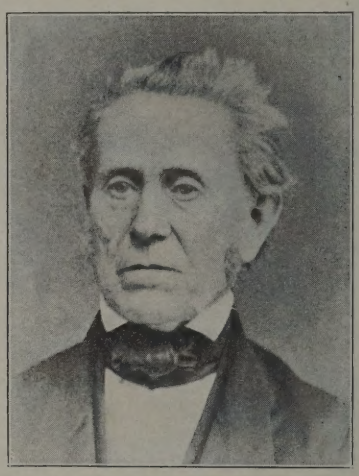
His "Elements of Chemical Philosophy" (600 pp. 8vo.) appeared in 1832 (Carey and Fairbank, Cincinnati, publishers). In the same year a small compend ("Hints to Students") was published by him. His "Materia Medica and Therapeutics" (738 pp. 8vo.) appeared in 1850. Mitchell was associate editor of the *Western Medical Gazette* in 1832 and wrote many papers on practical medicine.

As a lecturer and teacher Mitchell was not much of a success. He followed an alphabetical arrangement of subjects, and, in his presentation and delivery, was dry to the verge of utter barrenness. He was full of his own importance, a typical pedant with a monotonous nasal voice and without any animation at any time. His edition of "Eberle's Diseases of Children" was an arbitrary performance. His "Life of John Eberle" (contained in Gross' "Medical Biography") was a curious production which he might have left unwritten. His influence in the various medical schools with which he was connected was practically nil. He was undoubtedly a capable and learned man, but had neither the qualifications of a teacher to command the respect of the students nor the independence of thought and action to win the confidence of his colleagues. His inglorious record in the turbulent times of 1832 is referred to elsewhere. If Mitchell and Eberle had not been weak characters and had firmly stood by Drake when the latter brought the trustees of the Medical College of Ohio to their knees in 1831, the medical history of Cincinnati would have developed along totally different lines.

JAMES M. STAUGHTON was born in Bordentown, N. J., in 1800, as the only son of Rev. Wm. Staughton who was the president of a female seminary in Bordentown, later on became a popular minister in charge of a large Philadelphia congregation of Baptists and ultimately took charge of a literary college in Washington, D. C. At the age of twenty-one young Staughton received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania and removed to Washington where he soon acquired a respectable practice and incidentally became professor of chemistry in Columbian College. Staughton resigned his post after one session and went to Europe where he devoted nearly two years to the study of surgery. When Columbian College organized a medical department, the chair of surgery was assigned to Staughton



JAMES M. STAUGHTON

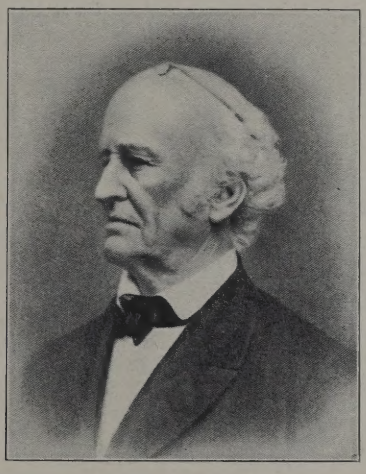


THOMAS D. MITCHELL

upon his return from Europe. Staughton was a brilliant lecturer and a successful operator who soon attracted the attention of George McClellan, of Philadelphia. The latter was on the lookout for available talent for the newly founded Jefferson College. Staughton, however, did not go to Philadelphia, but upon invitation of Daniel Drake he came to Cincinnati to assume the chair of surgery in the Medical Department of Miami Unversity. When consolidation with the Medical College of Ohio took place, Staughton became the professor of surgery and served, for a time, as dean of the faculty. The latter fact indicates the regard in which he was held personally and professionally by his colleagues who were his seniors in age and experience. He was only thirty-one years old at that time. He was a member of the staff of the Commercial Hospital and made a good record as a successful surgeon. That he was not spared in the tumultuous scenes of 1831, but received his full share of tribulation, can be readily assumed. He was one of the editors of the *Western Medical Gazette* and contributed many valuable papers to its pages. He wrote a paper on "The Life and Services of

Ambrose Paré." His most meritorious literary production was a "History of Lithotomy" which appeared in the "Western Journal of the Medical Sciences" (1831-'32, page 67). Staughton died of cholera August 6, 1833, only thirty-three years of age. While he had held the chair of surgery for but two sessions, he gave ample evidence of ability of a high order. M. B. Wright tells us that he was a most inspiring lecturer, possessing a fine presence, an agreeable voice and a pleasing manner of delivery.

JOHN FLOURNOY HENRY, whose dismissal from the faculty in 1832 was the culmination of one of the most turbulent sessions of the unfortunate institution, came from distinguished Kentucky ancestry. He was born in the village of Henry's Mills, Scott County, Ky., in 1793. His father was a



JOHN F. HENRY

major-general in the United States army and rendered distinguished services in his country's war of 1812. The son who had already begun the study of medicine served as a surgeon's mate during this war. He was present at the battle of the Thames and was in Fort Meigs during its long siege. Later he served under William H. Harrison in the latter's Canadian campaign. In 1816 he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1818 he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He located in Washington, Ky., and afterwards practiced in Bois Brule, Mo. In 1822 he opened an office in Hopkinsville and remained there until 1831. In 1827 he was elected to the United States Congress from the Christian County, Ky., District. Drake, in 1831, offered him a chair in the faculty of the Medical Department of Miami University. He accepted it and, when the consolidation took place, became professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the Medical College of Ohio for one session. After his forcible removal, which he describes in a sensational pamphlet (1833),

he practiced in Kentucky, Illinois, and finally (1843) in Burlington, Iowa, where he became very prominent as a physician and man of affairs. He died in 1873. His short but exciting career in the Medical College of Ohio is referred to elsewhere. Drake thought much of him on account of his ability as a well-informed and conscientious lecturer and because of his experience in worldly affairs. He is the author of a booklet on "Asiatic Cholera" and of many short contributions to the contemporaneous medical journals. He was a contributor to Drake's monumental work on the "Diseases of the Interior Valley."

The session of 1831-'32 gave rise to all kinds of incidents and situations, some embarrassing, others ludicrous and none conducive to the good of the school. The first meeting of the combined faculty took place at the home of Jedediah Cobb, July 13, 1831. There was the evident desire on the part of everybody to make the best of the existing conditions and try to get along. In order to keep Drake and Moorhead apart, it was decided that Drake should deliver his lectures on clinical medicine at the Commercial Hospital. Moorhead being the professor of practice, stringent rules were laid down to prevent Drake from invading Moorhead's subject. He had to "confine himself to the case presented, was not to discuss the class to which the case belonged, had to avoid saying anything about the physiological, pathological and therapeutic points involved, was not permitted to refer to method or system of treatment nor to make use of hypothetical illustrations." That Drake felt the humiliation involved in these absurd restrictions, goes without saying. On January 21, 1832, he handed in his resignation. It was full of grievances. He accused the faculty of acting in bad faith towards him, refers to the township trustees, who were the managers of the hospital, as "falsifiers and slanderers," etc., etc. He retired more bitter than ever and more determined to triumph over his enemies.

That some of the professors meant to improve conditions in the school can not be questioned. At the beginning of the session more than $1,000 was spent for chemical apparatus, anatomical models and manikins, etc. The daily papers were full of hopeful announcements. The session was inaugurated by a public meeting in a Methodist Church, near the college. To prevent friction, the professors decided that the dean should be elected annually and that the same person could not serve longer than one year. To avoid scandals frequently caused by the students' excursions to graveyards, a professional "resurrectionist" was added to the force employed in the school. The college library was enlarged and one of the graduating class was appointed librarian. A new design for a diploma was adopted and Wm. Perkins, a renowned New York engraver, was instructed to make a plate, Moorhead and Eberle having conjointly composed the Latin wording of the new diploma which was destined to serve its purpose for over sixty years. In spite of all these evidences of well-meant activity, the school did not thrive.

The professors were fighting among themselves, the trustees were wrangling and neither seemingly cared to make an effort to understand the other. The students were deserting the school and matriculated elsewhere. To make matters worse, the cholera broke out in Cincinnati in 1832 and raged with unabated fury for nearly two years. Many prominent physicians succumbed, among them J. Staughton and Jesse Smith. The panic-stricken city council appealed to the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio. An official manifesto was issued by the latter, calling on the citizens to remove filth from the streets, lanes and public places, to ventilate cellars and to clean privies. Eberle and Mitchell were appointed special health officers and given full authority by the municipal government. Their report was published in the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette,* June 26, 1832. On account of the epidemic the beginning of the session 1832-'33 had to be postponed until November 12.

While the session 1832-'33 was in progress, the enemies of the school in the town and throughout the State were busy. Continued attempts were made to disorganize the school and demoralize the students. The newspapers added to the general confusion by scurrilous attacks on the profession. The Governor of Ohio sent a committee of physicians to Cincinnati with instructions to investigate the affairs of the college. Of these examiners, Dr. Robert Thompson, of Columbus, and Dr. Kreider, of Xenia, were among the most eminent medical men in the State and friendly to the college. They gave everybody a chance to vent his grievances, examined more than forty witnesses and attended lectures in order to form an opinion in regard to the qualifications of the individual professors. Their report to the Governor was favorable to the college. In spite thereof the agitation in Columbus against the college continued. The enemies of the school submitted to the Legislature a memorial signed by most of the students of the Ohio College full of aspersions cast upon the faculty. The latter sent Eberle and Mitchell to Columbus to guard the interests of the school. They remained a week and were ably seconded in their efforts by Dr. Wm. Doane who was a member of the Senate. Honest John Eberle stated on his return that their trip to Columbus, including all the expenses of travel, board, room and incidentals, had cost $48.50, which the faculty paid.

The condition of the school from 1832 to 1837 was unspeakably wretched. The college had lost its prestige and had become the laughing stock of the profession throughout the country. The "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" (August 5, 1835) refers to it as "an apparently rotten institution" and "a house divided against itself." While it must be admitted that the tribulations of the school were largely created by extraneous agencies, it can not be denied that the management of the institution, both professionally and scientifically, was far from what it should have been. The trustees were, with few exceptions, men who had no fitness for their positions. It was charged against them that they on one occasion forced the faculty to confer the highest honor within the gift of the college, the honorary degree of

Doctor of Medicine, on an ignorant, unaspiring and obscure individual who made his living as a bookbinder and an itinerant dentist, simply because he happened to be a friend of one of the trustees. On another occasion they graduated a "steam-doctor," a devoted follower of the Thomsonian system which was at that time sweeping over the land. The professors lacked the backbone to resent the meddlesome interference of the ignorant individuals who were then, as they are sometimes now, appointed trustees of institutions of learning in this country.

Drake was not idle during the years following his second exit from the Ohio College. He was preparing for his greatest effort, the creation of a great medical school in Cincinnati as a monument for himself and for the glory of the town he loved. Incidentally he made up his mind to erect this great school upon the ruins of the Medical College of Ohio. In the one purpose he succeeded as signally as he failed in the other. He did create a great school and assembled within its walls the most brilliant faculty that has ever presided over a medical college in the West. But it was short-lived. The Medical College of Ohio lived to see the downfall of the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College after a gigantic struggle lasting four years. Drake, whom John S. Billings calls "the great organizer and the great disorganizer, the great founder and the great founderer," became the savior of the crumbling Ohio College. The rise of as formidable a rival as Drake's College led to the reorganization of the Ohio College in 1837 and the accession of a few men of unquestionable genius through whose work the Ohio College eventually became the great Western school of medicine.

The events that marked the second decade in the life of the Ohio College were the downfall of the proposed Medical Department of Miami University in 1831, the investigation into the affairs of the college by a committee appointed by the governor in 1832, the death of Dr. Staughton, the professor of surgery, and the appointment of his successor, Alban Goldsmith, in 1833, the appointment of Samuel D. Gross as demonstrator of anatomy in 1833, the numberless entanglements that followed Drake's exit (1832), the founding of the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College (1835), the appointment of James Conquest Cross, one of the most brilliant American physicians of his time, to the chair of materia medica (1835), the battle royal between the two schools (1835 to 1839), the reorganization of the Ohio College in 1837, the appointment of Shotwell, Locke, Wright, Kirtland and R. D. Mussey (1837) and the downfall of the great rival, the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College, in 1839.

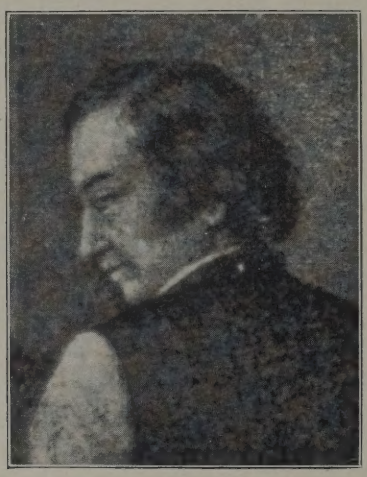
In all the tribulations of the Ohio College from 1830 to 1839 the hand of Daniel Drake was clearly to be seen. The students admired him and sided with him and Henry in the embroglio of 1832. The charges of incompetency brought by the First District Medical Society against the school in 1833 were inspired by Drake who also saw to it that the agitation in Columbus was kept up. The First Medical District Society (Dr. Joshua Martin,

of Cincinnati president) brought its charges not only against the faculty, but also against the board of trustees. The charges refer to "incompetency of the professors, degradation of the school by ridiculously low fees, low standing of the college as shown by the action of other schools in refusing to recognize a course in the Ohio College as being equal to a course in a respectable school, questionable politics as shown by the creation of a new chair for Dr. Pierson, cowardly underhand methods adopted in the dismissal of Dr. Henry, discrimination against the distinguished founder of the college, incompetency of trustees, negligence of the professor of surgery of the Medical College of Ohio in his service at the Commercial Hospital, etc., etc." These charges were submitted to the examiners appointed by the governor (see "Western Journal," 1832). In 1835 a memorial signed by twenty-eight Cincinnati physicians and one hundred and eight practitioners throughout the State (nearly the entire profession), was submitted to the trustees of the college. The college is declared to be "in a languishing condition" and earnest appeal is made to alter this state of affairs. Drake immediately issued a statement (Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery, 1836, p. 172) in which he attacked the trustees and professors in the most violent manner. Again the olive-branch is offered to him. He is asked to re-enter the school. He is willing to come back if John Moorhead, his arch-enemy, is dismissed. This the trustees refused to consider. In 1835 the medical students held a meeting and endorsed Drake's stand. In their anxiety to get strong men to accept chairs in the school offers were made to Eastern celebrities, among them Silliman, of Yale. No one was willing to risk his reputation by becoming identified with the Ohio school. With the exception of Eberle and Cobb the men who taught in the college had nothing more than a local reputation. This and their habits of quarreling among themselves were the charges brought against them on all sides. In 1834, to increase the number of students, it was decided to admit "beneficiaries," indigent young men of good character and more than ordinary intelligence and education. Even this plan proved futile. The tide in the affairs of the college came when Drake opened the rival school. There were three great faculties teaching in the Middle West in 1837: that of Drake's college, of the flourishing Transylvania school and of the newly founded Louisville Medical Institute. In the face of such opposition it was a question of life or death with the Ohio school. This led to the reorganization of 1837 which was a turning point in the history of the school.

The number of students that attended the Medical College of Ohio during the session of 1834-'35 was 91, against 255 in Transylvania University and 370 in the University of Pennsylvania. The size of the graduating class in 1831 was 26; in 1832, 36; in 1833, 19; in 1834, 20; in 1835, 27; in 1836, 25; in 1837, 47; in 1838, 15; in 1839, 26. The falling off in the number of graduates in 1838 was due to the opening of the Louisville Medical Institute which attracted many students from Kentucky and other Southern States. The

fees of the professors during the second decade were variable. Some of them, for instance Eberle, drew regular salaries which were guaranteed. The other professors divided among themselves whatever was left. After the session 1834-'35 the share of each non-salaried professor was $91 for every graduate. The number of students during the session 1839-1840 was 124 with 23 graduates.

The history of the Medical College of Ohio during the second decade is strikingly portrayed in the biographies of the professors who became identified with the school in those years.



ALBAN GOLDSMITH

ALBAN GOLD SMITH (ALBAN GOLDSMITH) shares with Jesse Smith and John Moorhead the opprobrium which seems to cling to the men whom Daniel Drake singled out as the objects of his relentless hatred and revenge. Drake's "War of Extermination" was started by him in self-defense and lasted practically twenty years (1820-1840). During all these years he was hounded by such men as Moorhead and Smith and their friends. He was compelled to fight and certainly never shrank from the contingencies of self-preservation. Owing to the fact that Drake was the storm center during all those turbulent years and that he was the editor of the widely read and influential "Western Journal," his side of the difficulty became more familiar to the profession than that of his numerous but scattered adversaries. When Drake approached the eventide of life, he longed for peace, and deeply regretted many happenings of former times. Yet he could not undo what the instinct of self-preservation had prompted him to do with the aid of pen and tongue in years gone by. He has left an imperishable record of his enemies sketched by his pen when he was in the thick of the fight. Not one of his enemies was so mercilessly attacked by Drake as Alban Goldsmith who was a pioneer surgeon of great

ability, but had the misfortune of becoming a professor in the Medical College of Ohio at the time when Drake was determined to break up the school.

Alban G. Smith, usually known as Alban Goldsmith, was a native of Danville, Ky., and was born about 1788. He grew up like most of the lads of his time, with lots of native ambition and energy but little chance for the satisfaction and display of either. When Ephraim McDowell came back from Edinburgh, young Goldsmith became his friend and protegé. It is generally supposed that Goldsmith was present in 1809 when McDowell performed his first ovariotomy. In the course of time Goldsmith had become sufficiently familiar with the principles of medical and surgical practice to be made a full-fledged associate by his master. In 1823, four years after McDowell's last recorded ovariotomy, Goldsmith performed McDowell's operation, being the second man in the United States to make an ovariotomy. About 1826 Goldsmith went to Paris to study under Civiale who had introduced lithotripsy. He returned to America after two years and performed Civiale's operation for the first time in the United States. He located in Louisville and early in 1833 secured from the Legislature of the State the charter of the Louisville Medical Institute. Although a faculty had been organized, the Institute did not open until 1837, when some of the seceding members of the Transylvania faculty opened the school under the charter obtained by Goldsmith, who, therefore, is the legal founder of the institution though he was never connected with it. In 1833 he accepted the chair of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio and moved to Cincinnati. He remained with the Ohio College until 1837 when the regents of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York offered him the chair of surgery in their institution. There is no question that Goldsmith was a clever and resourceful surgeon. He was, however, a poor teacher and made the mistake of taking an active part in the politics of the Ohio College. The most savage newspaper attacks on Drake were published under the pseudonym of "Vindex." They were well written and created an immense sensation. There seems to be no doubt that Goldsmith was the author of these covert attacks, and in this way aroused the already much irritated Drake to renewed efforts of extermination of his enemies. Goldsmith naturally received the lion's share of Drake's venom. When Drake heard of Goldsmith's New York appointment he referred to him in the following manner:

> "A smatterer in anatomy, in surgery a mechanic; a man whose fondest friends have not claimed for him either science or talents; a man who does not know the grammar or orthography of his mother tongue, a man who is not a graduate and could never get a degree; a man who has been thrice published as a liar in Cincinnati and left the town without telling his colleagues and friends that he was about to decamp."—(W. J. of M. Sc., 1837-'38, p. 163.)

Goldsmith resigned his chair in the New York school after two sessions and was succeeded by Willard Parker. He remained in New York practicing genito-urinary surgery, and died about 1865. In his own line of work he

had a national reputation. His classical writings on lithotomy and lithotripsy were epoch-making in their importance. He was probably the first man in the United States to ligate the subclavian artery.

JAMES CONQUEST CROSS should be remembered as one of the most brilliant, versatile and cultured men who have ever been connected with a medical school in Cincinnati. It would almost seem as if he had too much talent for his own good. He lacked the ability to adapt himself to persons, things and conditions. The art of *savoir vivre* was totally foreign to him. His life was that of an adventurer who kept above water because he was fortunate in possessing brainy and influential friends who appreciated his talents and condoned his weaknesses.

He was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1798. He attended Transylvania University and obtained a thorough classical education whereupon he began the study of medicine in Lexington. He graduated in 1821 and was appointed professor of materia medica, succeeding Daniel Drake who had lectured in Lexington after his expulsion from the Medical College of Ohio. The young and ambitious professor soon found himself at swords' points with the tyrant of the Transylvania school, the tremendously able but equally erratic Dudley, the lithotomist. After an open rupture Cross resigned in 1827 and went to Courtland, Ala., where he practiced medicine and wrote some of his best papers for the Transylvania Medical Journal. In 1835 when the trustees of the Medical College of Ohio had to face an almost complete exodus of the professors, Cross was asked to assume the chair of materia medica. He had the reputation of being one of the great Western medical writers and owed his appointment to his splendid mastery of the subject and of the pen. His record as a professor in the Medical College of Ohio was without a blemish. With Eberle in the chair of practice and Cross in that of therapeutics, the Ohio College had as strong a combination of talent as any institution in the country. Eberle and Cross were fast friends. Shotwell, the dictator of the Ohio College, disliked Cross because he could not control him. When, in the Spring of 1837, Transylvania University asked Cross, the prodigal son, to come back to his own and Dudley himself invited him to again become a member of the medical faculty of Transylvania, Cross dissolved his disagreeable association with the Ohio College, and, together with his friend Eberle, moved to Lexington. Dudley was still the same irritable, domineering chief of the faculty. Cross was just as aggressive and independent as he had been a decade before. In 1843 the long-expected explosion took place. It was in the nature of a public scandal which shocked the medical profession from one end of the country to the other. By means of pamphlets and counter-pamphlets, insertions in the secular press and indignation meetings a war was waged which lasted a whole year and nearly wiped out the Medical Department of Transylvania. Cross was accused of every crime in the calendar, from drunkenness to rape. Litigation followed in which Henry Clay rep-

resented Cross. Finally matters were adjusted and Cross went to Europe for rest and study. When he returned, the trouble broke out anew and Cross published his "Appeal to the Medical Profession of the United States" (63 pages), in which he told the story of his troubles at Transylvania. It is a valuable historical document of which but few copies exist. After weighing the evidence, it is hard to decide whether Cross had not been sinned against more than he sinned.

Cross became a sort of an itinerant doctor. He never remained at any one place longer than a year. He often delivered lectures before medical classes but would not accept a chair. In 1850 he located in Memphis, Tenn., and tried to establish an independent medical college under the name of the "Memphis Medical Institute" which prospered for two or three years, but finally collapsed. Cross, weary at heart and not in the best of health, returned with his family to old Kentucky, bought a house in Maysville and was recuperating nicely when sudden death overtook him in 1855 and gave him the peace which the world had denied him.

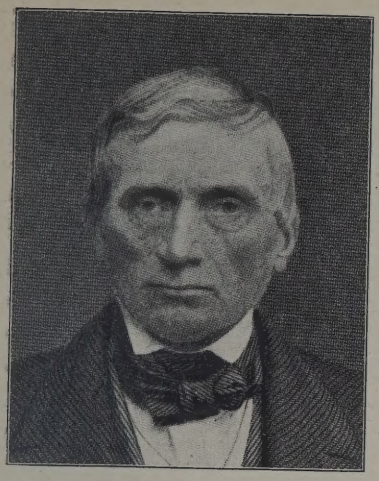
As a medical author Cross ranks with Drake and Eberle. His contributions to the contemporary medical press on physiology and therapy were remarkable for their lucid style and accuracy of statement. His clinical essays and case reports are the best that were written in this country at that time. His best papers were published in the Transylvania Journal, in Drake's Western Journal and in the Western and Southern Medical Recorder, of which Cross was the editor. By many physicians he was considered the greatest American physiologist of his time.

Cross was a good man at heart but he perished in the lifelong worship of the three things that are supposed to be finer in Kentucky than anywhere on earth. In addition thereto he was an ardent Whig politician. When Henry Clay ran for the Presidency (1844), Cross was his indefatigable supporter who addressed immense masses of people in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and risked health and life in the service of his idol, Henry Clay. The latter, in recognition of Cross' loyalty, was his lifelong friend who was always ready to get him out of trouble which was practically a perpetual occupation.

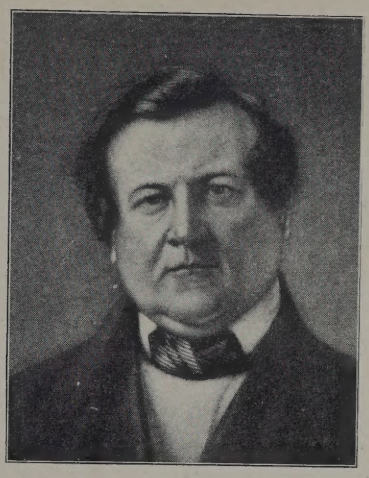
JOHN T. SHOTWELL occupies a conspicuous place among the many who helped to shape the destinies of the Medical College of Ohio. In one sense he is one of the foremost characters in the history of the school. He was a fine and popular gentleman, but there are many of this kind who have been forgotten. He was a successful and faithful physician who commanded an enormous practice. Thousands of practitioners, as good and loyal as he, rest from their labors in the dreamless dust. Their names even have passed from the memory of those whose benefactors they were. Yet, Shotwell's name will live as long as the name of the Ohio College. He was for fully one decade the *deus ex machina* of the school, the manipulator of medical

politics who wanted to build up a great college, but only as a pedestal for himself. He was the power behind the throne that was kept busy making and breaking friend and foe. He loved and admired John T. Shotwell better than everybody and everything on earth. In spite of all his excellent traits as a man and as a physician, his memory suggests the darkest and dreariest days in the history of the college. He was the evil spirit of the school whose machinations and insatiable ambition resulted in the disorganization of 1850. He was morally responsible for the springing up of rival schools. His death which occurred when he was but forty-three years of age, caused the great disintegrating factor to disappear from the theater of action.

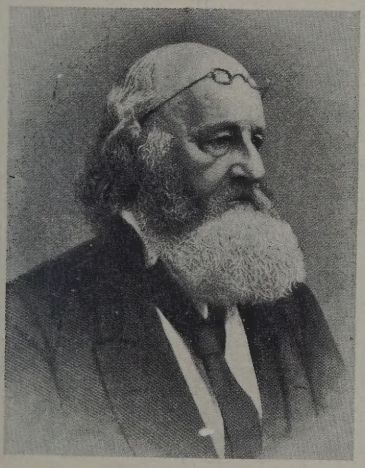
Dr. Shotwell was born in Mason County, Ky., on the tenth of January, 1807. When he was fifteen years old his father sent him to Lexington where he attended the academic department of Transylvania University until 1825. Having made up his mind to study medicine, he came to Cincinnati and began to read medicine in the office of Daniel Drake who was his cousin. Shotwell's father was a brother of Drake's mother. For three years Shotwell studied medicine in Drake's office. He then became a student in the Medical College of Ohio, receiving his degree in 1832. To improve his health he went South and spent six months in travel, visiting many Southern States on horseback. Much improved in health he returned to Cincinnati. He opened an office on Walnut Street, below Third Street, and soon acquired a respectable patronage. The cholera epidemic of 1832 gave him a chance to show his mettle as a physician. He made a splendid record as an energetic and faithful practitioner. In 1832 he married a daughter of John P. Foote, a public-spirited citizen, who took a deep interest in the perturbed medical affairs of Cincinnati. Through his cousin Drake and his father-in-law, who was a trustee of the Medical College of Ohio, Shotwell was brought into close contact with the affairs of the college. In 1835 he was made demonstrator of anatomy under Jedediah Cobb; the following year he was appointed adjunct professor of anatomy. The upheaval of 1837 resulted in making Shotwell master of the situation. John Locke was in Europe; J. C. Cross, John Eberle, Jedediah Cobb and A. G. Smith (Goldsmith) had resigned. John Moorhead was preparing to spend the summer in Ireland. Shotwell, being the only member of the faculty who was left to look after things, elected himself dean. The situation was a singular one because his cousin and preceptor, Drake, who had started a rival institution (Cincinnati College) in this way became his rival and eventually his bitter enemy. Drake was determined to break up the monopoly of the Ohio College in the Commercial Hospital. He demanded a share of the clinical advantages for the Cincinnati College. Shotwell tried to block Drake's movements and resorted to many schemes that were not exactly in keeping with the conventional notions of honor. Drake in 1839 branded his cousin, Shotwell, publicly as "a falsifier, a coward, an ingrate, a dishonorable competitor." In this controversy Shotwell's character certainly appears in a very strange light. In the Ohio Legislature the



R. D. Mussey



John T. Shotwell



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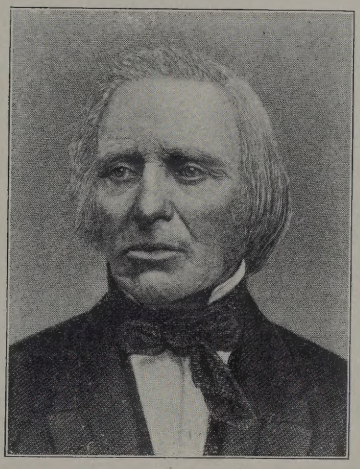

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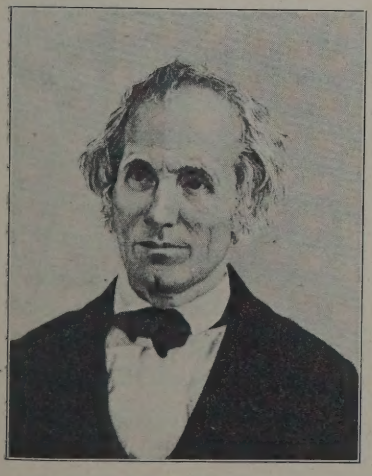
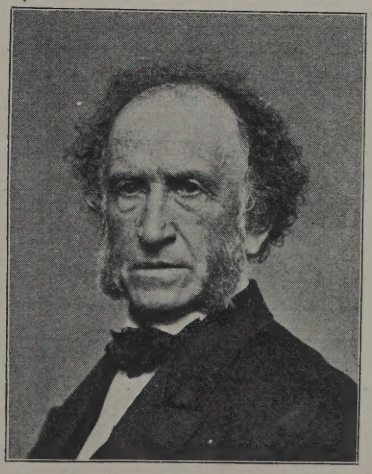


John Locke



M. B. Wright

interests of the Ohio College had been warmly defended by M. B. Wright and J. P. Kirtland. Shotwell asked them to become professors in the Ohio College. Mussey had accepted the chair of surgery. Thus a new faculty was organized and new life seemed to have been infused into the asthenic Ohio College. Amid continuous conflicts and quarrels, resignations and perpetual attempts to rearrange and reorganize the faculty, the third decade in the life of the college passed into history. The Summer of 1842 Shotwell spent in Europe. The memorable year 1849 saw the affairs of the college in worse shape than ever. The faculty was hopelessly divided into two factions and a final fight for the survival of the fittest was imminent. Shotwell's staunch supporter in the board of trustees was John L. Vattier, who was the sworn enemy of M. B. Wright. Honest John Locke was opposed to Shotwell on account of the latter's methods of warfare. L. M. Lawson was non-committal. He favored Shotwell because he was in control. John P. Harrison died before the session of 1849-'50 began. Thus the fight was practically between M. B. Wright and Shotwell. When the test of strength came, it resulted in Wright's defeat and expulsion. John Locke, Wright's friend, also had to go. T. O. Edwards, representative from Lancaster, Ohio, who had fought Shotwell's battles before the Ohio Legislature, was rewarded for his loyalty. He was made professor of materia medica. Shotwell was the undisputed master of the situation. He had succeeded in keeping the chairs filled but the *morale* of the school was hopelessly wrecked. Even his friends had tired of the perpetual wrangling. Shotwell realized that his temporary absence from the scene of the strife was necessary to pacify the minds of those whom he had not been able to convince of the purity of his motives. It was either this thought or perhaps some skillfully concocted scheme hatched by his friend Vattier that prompted Shotwell to resign from the faculty in the Spring of 1850. What his resignation meant and how soon he intended to again appear on the scene, it is difficult to surmise. That Shotwell was sincere in his withdrawal, is hard to believe in view of his previous record and of his insatiable ambition to be the professor of surgery. The cherished goal was plainly within reach. Mussey was seventy years of age and had lost interest in the school and its troublesome affairs. Yet Shotwell resigned, giving as a reason his wife's poor health. Who can tell what the next session would have brought if the hand of Destiny had not interfered in this comedy of errors? Shotwell died of cholera July 23, 1850. His sudden death at the early age of forty-three years was the pathetic termination of a strange career. Shotwell died at a time when life was sweetest and seemed full of promise. With his chances for doing good he might have been the redeemer of the much afflicted Ohio College.

De mortuis nil nisi bene! Shotwell was personally one of the most popular physicians in the city. He was a good mixer, of pleasant address, clever and a delightful entertainer. He was a cultured man and well up in anatomy and surgery. He had a good-sized and symmetrical head, dark hair, project-

ing chin, rather prominent cheek bones, a large and mild blue eye and compressed lips. His voice was agreeable, his smile infectious, his whole conduct good-natured. He had the reputation of being a wit and a clever punster. Nature had endowed him liberally with all the elements that make good and great men. In spite of this fact his activity in the Medical College of Ohio was not constructive, but demoralizing and disintegrating. His policy was to rule or to ruin. He was well liked by the students who nicknamed him "Well-shot" because he had been shot at and wounded on one of his body-snatching expeditions.

JOHN LOCKE. It has often been said that the twentieth century generation of medical teachers in Cincinnati is inferior to the generations that have preceded it. Powerful individualities and original characters are unknown today. Whence the decadence? The absolute standard of medical knowledge is higher and more uniform today than it was in the past. Hence it can not be scholastic qualification that contains the element of greatness. It must be the individual, the character of the unit through which a standard of superiority is established. If the standard has been lowered, it is due to the diminution of the character element in the unit: too much stereotype and not enough type. Whatever favors the development of stereotypes will eventually cause the deterioration of type or character. This phase of the subject we will have occasion to discuss elsewhere. The life of John Locke illustrated the meaning of the word "type" as a necessary condition of greatness in a medical teacher.

John Locke was born in Fryeburg, Me., February 19, 1792 and, partly as a result of instruction received at the hands of his father, a mechanic and machine constructor of great skill, partly in response to an innate and never-satisfied longing for knowledge, was well versed in handicraft, in mathematics, in botany and in the languages at a comparatively early age. His mind ran in the direction of scientific pursuits which inclination prompted him to take up the study of medicine after he had completed a classical course at an academy in Bridgeport. While he was a medical student (1816) he met Dr. Nathan Smith, the distinguished founder of Dartmouth Medical School, and received much encouragement from him. In 1818 he lectured on botany at Dartmouth and other places, giving practical demonstrations to large classes that accompanied him through the meadows and woodland. His enthusiastic work attracted the attention of Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, that versatile physician and educator, and, through Bigelow's influence, secured for him the position of Curator of the Botanical Gardens at Cambridge. Locke had an independent mind and in religious matters was what we moderns with negative affirmation, but positive significance would call an agnostic. This, figuratively speaking, broke his neck. If he had possessed more of what we moderns call diplomacy, *i. e.*, an adaptability, made up of hypocrisy and moral cowardice, there would have been no trouble. But since the possession of a

frank and outspoken individuality was by some accounted as much of a crime in the early days of the nineteenth century as it is today and has been, I presume, since and before the times of Socrates, young Locke soon found himself out of a position, with all the exacting necessities of life staring him in the face. He wanted to see the world and to study botany in foreign lands. He succeeded in getting an appointment in the navy as a surgeon's mate and realized his desires to visit foreign shores. A West India tornado cooled his ardor somewhat. He was glad to be permitted to resign, and returned to New Haven where he attended medical lectures and received his degree in medicine. In 1819 he published a Manual of Botany for which he engraved the illustrations with his own hands. The book established his reputation as a naturalist. In this book he called attention to the value of the river maple as a shade and ornamental tree and as a substitute for the sugar maple in the production of sugar. This was fifty years before the same question was considered by the botanical experts of the Government.

Locke's Botanical Press, originated in those early days, attracted general attention. In Silliman's Journal, the leading scientific publication of the day, it is thus described: "Although this press is so portable as to be packed in a common traveling trunk, it will exert a force, by the application of one hand, of half a ton. When neatly made of mahogany, and polished, it is not unsightly in the parlor; and the pressure being applied to the pile of papers containing the specimens, the click holding the last force, the lever may be removed, and it may be set on one end at the side of the room, scarcely incommoding any other operations. It is peculiarly adapted to the purposes of the traveling botanist. It is capable of being applied to other uses than those of pressing plants for an herbarium. On a large scale it would be an excellent cheese press, and it has already been adopted for some parts of bookbinders' operations. Printers will find it convenient to apply to their paper in wetting it down."

An unsuccessful attempt to practice medicine and thus gain a livelihood prompted him to accept a position in a female academy in Windsor, Vt. When the superintendent of the academy shortly afterwards resigned and assumed charge of a similar institution in Lexington, Ky., Locke agreed to go with him. He began his work in Lexington, Ky., in 1821 and soon evinced his superior talents as a teacher. In 1822 Locke had occasion to visit Cincinnati, making the trip from Lexington on horseback. "As he emerged from the woods of Kentucky, and rose over the hill south of Newport, the valley surrounding the now Queen City opened to his admiring view. On approaching the city the rattling of drays, the clink of hammers, the smoke of factories, the rush of steamboats, the firing of signals of arrivals and departures, acted upon his mind with all the force of enchantment. He fell in love with the Queen City and decided to make his home here." Ethan Stone, that remarkable pioneer and philanthropist, took an interest in the young stranger and aided him in establishing a non-sectarian school for young ladies

(Dr. Locke's School) which enjoyed a great reputation for many years and was patronized by the best people. The school was located on the east side of Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth Streets. In addition to his school work he lectured at the Mechanics' Institute.

His connection with the Medical College of Ohio as professor of chemistry began in 1837. In order to do his work as thoroughly as possible he went to Europe, purchased a magnificent equipment and installed it in the Medical College of Ohio in addition to his own apparatus most of which was his own handiwork. He likewise brought with him boundless enthusiasm and capacity for work.

The circumstances amid which Locke began his work were not at all encouraging. Drake who had established the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College was fighting with all his might for supremacy over the Medical College of Ohio. He had a powerful faculty to back him up. He had taken Samuel D. Gross away from the Ohio college. The faculty of the latter was discouraged, worn out from the perpetual strife in their own school and was woefully lacking in *esprit de corps.* John Eberle and Jedediah Cobb had practically decided to leave the Ohio College and associate themselves with Transylvania University. James Conquest Cross, who was probably the best educated member of the Ohio faculty, was at loggerheads with everybody in general and was only waiting for an appointment elsewhere. Alban G. Smith was not giving satisfaction in the chair of surgery. These were the disheartening circumstances under which John Locke entered. He put his shoulder to the wheel and worked manfully and unceasingly for the school. His devotion to the school during the fourteen years of his incumbency was almost pathetic. Neither the turbulent times within the school itself nor repeated tempting offers of appointments elsewhere could swerve his loyalty or curb his confidence in the ultimate success of the school. No man ever loved the Ohio College as did John Locke. He worked incessantly for its welfare and was just as ready to repair a defective flue or roof in order to save the college expense, as to acquaint his students with the mysteries of chemical lore. Frequently his friends had to remove him from the building by main force. He was so devoted to the school that he was loath to leave the building after lecture hours were over. When during the troubles of 1849-'50, after fourteen years of faithful service, that unaccountable spirit of malice and jealousy that had been the curse of the Ohio College throughout the greater part of its life history, picked out John Locke as a victim, forcibly removing him from the chair he had so long adorned, the result was heart-breaking. It was a stunning blow to the old faithful servant. His grief was pitiable to behold. With tears streaming down his furrowed cheeks he spoke of the college as a doting father would of his wayward child. It was the story of Belisarius re-enacted. John Locke's heart was broken. Even his subsequent rehabilitation as professor of chemistry did not undo the damage wrought by that terrible experience. Two years more he gave

the college, but he was not the John Locke of old. The sorrow of a great and noble soul surely is the saddest thing in all the world. The triumph of moral and mental inferiority is one of those periodic acts of providential injustice for which there seems to be no reasonable explanation.

To tone up his broken spirits Locke moved to Lebanon, Ohio, where he managed a preparatory school for eighteen months. He traveled in the South and along the Atlantic Coast. It was all in vain. On the 10th of July, 1856, when John Locke was sixty-four years of age, the angel of death spread his wings over his wasted form and the gentle soul took its flight. Seldom was there more genuine sorrow shown at the demise of a distinguished member of the profession than when John Locke passed to the great beyond. At the memorial meeting of the local profession Prof. H. E. Foote, of the Miami Medical College, who had been Locke's favorite pupil, delivered the eulogy.

John Locke's work as a scientist is a matter of history. His geological investigations of large portions of our country, especially Ohio, have lost none of their value although many years have elapsed since they were made (1838). He found the largest trilobite on record, twenty inches long and twelve wide. His epoch-making studies of galvanism and terrestrial magnetism he followed up with the invention of the microscopic compass to which he refers in the following manner in Vol. XXIII. of the "Am. Journal of Sciences":

"I do not propose this as a substitute for the surveyor's compass; but merely as an instrument exactly suited to amateurs, and scientific travelers, to whom it is inconvenient or unpleasant to carry a backload of machinery to take the bearing of an object. I have, for several years, been carrying on a trigonometrical survey of the beautiful valley of Cincinnati, in which I reside. This I have done for the recreation, both physical and intellectual, which it affords. It invites me to exercise in the open air, and is the best antidyspeptic I have tried. I have managed the several points of the valley very much to my satisfaction with the sextant; but nothing answers so well for 'meandering' the ravines, rivulets, and ridges of the hills, as the microscopic compass. I take the angles with equal accuracy with the surveyors, and with ten times the convenience."

Soon after he had commenced his investigations in electricity and its associate subjects, depending for results mainly upon his own tact and resources, he was informed by Mr. Wells, of this city, that he had seen a magnet, of great superiority, made by a rude unlettered blacksmith. The latter offered to communicate with Dr. Locke the method, by which he imparted to magnets such immense power, for the sum of twenty-five dollars. An agreement was entered into between them, but the blacksmith was dilatory and neglectful of his appointments. At length a scientific London journal was received by Mr. Wells, describing the manner in which the force of the magnet was increased by electricity. This journal was carried by Mr. Wells straightway to Dr. Locke, who became almost wild with excitement, and together they wrought out, and experimented with a magnet, hour after hour,

during the night, and until day dawned. This led, step after step, to inventions and discoveries until he brought forth the improved galvanometer.

Other inventions must be passed by, for a brief consideration of his great achievement, his crowning glory: the "Electro-Chronograph," or "Magnetic Clock." Some of the facts of this invention may be given in Dr. Locke's own language. He says:

"My attention was first drawn practically to the subject of the combination of clock and electrical machinery, for procuring useful results, in 1844. I was delivering a course of popular lectures in Cincinnati on Electrology. My object was, not so much to reduce anything to a complete system in actual practice, as to show the essential elements of what was actually practicable. Having commenced and continued my studies of electrology, under what was called 'disadvantageous circumstances,' viz., without the usual aid of instruments or instrument-makers, I was under the necessity of devising and making my own apparatus. Under these circumstances, I had accumulated in the shoproom, contiguous to my laboratory, a very efficient and perfect set of tools, among which are the lathe and other shop tools made by the distinguished sculptor, Hiram Powers, and used by him while he occupied himself as a mechanic in Cincinnati. Whenever a new principle was announced, I found it better to devise and make the apparatus suited to its illustration, than to purchase the stereotyped models, imperfectly planned, and worse manufactured. Thus avoiding all servile copying, and venturing almost to avoid the trodden path pointed out by books, we drank as much as possible from the fountain itself, by appealing directly to Nature. This course gave a freshness to popular instruction which evidently excited an interest, and produced an effect proportionate to the intense toil which the prosecution demanded."

Lieut. Chas. Maury's letter, announcing officially Dr. Locke's invention to the Hon. John Y. Mason, secretary of the navy, from the *National Intelligencer* of June 8, 1849, and dated National Observatory, Washington, January 5, 1849, reads thus:

"I have the honor of making known to you a most important discovery for astronomy, which has been made by Dr. Locke, of Ohio, and asking authority from you to avail myself of it, for the use and purposes of this observatory. The discovery consists in the invention of a magnetic clock by means of which seconds of time may be divided into hundredths with as much accuracy and precision as the machinist, with rule and compass, can subdivide an inch of space. Nor do its powers end here. They are such that the astronomer in New Orleans, St. Louis, Boston and any other place to which the magnetic telegraph reaches, may make his observations, and at the same moment cause this clock, here at Washington, to record the instant with wonderful precision. Thus, the astronomer in Boston observes the transit of a star, as it flits through the field of his instrument, and crosses the meridian at that place. Instead of looking at a clock before him, and noting the time in the usual way, he touches a key, and the clock here subdivides his seconds to the minutest fraction, and records the time with unerring accuracy. The astronomer in Washington waits for the same star to cross his meridian, and, as it does, Dr. Locke's magnetic clock is again touched; it divides the seconds, and records the time for him with equal precision. The difference between these two times is the longitude of Boston from the meridian of Washington. The astronomer in New Orleans, and St. Louis, and every other place within the reach of the magnetic wires, may wait for the same star, and as it comes to their meridian, they have but to touch the key, and straightway this central magnetic clock tells their longitude. And thus this problem, which has vexed astronomers and navigators, and

perplexed the world for ages, is reduced at once, by American ingenuity, to a form and method the most simple and accurate. While the process is simplified, the results are greatly refined. In one night the longitude may now be determined with far more accuracy by means of a magnetic telegraph or clock than it can by years of observation according to any other method that has ever been tried. It is, therefore, well entitled to be called a most important discovery. It is a national triumph and it belongs to that class of achievements by which the most beautiful and enduring monuments are erected to national honor and greatness."

The English Government, in appreciation of Locke's labors, presented him with a full set of magnetical instruments. The electrically regulated clocks which are in general use today were evolved from John Locke's invention. The "Thermo-electrometer," another of Locke's inventions, is described by him in the "Western Journal of Practical Medicine," Vol. I., No. 1, 1837.

Dr. M. B. Wright gives us some idea as to Locke's universality. He says:

"If a mind, that can fathom and comprehend deep and abstruse things; if genius, that can originate, and skill, that can execute; if will to labor and patience to endure, constitute greatness, Doctor Locke was, truly, a great man. He had the inspiration and language of a true poet; he understood music as a science; he could sketch the landscape with the accuracy of a practiced artist; he was a mechanic, a mathematician, an astronomer, a chemist, a philosopher, a logician, a physician. He had studied all things upon the face of the earth, had penetrated into its hidden depths, and had formed an intimate, every-day acquaintance with the beauty and glory that surround it."

A noteworthy incident in Dr. Locke's career was the part he took in examining into the causes that led to the explosion of the steamship "Moselle" on the Ohio River, April 26, 1838. The explosion cost the lives of nearly fifty persons, and wrought the community up to a high pitch of excitement and indignation. Dr. Locke's report was exhaustive and to the point, and chagrined those who were commercially interested in steam navigation. They even attempted to suppress the report, but were thwarted in their designs by Locke's manly and independent stand. The report emphatically called for an adequate federal law pertaining to the inspection of steam vessels and to the proper training of engineers. It is of interest to know that John Locke surveyed Spring Grove or rather the tract of land where Spring Grove was subsequently laid out.

Locke was an odd genius. He had the accurate and calculating mind of the physicist and at the same time the sensitive aesthetic nature of the poet. Some of his poetical productions show that he was a master of poetic form into which he would pour the tenderest, sweetest sentiment of truest lyric ring. In describing a visit to the regions near Lake Superior Locke says:

"I took lodgings with the missionaries, and never did I see the Christian religion appear more lovely than in this sequestered spot, where sectarianism dies a natural death, and the Christians almost, or quite forget to which denomination they belong, further than that they are Christians; and where, beside the poor pagan idolatry, or fanatical feats of the Aborigines, Christianity stands strongly contrasted, in simple, unaffected, graceful, benevolent majesty."

"From the slight sketches I was able to obtain from the missionaries and Indians, I came to the conclusion, that their traditionary and religious opinions, which are entirely blended with their ideas of medicine and necromancy, had no settled form, but were the machinery by which their artful ones obtained an ascendancy over the more simple and credulous, and that it admitted every latitude of variation which suited that purpose."

To escape the dangers of a fearful storm, the voyagers landed, and turned their canoe bottom upward, as a shelter. Locke continues:

"We found ourselves just above the mouth of Garlic River. The shore at this place is a level plateau, shaded by tall Norwegian pines, and carpeted by whortle-berries, arbutus and other lowly plants. In the center of this plain, highly picturesque in itself, but rendered enchanting by overlooking the broad, deep, clear waters of the great lake, is a solitary grave, covered by a monumental log cabin, with an ample cedar cross overgrown with long usnea moss, waving and sighing mournfully in the breeze. Peeping into this little house of death, I saw the sand had sunk down on the decayed body."

This simple rude monument reared by pure affection he apostrophized in the following manner:

"Stranger, another stranger calls to see thy sacred dwelling-place,
Where for years thou 'st slept alone in this sequestered spot.
No unhallowed foot of sauntering idler
Comes to spend a vacant hour
In fashionable, fantastic cemetery;
But a heart-thrilled stranger,
Persecuted by Superior's relentless waves,
Is cast by Fate, upon the sand-chafed shore,
And with holy breast, and tearful eye,
Leans o'er thy rude built monument,
And by the ills of life, as by Superior's wave,
Would fain lie down beside thee,
To share this envied place.
Thy comrades laid thee gently in the sand,
Reared up this cabin-monument,
And o'er thy lowly head have placed
This ample cedar cross, on which
The tangled moss has grown, to mark
The unlettered time.
The Spring fir tree greens around,
And spreads its balmy fragrance;
The lofty pine tree bends its boughs,
And breathes Aeolian murmurs;
The river glides its winy waters;
The lake sends up its billowy cry,
And here, amid God's holy temple,
Which He himself has made,
The stranger kneels, and breathes a prayer,
That both our souls may rest in Heaven,
Sleep on, I leave thee now, but soon
Must sleep in earth more rudely trod.
Like thine, my breast too must yield
To earthly pressure, and the sand,

The cold, sharp sand, must fill the chest
Where, now so long, the lungs have heaved,
And heart has throbbed, and ached,
And throbbed and ached again."

John Locke, a giant in intellect, was a child at heart, tender, naive, lovable, sincere, and full of youthful enthusiasm. He loved the flowers of the heather, the trees on the hillside, the birds of the forest and the eternally beautiful scenes sketched by a divine masterhand on the canopy of heaven, in soft tints or in colors gay. He roamed through the fields and the woodland with beaming countenance and throbbing heart. Often he sat on the roof of his house, gazing at the stars or listening to the sublime language of the night spoken and chanted by choirs invisible amid the myriads of orbs above. John Locke loved nature because he was a child of nature. He was full of the milk of human kindness because he had been nursed at the breasts of Nature. Nature is, after all, the fountain-head of all beauty and all goodness, and there never was a true child of Nature that was not beautiful and good. If simplicity of heart is coupled with great power of intellect, it represents perfect and complete humanity. It is the type that was embodied in the life of John Locke.

REUBEN DIMOND MUSSEY, sometimes referred to as the "elder" Mussey, was the first bearer of a name which has been honorably identified with the medical life of Cincinnati for three-quarters of a century. He was the son of Dr. John Mussey, of Pelham Township, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, where young Reuben was born June 23, 1780. Dr. John Mussey was a poor country doctor who tried to give his son the educational advantages which he himself had but sparingly enjoyed. When Reuben was eleven years of age, his father moved to Amherst, N. H. At the district school of Amherst Reuben received his first instruction in grammar and arithmetic. Later on he took up Latin under the tutorship of his father. At the age of fifteen he was a student at Aurean Academy, a classical school at Amherst. He studied hard and, in order to lighten his father's burden, worked for weeks on farms or taught school in the neighboring villages. He saved up a little money, and, having made a good deal of progress in his studies, he presented himself at Dartmouth for examination and was admitted to the junior class. He was at that time twenty-one years of age. He was a faithful student and hard worker, always at the head of his class, and recruiting his finances by coaching some of the younger students at the college. He graduated in 1803 and took up the study of medicine. His first preceptor was Dr. Nathan Smith (born at Rehoboth, Mass., 1762, established the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, became its first professor of practice, taught later on at Yale College, Vermont University and Brunswick College, died 1828), one of the most distinguished American physicians of his time.

The "preceptor" in those days took the place of the medical college, the student serving a regular apprenticeship in medicine. With very few exceptions all the medical men of the States, East, Middle West and South, had acquired their professional knowledge through just such a system of apprenticeship, to quote from Dr. P. S. Conner's Historical Address delivered at the Centennial of Dartmouth Medical College, June 29, 1897:

"The doctor of established position had his students; they lived in his house, relieved him of much of his work, sometimes professional, sometimes menial, profited as far as they might, from his instruction and his example, and in due time were sent out (with or without certificate) to cure or otherwise, as the case might be. Students 'had the use of the library of their master whose shelves, if not abundantly supplied, generally held a few books and whose house usually contained in some closet or nook a few bones of the human frame or perhaps an entire skeleton. These the student handled, examined and studied. His opportunities for clinical study consisted in witnessing and often assisting in the office practice of his master. There he pulled his first tooth, opened his first abscess, performed his first venesection, applied his first blister, administered his first emetic, and there learned the various manipulations of minor surgery and medicine. After a time his clinical opportunities were enlarged by visiting with his teacher the patients of the latter and becoming acquainted, not in hospitals, but in private houses with the protean phases of disease. His clinical lectures were his master's talk on the cases they had visited, as they rode from house to house. After three years spent in this sort of study and practice the young man was supposed to have acquired enough medical knowledge to enable him to commence the practice of his profession.' (Prof. Edward H. Clarke, of Harvard Medical School.) As the result of this necessarily varying and largely imperfect training the majority of medical men in our country a century ago were unlearned, untrained and unskillful. Exceptions there were; and here and there was to be found a man of marvelous perception, of extraordinary adaptability, of wonderful knowledge if not of books, of cases, ready for any emergency, able to decide upon a proper remedy and to compound and dispense it, knowing when to operate and how; and a pupilage under such a teacher was at once an education and an inspiration."

This was the kind of apprenticeship young Mussey served under Dr. Nathan Smith for one year. The following year he taught school at Peterborough, N. H., in order to save up enough money for the coming Winter's medical course. While at Peterborough he did not, however, interrupt his medical studies. He read under the tutelage of another very eminent physician, Dr. Luke Howe (born at Jaffrey, N. H., 1777, became well known through many useful mechanical devices which he invented, died 1841). Mussey returned to Dr. Nathan Smith and in 1805 took his degree of Bachelor in Medicine at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, presenting and defending a baccalaureate thesis on "Dysentery." Being without means, he was compelled to make an attempt at earning some money. He located at Essex, Mass., and after three years of general practice had saved enough to enable him to go to Philadelphia and finish his medical education. Dr. Benjamin S. Barton, the distinguished botanist, chemist and pharmacologist, became his preceptor. The University of Pennsylvania in those days was the Mecca of medical students from all parts of the American continent. Benjamin Rush, the most famous American physician of his time; Caspar

Wistar, the Nestor of American anatomists; Philip Physick, the father of American surgery; Nathaniel Chapman, the most polished medical litterateur of his day; Thomas C. James, the first American lecturer on midwifery, these were the men who attracted students from all parts of the country. Under these men Mussey finished his medical course, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1809.

As a mere fledgling in medicine Mussey attracted considerable attention by taking issue with Benjamin Rush who taught that the skin was non-absorptive. Mussey experimented in various ways to prove that the skin does absorb. He immersed himself in a bath containing three pounds of madder and sufficient water to cover the entire body. For days following the urine showed the presence of madder. He also proved that rhubarb can be absorbed by and through the skin. These experiments furnished the subject for his inaugural thesis. They required much patience and perseverance, two predominant traits of Mussey's character. Even as a student he evinced the traits that were characteristic of him in after life. He was not brilliant or possessed of a powerful intellectuality. He achieved his success by hard work, faithful devotion to duty and ceaseless effort. He was a plodder in the best sense of the word. It must not be inferred, however, that he lacked the enthusiasm of the true scientist. He was, on the contrary, an enthusiastic worker, in whose mind the success of the work itself was uppermost. The experiments he made on his own body prove conclusively that his altruistic love of scientific research displaced all considerations of personal comfort or safety. He went so far as to immerse his body in a strong solution of nutgall, and, subsequently, in sulphate of iron to find out whether he could not pass ink instead of urine. This experiment nearly proved disastrous. Mussey took very sick and decided not to repeat his attempt to make an ink-well out of his body.

Mussey's work along this line attracted considerable attention among the professors at the University of Pennsylvania. He devoted a great deal of time and labor to research work of this kind. The function of the skin interested him very much. In 1821 he made his famous experiment of silver-coating a gold-piece which had been laid on the skin of a patient who had taken mercury. This led him, step by step, to investigate the cataphoric action of galvanism. He introduced iodine cataphorically and extracted it from the body in a similar manner. Considering that these experiments were original with him and were in no sense of the word imitations of the labors of other men, that, in fact, nothing along this line was known in his day, we must look upon his work as a scientific achievement of great merit.

After graduation Mussey located in Salem, Mass., and had the good fortune of becoming associated with Dr. Daniel Oliver, afterwards a teacher in the Medical College of Ohio, a brilliant and wonderfully versatile man. Mussey and Oliver built up an immense practice and yet found ample time for scientific work. Mussey acquired a considerable reputation as a surgeon,

particularly in operations on the eye. He was also a chemist of some ability. In Salem he and his associate Oliver gave regular courses of lectures on chemistry. He remained in Salem five years. In his after life he proudly referred to his success as an obstetrician while practicing in Salem, often attending twenty and more cases a month. The tendency of those days was in the direction of a liberal education in all branches of medicine and surgery. In this way great specialists were grown on healthy soil. That the specialism of today is inimical to the educational as well as the economic interests of the profession, can hardly be denied. It impairs the powers of mental vision and narrows the mental horizon. The specialism of today which is trying to emancipate itself from medical science in the broad and necessary sense, develops mechanical skill but cripples the medical mind. It evolves craftsmen, but not physicians.

In 1814 Mussey left Salem to become a teacher of medicine at Dartmouth. He taught the theory and practice of medicine together with materia medica and midwifery. In 1817 he delivered a course of lectures on chemistry at Middlebury, Vt. In 1822 he was made professor of surgery at Dartmouth. Of his work as a teacher of surgery at Dartmouth Dr. P. S. Conner who was among Mussey's successors in the chair of surgery, both at Dartmouth and also at the Medical College of Ohio, says that "but few men in our country impressed students and practitioners as did Dr. Mussey. Of untiring energy, a diligent student, a careful investigator, a bold operator, a strong teacher, stern, uncompromising, he was professionally and morally a power in those days."

In 1829 he went to Europe and spent ten months in Paris and London. He visited the hospitals and clinics and made the acquaintance of many men of note particularly Sir Astley Cooper, then in the zenith of his fame as a surgeon. In 1831 Mussey added to his duties at Dartmouth those of the chair of anatomy and surgery at Bowdoin College where the term started shortly after the session at Dartmouth had closed. In 1836 and 1837 he delivered lectures on surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, located at Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York, then a flourishing institution, but now extinct. About that time Mussey was thinking of moving to some large town in the West, principally on account of his health which had been failing. He had some correspondence with Professor Stowe, of Cincinnati, known to posterity as the husband of Harriett Beecher Stowe. Professor Stowe knew Daniel Drake and acquainted the latter with Mussey's desire to locate in the West. Drake had known Mussey for some time, in fact had urged the trustees of the Medical College of Ohio four years previously to appoint Mussey to the chair of surgery. This was at a time when Drake was not connected with the college, but merely as a private citizen interested in its welfare. The board at that time did not appoint Mussey, but preferred Dr. Alban G. Smith whom Drake despised.

In 1837 Drake was conducting the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College. He had surrounded himself with a small but powerful faculty, and missed no opportunity to antagonize and embarrass the Medical College of Ohio. When Professor Stowe told him about Mussey's intentions, he wrote a long, confidential letter to Mussey. The writing of this letter, prompted by Drake's impulsive and ever-alert temperament, was a serious tactical error. Whether Mussey intentionally betrayed Drake's confidence or whether some shrewd third person used Mussey as a weapon against Drake, has never been determined. The letter, in some way or other, got into the hands of Drake's enemies and was published in the "Cincinnati Advertiser and Western Journal." The people of Cincinnati took a lively interest in medical affairs in those days. Drake had a large following, but also many influential enemies. The Legislature of the State was besieged by both factions, mainly with reference to the professional advantages of the Commercial Hospital which were possessed by the Medical College of Ohio but were coveted by Drake on behalf of the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College. At this juncture Drake's ill-advised letter to Mussey was published by Drake's enemies. This was an awful blow to Drake. If Mussey permitted the publication by the Ohio College contingent, it was an unpardonable breach of confidence. Drake's letter throws a peculiar light on the situation in those days and reveals the scheming and planning which Drake had resorted to in his attempts to destroy the Medical College of Ohio. The letter reads as follows:

CINCINNATI, August 15, 1837.

Dear Sir—Our common friend, Professor Stowe, has lately made several inquiries of me, at your request, concerning the probable stability of the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College; and both from him and others, I learn that you have been solicited to allow your name to be placed before the board of trustees of the Medical College of Ohio for the chair of surgery.

Three or four years ago, when I belonged to no institution, but felt an interest in the respectability and success of the latter, I urged your election into it; but the board preferred Doctor Smith. Two years afterwards they undertook to reorganize the school, and offered to restore me to it; but some of the materials were too bad; and, in conjunction with several other gentlemen, I took an appointment from the Cincinnati College.

I had belonged to the other institution from 1818 to 1822, was expelled from it, and it fell into incompetent hands. My object in wishing to see you in it, was, in part, to prepare the way for my own return. When I became hopeless of a reunion with it, I felt myself at liberty to co-operate in the formation of another school, for I was the first to commence medical education in this city, and had, as we say in the West, a preemption right. Thus, I am now but prosecuting the object begun in 1818. My six colleagues are able, ambitious and resolute men, and we are bound to each other and to the object, by many ties, as a natural fraternity, an earnest *esprit de corps,* a reciprocal sentiment of personal friendship, a common debt, a joint interest in the edifice, library, apparatus, anatomical museum, hospital and medical journal, a solemn covenant against resignations and the aim at a common glory. We have already caused three of the professors of the Medical College of Ohio to resign: Drs. Cross,

Smith and Eberle, and a fourth, Dr. Moorhead, has notified the board, that he will follow their example next Spring. Thus, in fact, it is reduced to two, Drs. Cobb and Locke. The latter is now in England in company with President Bache of the Girard College, and his friends here, including Mr. Neville, the president of the board of trustees of the Medical College of Ohio, expect that he will be called to the Philadelphia institution, as soon as its president and he return from Europe. Doctor Cobb, as you know, belongs to the Bowdoin College, where he has spent the last five or six months; and has, within the last three days, been invited to Louisville, which invitation he acknowledges he will accept, if he knew that Doctor Locke would go there likewise, and he was under no engagement to Doctor Oliver. From these various facts, you can judge for yourself which of the two Cincinnati schools is most likely to be permanent. My letter is not confidential, and you may, therefore, quote any or all of it to your friends and correspondents here, or elsewhere, for the purpose of satisfying yourself whether I have sought to exaggerate anything. I was your classmate in 1805-'06, and do not wish that you should become my rival and opponent, now that we are both descending into the vale of years. At all events, I am determined that you shall not inadvertently place yourself in that position. I say then, in all frankness, that the war between the two medical schools of this city, is one of extermination. I have been treated ill (or sincerely think so) and have been made desperate. I am anxious to be preserved from everything dishonorable, in the prosecution of the contest, but shall carry it on to a final triumph, or till I am gathered to my fathers.

If you suppose, my dear sir, that this is mere grandiloquence, come out here and I will convince you that it is not; and others will soon show you, that they do not expect you to enlist under their banner, without putting on the armor of falsehood and calumny; the chief missiles with which they have sought to retain that of which I was plundered by their predecessors.

Most respectfully, your ob't. serv't,

DANIEL DRAKE.

The publication of this letter made Drake's position in Cincinnati very uncomfortable and led ultimately to the abandonment of the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College. Drake realized that he could not conduct a medical college without adequate clinical advantages and gave up the fight. He left Cincinnati the following year to accept a professorship in Louisville, Ky.

Mussey was appoined professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio in the year 1838 and was—*nolens volens*—drawn into the factional fights that enlivened the career of nearly every man connected with the college during those turbulent times. For fourteen years Mussey remained at his post, giving didactic lectures at the college, conducting surgical clinics at the Commercial Hospital and taking care of an enormous practice. His record at the Medical College of Ohio represents a bright page in its history. It is to be regretted that he did not possess the firm and aggressive disposition which the incumbent of an important chair should have had amid the endless troubles, petty jealousies, secret machinations and occasional open outbreaks of a constantly changing faculty and a no less belligerent and meddlesome board of trustees. Mussey was a hard and conscientious worker, satisfied to do his duty and happy in the thought of duty well done. He was of a non-assertive disposition, willing to follow rather than lead. He was not a man

of commanding intellect and character, such as the turbulent times of the Medical College of Ohio in the forties required. Viewed from the standpoint of great moral influence, Mussey was weak. M. B. Wright was too young and lacked the tact which alone makes iconoclasm a safe method. L. M. Lawson was a fine and scholarly gentleman, but without much force of character. John L. Vattier who managed things in the board of trustees after the fashion of a political manipulator who wants to produce results, caring less about the morality than the utility of the method employed, was under suspicion of always having an ax to grind. This disqualified him for the leadership. John T. Shotwell was the floor-leader, to use a word borrowed from political parlance. He was a mediocre man thoroughly imbued with his own importance and filled with an insatiable ambition to be the professor of surgery. Much of the disturbed condition of the college at that time was due to his underground operations. Mussey was like a helpless child in the hands of this schemer. When in 1849 the college was on the verge of collapse, having practically lost its moral influence among the profession, Shotwell realized that there was but one man in the country whose name could give back to the college its old time splendor, and that this one man was Daniel Drake, living in voluntary exile in Louisville. Drake was then sixty-five years of age and acknowledged to be the most distinguished physician in the West and South. He was not the impulsive, belligerent Drake of years gone by. He had been mellowed by the gentle hand of time. The magic of his name, enhanced by the glamour of an honored career, was wonderful. Above all, he was the father and the hectic Medical College of Ohio was his child! Drake had no surgical ambition and would, therefore, not be in the way! All these thoughts flitted through the brain of the resourceful Shotwell. He convinced the aging Mussey that Drake was the man to steer the rudderless ship. Mussey wrote Drake to come back to his own. Drake came.

The ways of destiny are wonderfully hard to scrutinize. Shotwell died July 23, 1850, leaving Mussey without an executive hand. Drake did not feel at home in his new surroundings and returned to Louisville. Things had come to such a pass in the affairs of the college that pacification of the opposing forces was out of the question. On the soil of discontent and strife a new stripling had taken root, nursed by the hands of youth and ambition. The Miami Medical College sprang into existence. The tide of secession carried Mussey, a septuagenarian, into the chair of surgery in the new institution. He held the chair until 1857 when he resigned and moved to Boston where he spent the remainder of his life with his daughters. He died June 21, 1866, at the age of eighty-six years. Dartmouth College, his first Alma Mater, had conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1854. The great regard in which Mussey was held by the profession of the United States, found its practical expression in 1850 when the American Medical Association, at its meeting in Cincinnati, elected him president.

Dr. Mussey was the type of an upright, conscientious and scrupulously honest gentleman. He believed in the righteousness of mankind generally and of his friends specifically. As a man of science he was diligent and deliberate, a hard worker and a zealous student. What he lacked in dash and brilliancy as a surgeon, he made up in the careful working out of and conscientious attention to details. As an operator he was slow and cautious. There was no attempt at display. The human element was well marked in him. Samuel D. Gross tells us that Mussey often prayed for and with his patients in order to inspire them with confidence and secure the help of the Almighty. As a lecturer Mussey is said to have been heavy and uninteresting, but managed to give his listeners in practical information what his lectures lacked in scholarly treatment or brilliant discussion of the subject.

In the annals of American surgery Mussey will always receive honorable mention. Some of his earliest surgical exploits were historical in importance. The ligation of both carotids in the same patient for the cure of an immense naevus of the scalp, also the removal of the scapula with a portion of the clavicle after previous amputation at the shoulder-joint, were achievements of a high order at a comparatively early period in his career. His discourse on fracture of the neck of the thigh-bone and possibility of bony union was of epoch-making significance and commanded the respectful attention of Sir Astley Cooper. Mussey antedated Marion Sims in the successful surgical treatment of vesico-vaginal fistula.

Mussey, like Daniel Drake, was a lifelong abstainer from alcohol in any form. He looked upon alcohol as the greatest menace to the health of modern man and never missed an opportunity to speak and write in the interests of abstinence. In his views on food he was far ahead of his time. He preached and practiced vegetarianism persistently and in this respect had gained a deeper insight into the vital physiological problems of health and the relation of certain foods to certain diseases (*e. g.*, meat to cancer) than most physicians possess even at this advanced day.

By way of a befitting conclusion I beg to quote the beautiful tribute which Dr. C. G. Comegys paid to the venerable Mussey in an introductory lecture before the class of the Miami Medical College in 1857:

"Erect, though bearing the weight of five and seventy years, with eye undimmed, and still possessed of the courage of the lion, the nerve of the ox, and the delicacy of woman's touch; at the moment we would see him, he has just passed the ligature around the common carotid artery—its fellow he has before tied; he pauses ere the knot is taken; his face is turned upward, with lips firmly compressed and beaming eye;—he expresses no vain egotism, no wish for applause, but gratitude to God, that surgical science has such resources, and that he should have been counted worthy to be the first to do this great act."

"Do you ask his name? Go to the rolls of surgery, and there, just below the name of Physick, whose pupil he was, you will find it associated with all who have shed luster on the American name. It is also in the world's record; on the same page with Cooper, Liston, Roux, Dieffenbach, Lisfranc and Velpeau. Hundreds of the most

eminent men of this valley are proud that his name is inscribed upon their diplomas; and you are hastening on, also anxious to secure his approval of your application to enroll yourselves in medicine. His companions are gone; they await him in the skies. But long may our venerable Mussey be spared, to advance to full high success the young institution for which he has, these few years past, labored with all the ardor of youth."

Mussey's valuable collection of books, containing many rare medical works, is in the Cincinnati Public Library. The bust of Mussey which can be seen over his last resting-place in Spring Grove Cemetery, was modelled by the distinguished sculptor John Frankenstein, of Cincinnati, later of New York. It is considered one of the most meritorious pieces of plastic art ever produced in this country. It is said to be a good likeness of the great surgeon whom Gross describes as having been "of low stature, of an attenuated form, with high cheek bones, a prominent chin, a small gray eye and an ungraceful gait. His head was of medium size. He possessed none of the magnetism which gives a man a commanding influence over his fellowmen."

JOHN DELAMATER was born in Chatham, N. Y., April 17, 1787, and died in Cleveland, March 28, 1867, after giving to the profession nearly sixty years of an active and honored career as a practitioner but more especially as a teacher of medicine. He was of Huguenot ancestry and literally grew up in a doctor's office. Little is known concerning his earlier career. He practiced in Albany, N. Y., and later in Sheffield, Mass. His taste ran in the direction of surgery and he soon acquired a great reputation as an operator. In 1823 he taught surgery in the Berkshire Medical Institute, at Pittsfield, Mass., and became, four years later, professor of operative surgery in the medical school at Fairfield, Herkimer Co., New York, where he was the preceptor of Daniel Brainard, of Chicago, who in the middle third of the last century constituted with G. C. Blackman, of Cincinnati, and C. A. Pope, of St. Louis, the great Western surgical triumvirate. Delamater became a member of the medical faculty at Dartmouth (professor of practice 1836-1838, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children 1839-'40) and filled occasional lecturing engagements at a number of medical colleges, among them Bowdoin College and Geneva Medical College. He lectured at the Medical College of Ohio during the first half of the session 1838-'39 on surgery and pathology, filling the place of R. D. Mussey who had been elected professor of surgery and did not begin his work until January, 1839. He was urged to remain in Cincinnati, but preferred to return to Dartmouth. Subsequently he followed his friend, J. P. Kirtland, to Willoughby Medical College, where he occupied the chair of surgery for six years. He resigned his chair to again join Kirtland in Cleveland in the Medical Department of Western Reserve University and continued to teach until 1860 when increasing feebleness forced him to seek long-merited rest. He had been a teacher

of medicine for forty years and enjoyed a national reputation. His principal contribution to practical surgery was the excision of the scapula which he was the first operator in this country to perform. Coupled with his extraordinary ability as an exponent of medical science was his splendid character as a man, which in no small measure contributed to his great popularity among the profession of this country. Delamater and Kirtland are the most distinguished names in the medical history of Northern Ohio. It was said of Delamater that he aided in the medical education of more young men than any man of his time and that he was the most versatile medical teacher in America. He gave over seventy courses of lectures in his life and embraced every branch of medicine in his teaching.

JARED POTTER KIRTLAND, physician, naturalist, philosopher, jurist, politician and man of affairs, distinguished alike for his versatility in the various branches of natural philosophy and for his broad culture and genius, was without a doubt one of the most talented men that ever graced the medical profession of Cincinnati. His work as a naturalist in investigating the resources of the West and as a humanitarian of lofty ideals who worked incessantly to satisfy his craving for knowledge and his love of mankind, will not be forgotten as long as there are people in the West who appreciate the pioneer work on behalf of civilization and progress done by such men as Daniel Drake, John Locke, J. P. Kirtland, and others.

J. P. Kirtland, the "Sage of Rockport," was born November 10, 1793, in Wallingford, Conn., where his grandfather was a successful physician. His grandfather, Jared Potter, was a distinguished old gentleman who had been surgeon to the militia when Connecticut was still a British colony. He adopted the boy and gave him all the advantages of a good education. Kirtland's father had gone West in search of a future and had located in the little town of Poland, Ohio. Young Kirtland must have been a child of genius because in addition to his studies which he pursued at the academies of Wallingford and Cheshire, he was an expert botanist when but twelve years of age. He had picked up the botanical principles of Linneus without instruction or help, simply by reading and investigating. He was an expert at budding and engrafting and assisted his grandfather in the management of his extensive orchards of white mulberry trees which had been grown for the cultivation of silk worms. When the lad was seventeen years of age, he set out on horseback to see the world and incidentally to visit his father who was ill and had written him to come West. It took young Kirtland nearly a month to reach Poland, Ohio. He found his father hale and hearty and decided to remain for awhile. He could not stand the drudgery of a life of ease and accepted a position as a teacher in the town school. After one year he returned to the home of his grandfather only to find the old gentleman on his deathbed. He inherited his grandfather's medical library and sufficient means to defray his expenses at Edinburgh, Scotland,

where he was to study medicine. In keeping with the custom of the day he served his medical apprenticeship in the office of an old physician, assisting the doctor in his work and reading the medical text-books of the day. In 1813 he was ready to sail for Edinburgh. The war with England made it impossible for him to carry out his intention and he decided to matriculate at the Yale Medical School, which was to open the following Winter. He was the first medical matriculant of Yale. At New Haven he found much to arouse his interest and rivet his attention. He continued his botanical studies and did much original work in mineralogy and zoölogy. Silliman who enjoyed a national reputation as a physicist, took much interest in young Kirtland and encouraged him in many ways. Kirtland was an ambitious young man and soon overtaxed his strength. The spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak. After his first course at Yale he was compelled to interrupt his studies and decided to return to Wallingford and take a vacation. He began to practice while at home and was quite successful. After a few months he went to Philadelphia and began his second course of lectures. The University of Pennsylvania was at that time the great medical school of the East and no young man considered his medical education complete unless he had attended at least one course of lectures at the Pennsylvania school where Rush, Wistar, Physick, Barton and other great teachers composed the faculty. He returned to his first love, the Yale Medical School, the following year, took his degree, got married and began to practice in Wallingford. He was in a short time the leading physician. His father who was a prosperous farmer in Poland, Ohio, tried to induce him to move to Ohio with his family. He visited Ohio preparatory to bringing his family West. When he returned to Wallingford he found that in his absence the people of the town had elected him judge of the probate court. While the work was not congenial, he performed it with such fidelity and success that the people proposed to re-elect him. To prevent this, he moved to Durham, Conn., and started to practice medicine there. In 1823 he lost his wife and only child and in a thoroughly despondent state of mind closed his office and joined his father in Poland, Ohio. His intention was to become a farmer. Medicine, however, is a jealous mistress. After a short time he was practicing medicine in Poland, Ohio. He was elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1828 and served during three terms. He did a great deal towards improving the sanitary conditions of the penal institutions in Ohio. During all these years he had never lagged in his research work in botany and other branches of natural philosophy. His career as a medical teacher began in 1837 when the Medical College of Ohio, then a State institution, was reorganizing its faculty in order to ward off the collapse which seemed inevitable. Drake and the other giants of the Cincinnati College were attracting vast throngs of students to their school. The professors and trustees of the Medical College of Ohio were wrangling and fighting over the almost defunct

Ohio College. Some of its best teachers, like Eberle, Cross and Cobb, were preparing to leave. At this juncture an effort was made to infuse new life into the old Ohio College by filling the chairs with new men of reputation and ability. Two men who had fought for the interests of the Ohio College in the Legislature were among the new professors. They were M. B. Wright and J. P. Kirtland. Another man of great ability, R. D. Mussey, became a professor. Thus a true regeneration of the college was effected. Kirtland held the chair of practice during five sessions. He resigned in 1842, lectured for a short time on practice in Willoughby Medical College, was appointed to the chair of practice in Cleveland Medical College, later the Medical Department of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, resigned in 1864 and devoted the rest of his life to scientific work and research, more especially in the interests of the flora and fauna of Ohio. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, December 10, 1877, eighty-four years old.

Kirtland occupies a high rank among American naturalists. He published a zoölogical catalogue of Ohio, made geological investigations in Northern Ohio, and wrote an exhaustive monograph on the fresh water fishes of the Western States. He found out by close observation that the female silk moth could produce fertile eggs without the co-operation of the male. This discovery was made and carefully noted almost fifty years before Siebold published his observations on partheno-genesis in insects. As early as 1829 he demonstrated the existence of sexes in the fresh water shells which had previously been considered hermaphrodites. He was an authority on scientific farming and did much towards the cultivation of the soil in Northern Ohio. His short papers on mineralogy, conchology, ichthyology, botany, fruit culture, taxidermy, and other lines of natural history are too numerous to mention. He was an enthusiast on natural history up to the time of his death. Those who have not learnt the value of time and the methodical use of it, might profit by earnest contemplation of a motto which Dr. Kirtland had hanging over his desk for the benefit of idlers and inconsiderate visitors: "Time is money; I have neither to spare!"

The title "Sage of Rockport" refers to a country place five miles from Cleveland where he demonstrated the principles of scientific treatment of the soil and its products. He was accustomed to farming and gardening from his youth, and wherever he resided had always successfully cultivated the soil. He was the first to prove that the stiff clay soil derived from the underlying Devonian shales could be made highly productive of fruit, especially the vine, and his success so stimulated others, and his teaching so aided them, that the unprofitable and exhausted fallows were transformed into valuable orchards and vineyards. The grounds about his house were a perfect arboretum, containing nearly every variety of fruit suitable to this climate, and more exotic trees, shrubs, flowering plants and garden vegetables than were to be seen at any other private establishment in the State. Some

of his varieties of fruit, especially cherries, were found to surpass any of the best varieties yet known, and were cultivated extensively in the United States and in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe.

The farmers of Ohio are under a great debt of gratitude to Dr. Kirtland. He not only studied out and demonstrated many problems in regard to soil and climate, and variety of fruits, which required long, tedious and laborious experiments, but when the problem was solved, the variety established, and the method of its culture perfected, he gave the results gratis, broadcast; seeds, slips and young trees were distributed all over the country. His voluminous correspondence contained many letters declining the money sent for grafts or seeds or bulbs, saying he did not keep a nursery, but enclosing a list of the required articles he was preparing to pack and forward, or instructions to come during a certain month and help themselves to cuttings, seeds, etc. A cotemporary wrote of him that more than half of his arduous labors were for the benefit of the public and bestowed without compensation.

MARMADUKE BURR WRIGHT. Some day when the history of American midwifery and gynecology is written, Cincinnati and her tributary territory will receive respectful, nay, even honorable, mention. All the world loves and admires the heroism of Ephraim McDowell whose wonderful surgical feat in the pioneer days of this Western country, away in the then backwoods of Kentucky, caused the exclusive gentlemen of the surgical fraternity in England and on the Continent to for the first time take notice of something medical that came to them from this side of the Atlantic. Can anything good come out of Nazareth? About twenty years after McDowell's great operation the first Caesarean section in this country was successfully performed by John L. Richmond, a poor country doctor, in Newtown, only a few miles from Cincinnati. The brave doctor's name ought to be preserved on tablets of brass because he was a great surgeon in its proudest and most comprehensive sense. A great surgeon is a man whose intellectual resources are independent of any technical equipment or rules of convention or tradition, a man who conquers perplexing and unclassified contingencies with an ever-victorious readiness, that knows no rule o' thumb, but does the correct thing instinctively before the mind has hardly had a chance to analyze. John L. Richmond had the heroism of a pioneer and the courage that is born of absolute self-dependence.

Cincinnati counts among her great medical men one who at one time was said to have had as great an obstetrical experience as any man in America, Reuben Dimond Mussey, better known as a surgeon than an obstetrician. Landon Rives was an accoucheur of such skill that Daniel Drake considered him *facile princeps* in the West. Cincinnati boasts of the tokological records of Thad. A. Reamy and Wm. H. Taylor whose names have been revered by the doctors of two generations. There is one other man whose memory is

kept green by his own great and diversified achievements as well as by the high regard in which he was and is held by American obstetricians, the originator of bi-manual version, Marmaduke Burr Wright, great obstetrician, splendid and honest medical politician, brilliant teacher, man of affairs and versatile medical writer. It was he to whom James T. Whittaker, with his never-failing felicity of quotation, applied the stanza that was once penned in honor of Fielding, of obstetrical fame:

> "Sir Fielding old was made a knight,
> He should have been a Lord by right,
> For then each lady's prayer would be:
> O Lord, good Lord, deliver me!"

Marmaduke Burr Wright was a product of New Jersey, where he was born November 10, 1803, in the town of Pemberton, Burlington County. Soon after his birth his father moved to Trenton where seven more children were added to the family. Mr. Wright, Sr., was a successful land speculator and builder, who was amply able to give his talented first-born all the advantages of a good education. Young Wright attended school at Lanseville, N. J., and afterwards at Trenton where Rev. Elijah Slack, subsequently one of the founders of the Medical College of Ohio, was in charge of an academy. At the age of sixteen young Wright began to read medicine as a "surgeon's apprentice" and continued his studies at the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated in 1823.

A few years previously Mr. Wright, Sr., had reverses in business as the result of which he came West in search of better luck. He located in Columbus. When young Wright, in the Spring of 1823, returned home with a medical diploma in his hand and fond hopes in his heart, he found his father on his deathbed. Young Wright started his battle of life with a widowed mother and her seven children depending on him for support and protection. Wright looked Fate squarely in the face and went to work. God always helps the man who helps himself. Wright was not one who waited to be helped. He soon had acquired a fair practice in the building up of which he had made a good living for his large family of mother, brothers and sisters, and incidentally a splendid reputation for himself. A notable achievement of his early professional career was the tying of the internal iliac in an emergency case. The patient got well.

Wright was distinctly a man of action, full of initiative, fearless and persevering, built after the pattern of Daniel Drake. He took an interest in public affairs and became a member of the Ohio Legislature where he was soon recognized as the Whig floor-leader. He was an aggressive, yet prudent fighter, and used his tongue and his fist with equal facility. His record in the Legislature was one of ceaseless activity, as shown by results, and of unquestionable integrity, as admitted even by his political antagonists.

Dr. Wm. M. Awl, of Columbus, was also a member of the Ohio Legislature. Wright and Awl, through similarity of purpose, became fast friends. They were the promoters of a bill which was to place the care of the insane in the hands of the State. They planned to open a State Hospital for the Insane near Columbus and to found similar institutions in different parts of the State. The bill became a law May 5, 1835, and the opening of the Columbus State Hospital in 1838, with Dr. Awl as superintendent, was the result. In the course of time other hospitals were added (Dayton, 1855; Cleveland, 1855; Longview, 1857; Athens, 1864; Toledo, 1884; Massillon, 1892). Dr. Wright was largely instrumental in giving Ohio this advanced and humane system of caring for the insane. While a member of the Legislature, he took an interest in the turbulent affairs of the Medical College of Ohio, and opposed any and all attempts to jeopardize the existence of the school by countenancing any rival school. His argument was that the Medical College of Ohio was a State institution, was the oldest school in the State, and that Cincinnati was too small a town for more than one college. The latter point was well taken.

Wright believed in medical organization and took an active part in the doings of medical societies. He was a practical worker as well as a scientific contributor. Much of his work as a physician was done in the Ohio Penitentiary in his capacity as the official medical attendant. In June, 1837, he contributed an article on "Scurvy in the Ohio Penitentiary" to the "Western Quarterly Journal of Practical Medicine," of which John Eberle, the great rival of Drake as the exponent of principles of practice, was the editor. This was in one of the most critical periods in the life of the Ohio College. The college was on the verge of collapse, owing to the everlasting wrangling of its professors most of whom were inferior men. Drake, with a magnificent faculty, had started the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College, and left no stone unturned in his endeavor to put the rival institution out of existence. The friends of the Ohio College were looking around for capable and active men to fill the chairs. John Locke was added to the faculty. Reuben D. Mussey became a professor. Wright was asked to lend a hand in keeping the school above water, and he accepted. In 1838 he was made professor of materia medica. In 1840 he became John Moorhead's successor in the chair of obstetrics. He held the chair for ten years and incidentally took a very decided part in the continuous fighting which was as freely indulged in as ever by the traditionally belligerent Ohio professors. The inglorious record of John T. Shotwell whose ambition to be the professor of surgery and dictator of the faculty, kept the latter in a constant uproar, led to the confusion which marked the year 1850. Wright was removed from the chair and sought surcease from excitement and warfare in Europe where he visited hospitals and clinics. In 1860 he re-entered the Medical College of Ohio and remained its professor of obstetrics until 1868 when he became an emeritus professor at his own request. He died August 15, 1879, after a

busy and extremely useful life as a citizen and physician. Next to the college he was devoted to the Commercial (Cincinnati) Hospital where he did most of the work that made his name famous throughout the country.

Wright reached the climax of his professional career in 1854 when he presented to the Ohio State Medical Society his famous paper on "Difficult Labors and Their Treatment," for which he received a gold medal. This was a dissertation on the correction of malpositions of the foetus by means of cephalic version. In this paper Dr. Wright did not claim to have originated the operation, but to have been very successful in performing it by means of his method of bi-manual, or external and internal manipulation. In this operation the hand applied internally acted upon the shoulder so as to give it a lateral movement, while the other hand was applied to the abdomen in such a manner as to give the breech movement towards the center of the uterine cavity. The operation is, however, well known and does not require a description here. Priority in the method of turning by external and internal manipulation was claimed by Hardin, of Pennsylvania, in 1857; by Hohl, of Leipsic, in 1862; Braxton Hicks, of London, in 1864; and Stadtfeld, of Copenhagen, in 1869. In a letter to the "Lancet and Clinic," in 1878, Dr. Hicks acknowledges Dr. Wright's claim to priority, and points out the differences in their respective methods.

In 1854 the Ohio State Medical Society appointed a committee, consisting of Drs. M. B. Wright, of Cincinnati; R. Thompson, of Columbus, and J. S. Newberry, of Cleveland, to report on Medical Ethics. The report, written by Wright in his best ironical vein, is an interesting document. Wright summarizes his opinion in the statement that a physician who is a gentleman needs no special code, and that the most detailed code of ethics will not make gentlemen out of those who are not gentlemen by nature. Referring to the framing of a special ethical code for the guidance of physicians Wright observes:

"But the belief is irresistible, that a body of dignified and learned doctors might have been more profitably employed, than in compiling a book on good manners, and in letting themselves down into second childhood, to repeat the early lessons of the first. Still more objectionable is that edict which would give us so lowly a position, as to become the proper recipients of such puerile instructions."

The proposed code contained some instructions for the patients who are bound to gratitude, etc. Wright says:

"It must not be forgotten that these lessons are intended for the old ladies of the land, who will doubtless obey them to the letter, and be ever grateful for such precious boons. It was a great oversight, however, that the committee did not provide for their dissemination. They are luminous with simplicity, truth and beauty, and that their usefulness may be transferred from the Code of Ethics to the pages of that old and still more useful book, Mother Goose's Melodies."

On "duties of physicians to each other" Wright has this to say:

"Scrutinizing these rules of conduct carefully, one is led to inquire, Have they been published for the instruction of uneducated boys or to regulate the conduct of those

who have advanced to ripe manhood? Our astonishment is heightened when we learn that certain individuals have been deputed to teach morals to those fully equal to themselves in age, respectability, learning, experience and correctness of conduct."

Wright further opines:

"Thus have your committee presented the substance of the entire code of medical ethics, adopted in its wisdom by the American Medical Association, for the benefit of its members, and which, in our presumed ignorance, it would impose upon us. If we have been successful in securing your attention, you are doubtless prepared to decide, that the code contains some good precepts; but that they are commonplace, known to every man, and therefore unnecessary, that others are simply ridiculous, that others may justly admit wide differences of opinion, and that others still are arrogant and insulting."

That Wright was a man of principle, of courage and wisdom is apparent from the following comment he made on "ethics made to order." Says he:

"The great object of the American Medical Association, in adopting a code of ethics, seems to have been, to give a standard of professional dignity. Professional dignity! Alas, how often does our adherence to words make us unmindful of ideas. Those who are ever telling us what dignity is, may be reminded, without offense, of what it is not. True dignity is not captious. It does not embroil itself in low, petty disputes. It does not peep at corners to see whose house is visited; nor does it put its ears to keyholes, to catch half words, that imagination or malice may make sentences. It does not revel over misfortune, nor envy rewarded merit. It does not crawl on the earth, that it may throw dust in the eyes of fools; but it stands erect, in all the fullness of god-like manhood, and in the light of day, that the whole world may gaze upon its open, unshaded brow."

"As interpreted by the American Medical Association, what does professional dignity mean? It means, that all medical men should look through the same spectacles, and if they are not adapted to the eye, the eye must be adapted to them. Each must acknowledge that his cranium contains less brains than any other. The body must be squeezed with the same corset, that all may be reduced to one shape. Corns or no corns, our boots must be made upon the same last. No man shall bow half an inch below the standard measure. Still, we are not dignified enough, we must unite with our patients, and entertain one another in making music with a sugar whistle."

"Under restraints like these, the active and vigorous of the profession will become no more efficient than the acknowledged cripples. Now is the time, and this is the place, to tear in tatters the mantle which has so long concealed our individuality. We can not reach a higher or more attractive dignity, than that which characterizes a gentleman."

"Those societies which have engaged most earnestly in scientific culture, which have been conducted most harmoniously, and attained greatest strength, are those which have excluded elaborate constitutions and by-laws, and all codes of ethics. On the other hand, the bane of some societies has been legislation upon legislation, respecting sickroom politeness. Angry discussions have arisen, crimination and re-crimination have followed, notices of withdrawals have been entered, until the organization has become so reduced, that it could scarcely be considered a wreck of that which once existed. The crucible of the philosopher has been thrown aside, and the cauldron of the defamer introduced as its substitute."

"To establish a character for honesty of purpose and fair dealing and to bring individual members within its influence, the Ohio State Medical Society must conform its *actions* to its *professions*. It must not look with indifference upon the high offenses of some, and even place them in elevated positions, while it aims at the destruction of a

pretending member, whom malice has unjustly pursued. Laws for the punishment of crime should reach the high as well as the low. The thief, with an outside show of respectability, merits even more punishment than the bold, unclothed offender. A committee selected to explain, direct and enforce the code of ethics, should have no more stain upon their garments than falls to humanity as a common lot. If they are offenders, they are disqualified from the enforcement of the law upon others, and the law itself becomes worse than a nullity. How is it with the Standing Committee on Ethics, appointed to regulate our conduct, and to report upon our delinquencies?"

"Let any honorable man, with the history of the past before him, look at the center of that committee, and he can not fail to pronounce it a biting sarcasm, a hideous mockery. The individual occupying that place (Professor Mendenhall), has rendered himself notorious by unprovoked, assassin-like attacks upon professional character, and for no other reason, seemingly, than that he might secure a foothold upon some portion of the ruin. How much more dignified and attractive would this society appear, if, in its organization, it had presumed upon the honorable bearing of its members, instead of acting upon the principle that all were corrupt, requiring one, accomplished in meanness, to keep them in subjection."

"It has been already intimated that there are some who interpret the code to mean the establishment and enforcement of certain defined principles and that all outside conduct is strictly legitimate and correct. Has the society, backed by the Code of Ethics as supreme authority, summoned trustees and professors of colleges, to answer for their long-cherished malignancy, and unceasing abuse of others? If not, is the omission to be attributed to the fact that the code does not embrace the names of trustees, professors, and would-be professors, and that they can not be held accountable in these several relations, for any act they may commit, however dishonorable it might be to them as individuals? If they are released from accountability, how can we assume hardihood enough to punish those who have been drawn within the influence of their example? It were better that medical men should be left to the guidance of their own conscientious views of right, than that they should be held responsible only for the commission of villainy named in the bond. Either spread your code into a volume ponderous enough to include all medical men, and every species of offense within its embrace, or condense it into the single more potent sentence: 'The Physician and the Gentleman are inseparable.'"

"The late attempt of the American Medical Association to inflict a deep wound on this society, must prove injurious to herself, and it may be, that upon us will devolve the painful duty of writing, as her only deserved epitaph, self-destruction. From this day onward, unless new and wiser counsels prevail, she will gradually but surely tend to her sad, dishonorable end."

"There is nothing upon which our society is in greater danger of being wrecked, than upon the treacherous and sandy Code of Ethics. Let us, before it is too late, dismiss the pilot who would conduct our bark along the shoals, and sail out upon the broad, deep ocean of individual enterprise. We have the manhood and the skill to overcome all the dangers that beset us, and at last win the honors due noble achievements. And especially, let us not be too anxious to remain attached to that unwieldy hulk, that would over-ride and sink us forever. Our hearts are our most true and reliable compass; and the enlightened mind is the helmsman who is to guide us in safety, through all professional dangers."

"Fear
No petty customs or appearances,
But think what others only dream about;
And say what others dare but think; and do
What others would but say; and glory in
What others dared but do."

"The committee, therefore, append to this report the following: Resolved, That the Ohio State Medical Society does not require the existence of any Code of Medical Ethics, as such, to secure kindness of intercourse, concert of action, and scientific improvement among its members; that the great moral code, containing the injunction, 'Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you,' and our feelings as gentlemen, are as efficient as anything can be, in promoting a true and unexceptionable spirit of social and professional intercourse."

"M. B. WRIGHT,
"R. THOMPSON,
"J. S. NEWBERRY."

The number of lectures, addresses, papers and essays on a variety of topics, written by Wright, is very considerable. His best efforts were:

The Physiological Effects and Therapeutic Uses of Water. 1839.

Incidents of Professional Life. 1841.

The Science of Medicine as a Compilation of Truths. 1843.

The Integrity of the Profession and Its Moral Courage. 1843.

Drunkenness and Insanity. 1845.

Exhumation and Dissection of Human Bodies. 1846.

The Qualifications of Professors and Students. 1847.

Life and Character of S. A. Latta, M.D. 1852.

Life and Character of John Locke, M.D. 1857.

Drunkenness, Its Nature and Cure. 1859.

Historical Reminiscences of the Professors of the Medical College of Ohio. 1861.

A Short History of the Medical College of Ohio. 1861.

The Idolatry of Our People; or, The Rebellion in Its Medical Aspects. 1862.

Pigmentation, a Rare Disease Among Infants. 1875.

Address at the Opening of the New Amphitheatre of the Cincinnati Hospital. 1877.

These and other papers and addresses were read and delivered before classes of medical students, before local and State medical societies and one or two before the American Medical Association.

Wright had considerable poetical talent and left quite a few evidences of it in the form of poems written at various times. He was intensely patriotic, and in 1861 insisted that his sons should enlist to help in the defense of the Union.

I have referred to Wright as a "medical politician." In contra-distinction to what Drake called "the selfish, narrow-minded, cowardly and dishonest individuals who, in not a few instances, carry on the politics of the profession, of a medical society, of a hospital or of a college," Wright, like Drake, impersonated the clean and honest type of the medical politician. He was and remained honest because he never confounded principles with persons. Persons to him were only incidental to the idea. He despised the political methods

of Shotwell, Vattier and other men of this type whose every effort was in the direction of personal gain and advantage. This is what he said in 1851 when his enemies had the upper hand and he had to leave the college he loved:

> "It is the unclean and dishonest medical politician who fortifies his position and increases his power by the studious cultivation of sycophancy, nepotism, suppression of individuality and terrorization of real talent."

It seems that quite a few men today could profitably emulate the splendid example of M. B. Wright who demonstrated that what Drake said in 1835 was, is and will ever remain true, to-wit: that "it is possible to be a politician without ceasing to be honest and honorable, to be a professor in a medical college without sacrificing manhood and becoming a zealot, to be a man of affairs professionally without giving up individuality, and to be a public man without losing the respect of men." Wright's life is one of the object-lessons which the heroic past offers to the barren present. "His life was noble and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world: This was a man!"

CHAPTER X.

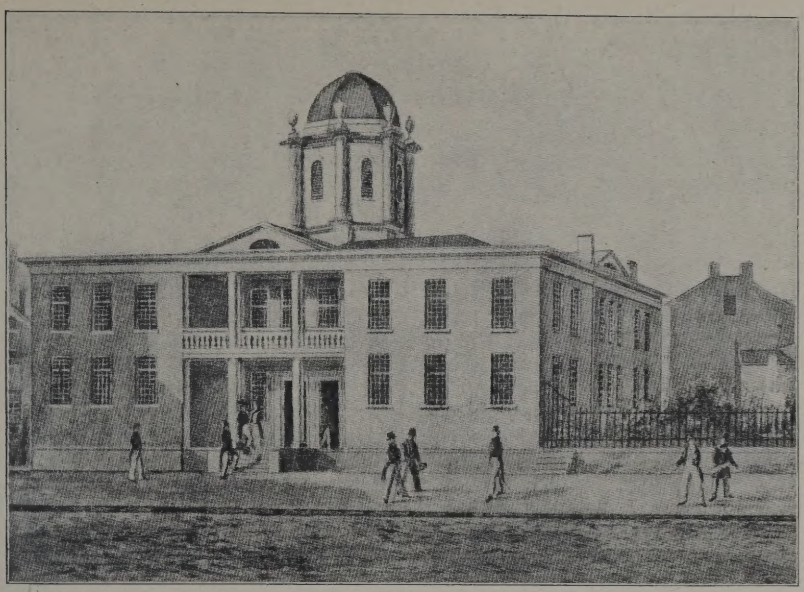
THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CINCINNATI COLLEGE.

(Drake's School.)

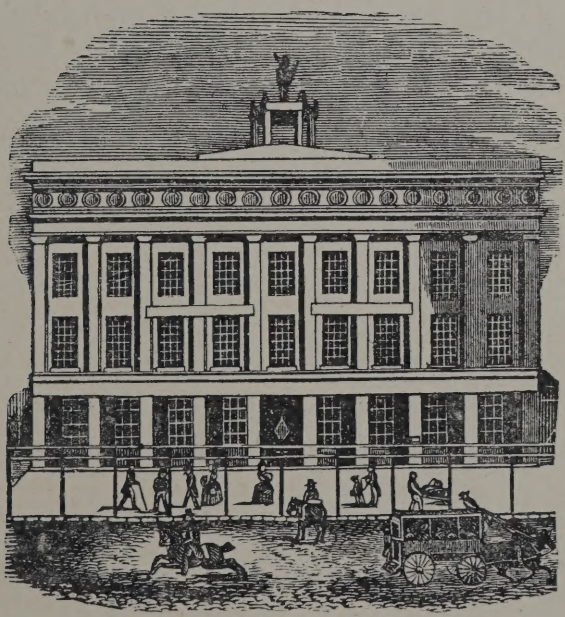
There were giants in the earth in those days.—Genesis iv., 4.

BEFORE giving an account of the short but brilliant history of this, the greatest medical school the West has ever seen, a brief historical sketch of the Cincinnati College will serve as a suitable introduction to our subject.

Practically the whole block bounded by Fourth and Fifth, Main and Walnut Streets, was originally given to the Presbyterians as a site for their church, for a cemetery and for whatever other purpose they might want to use the ground. In 1814 the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, a pioneer churchman in the West, conceived the idea to start a Lancasterian school in Cincinnati, and enlisted the interest and support of some of the most influential citizens. Drake was deeply interested and helped Rev. Wilson in every way. The meaning of the word "Lancaster" in connection with an educational institution has been explained elsewhere in this book. Mr. Isaac Stagg, a noted local architect, designed the plan of the new school building, and in 1815 it was ready for occupancy. The structure was a two-story brick building, with two oblong wings, stretching eighty-eight feet back from Fourth Street. They were connected by an apartment for staircases, eighteen by thirty feet, out of which sprang a dome-shaped peristyle by way of observatory. The front of this middle apartment was decorated with a colonnade, forming a handsome portico thirty feet long and twelve feet deep, the front and each side being ornamented with a pediment and Corinthian cornices. The aspect of the building is described as light and airy, and would have been elegant had the doors been wider and the pediments longer, and the building divested of disfiguring chimneys. As it was, it was considered the finest public edifice at that time west of the Alleghanies. One wing was for male and one for female children; and between the two there was no passage except by the portico. The recitation and study rooms in the lower story had sittings for nine hundred children, and the whole for fourteen hundred. Each upper story, in the plan, was to have three apartments, two in the ends, each thirty feet square; and one in the center twenty-five feet square, with a skylight and the appurtenances of a philosophical hall.



CINCINNATI COLLEGE BUILDING
(Erected 1816. Destroyed by fire 1844)

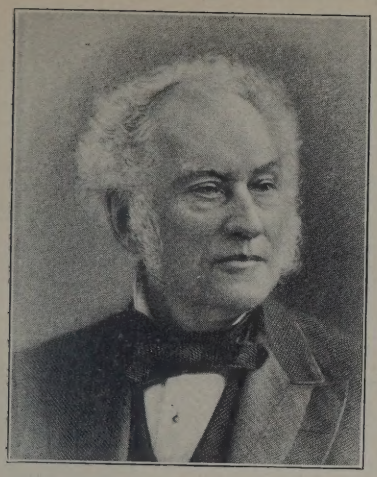


CINCINNATI COLLEGE BUILDING
(Erected 1845. Destroyed by fire 1869)

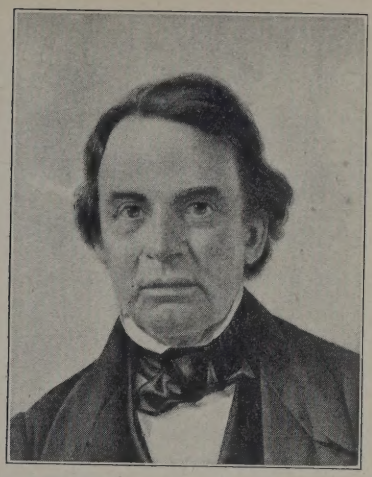
The building was destroyed by fire in 1845. A second building was erected which burnt down in 1869. It was followed by another structure which was razed a few years ago to make room for the present Mercantile Library Building.

The Lancasterian Seminary was short-lived. Within a year the Lancasterian feature was dropped and the institution (1819) chartered as a literary college or a university under the presidency of Elijah Slack. At the first Commencement (1821) the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon two distinguished Cincinnati divines, Rev. Joshua L. Wilson and Rev. James Kemper, and Wm. H. Harrison, afterwards President of the United States. The literary department flourished for a number of years. Some of its professors were very eminent men. The school president, Rev. W. H. McGuffey, the author of "McGuffey's Readers," had been president of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and after leaving Cincinnati became president of the Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, and still later professor of philosophy in the University of Virginia. He was a scholar, but above all, he was a teacher of great ability. The professor of mathematics was Ormsby M. Mitchell, the founder of the Cincinnati Observatory, a genius and a great teacher. The site for the observatory building was given by old Nicholas Longworth and the equipment was purchased with money which was raised by popular subscription. At the dedication the principal speech was made by John Quincy Adams which fact is perpetuated by the name of the hill upon which the observatory was built, Mount Adams. The professor of languages in the Cincinnati College was Rev. Asa Drury, another great teacher, born at Athol, Mass., in 1802, a graduate of Yale in 1829, a teacher at Yale from 1829 to 1831, ordained a minister of the Baptist Church in 1832, professor of Greek and Latin in Denison University, Granville, Ohio, from 1832 to 1835, professor in the Cincinnati College from 1835 to 1838. He spent a few years in the East, was professor of Greek in the Western Baptist Theological Institute, Covington, Ky., from 1843 to 1851, when he was elected principal of the Covington High School and superintendent of the public schools. During the war he was Chaplain of the 18th Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Richmond, August 30, 1862, he was taken prisoner and sent home on parole. In 1866 he took charge of a church in Minneapolis, Minn., and died in 1870. He was the father of Dr. Alexander G. Drury, the distinguished medical historian. The professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres in the Cincinnati College was Charles L. Telford, distinguished alike as an orator and a writer. He was afterwards a professor in the law department of the Cincinnati College. The Law School and the Law Library are the only remainders of the once famous Cincinnati College under whose charter in 1835 Daniel Drake opened his medical school as the "Medical Department of the Cincinnati College."

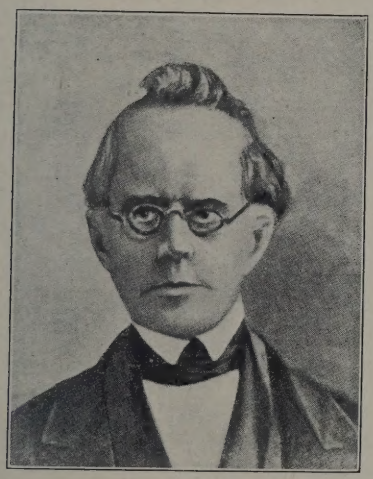
That the opening of this rival school met with most determined opposition at the hands of the friends of the Medical College of Ohio can readily



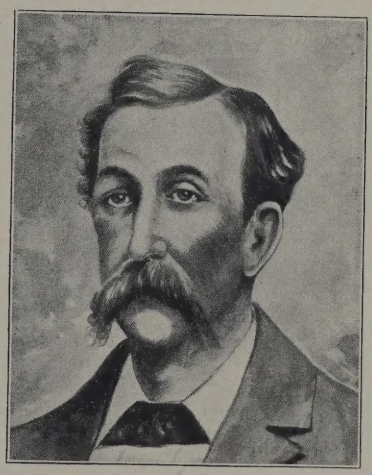
SAMUEL D. GROSS



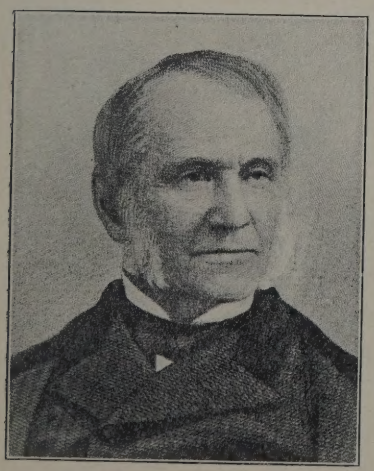
LANDON C. RIVES



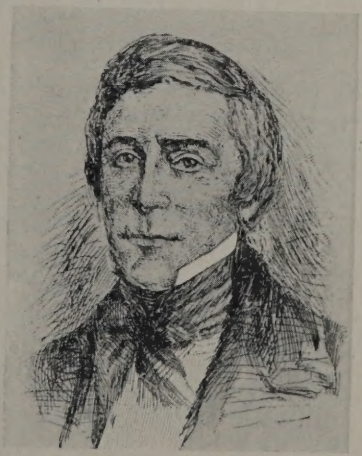
HORATIO B. JAMESON



JOSEPH N. MCDOWELL



WILLARD PARKER



JAMES B. ROGERS

be imagined. They contested the right of the trustees of the Cincinnati College to conduct a department of medicine under their charter. Failing in this, they tried to cast discredit upon the new school by a circular in which they stated that the new school would not be recognized by the other schools. This proved a boomerang because it evoked statements from nearly every school of prominence that were flattering to Drake. Next they attacked Drake's work and character in the secular press, especially the "Cincinnati Whig and Commercial Intelligencer." This was a mistake because it advertised Drake and won him new friends. Alban Goldsmith was the author of a series of the bitterest and most defamatory articles. Drake answered his enemies through his "Western Journal" (1835). On June 27, 1835, the trustees of the Cincinnati College announced the opening of their Medical Department with the following faculty: Joseph N. McDowell, anatomy; Samuel D. Gross, pathology, physiology and jurisprudence; Horatio B. Jameson, surgery; Landon C. Rives, obstetrics and diseases of women and children; James B. Rogers, chemistry and pharmacy; John P. Harrison, materia medica; Daniel Drake, practice; John L. Riddell, adjunct in chemistry and lecturer on botany. Drake June 30, 1835, issued a manifesto in which he explained his position. It is a remarkable document (see "Western Journal," 1835, No. 2). Cary A. Trimble who, as a student in the Ohio College, had, in 1833, memorialized the Legislature and brought charges against the Ohio faculty, was made demonstrator of anatomy in the new school. Dr. Jameson resigned after the first session. His successor was Willard Parker.

The rivalry between the two schools was most bitter. Even the students had caught the spirit of the situation and indulged in fisticuff engagements whenever the opportunity was offered. The Commercial Hospital from which the professors and students of the new school were excluded, the Ohio College being by law the caretaker and beneficiary of the hospital, was the principal bone of contention. Drake fitted up a small hospital opposite his college (where now the Gibson House stands) and called it the "Cincinnati Hospital." It furnished the clinical material for the new school. Yet it was inadequate to compete with the Commercial Hospital which was conducted by the State. Drake's Eye Infirmary, referred to elsewhere, became a clinical department of the new school. In 1839, after a four years' struggle, Drake broke up the monopoly of the Ohio College in the Commercial Hospital. In accordance with an act passed by the Legislature in 1839 the township trustees issued an order permitting the students of the Cincinnati College to attend clinical lectures in the Commercial Hospital and made an arrangement whereby some of the professors were added to the staff. Unfortunately the victory came too late. Drake and his associates who had conducted their school without help or endowment, were about to abandon the school. During the year previous the Standing Committee on Medical Colleges and Medical Societies submitted two reports to the Legislature, one

sustaining the Medical College of Ohio, the other recommending the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College as the more deserving of support. It was suggested to turn all properties of the Medical College of Ohio over to the Cincinnati College, making the latter a State institution. The committee consisted of five members. Each report was handed in by two members. One member did not vote. This is what saved the day for the Ohio College. Drake had many open and hidden enemies to fight. He struggled manfully against hopeless odds. He impersonated in his fight for supremacy the motto of his school: *Labor vincit omnia!* In pleading the cause of his school before the Legislature in 1838, he stated:

"The Cincinnati College possesses every requisite except genius and learning in its professors, but these, I suppose, could be at any time bestowed on them by a circular of the board of trustees."

This bit of sarcasm refers to the trustees of the Ohio College who every few weeks issued a circular setting forth what the professors of the Medical College of Ohio were going to do, what great men they were, etc. These circulars appeared so often that even the Legislature in Columbus did not take them seriously, but frequently joked about them whenever the affairs of the Ohio College came up for discussion. The short but brilliant career of the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College is thus described by Gross in 1854 in his Memorial of Drake:

"With such a faculty the school could hardly fail to prosper. It had, however, to contend with one serious disadvantage, namely, the want of an endowment. It was, strictly speaking, a private enterprise; and although the citizens of Cincinnati contributed, perhaps not illiberally, to its support, yet the chief burden fell upon the four original projectors, Drake, Rives, McDowell and myself. They found the edifice of the Cincinnati College erected many years before, in a state of decay, without apparatus, lecture rooms or museum; they had to go east of the mountains for two of their professors, with onerous guarantees; and they had to encounter no ordinary degree of prejudice and actual opposition from friends of the Medical College of Ohio. It is not surprising, therefore, that after struggling on, although with annually increasing classes, and with a spirit of activity and perseverance that hardly knew any bounds, it should at length have exhausted the patience, and even the forbearance of its founders. What, however, contributed more, perhaps than anything else to its immediate downfall, was the resignation of Doctor Parker, who in the Summer of 1839, accepted the corresponding chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York, an institution which he has been so instrumental in elevating, and which he still continues to adorn by his talents and his extraordinary popularity as a teacher and a practitioner. The vacation of the surgical chair was soon followed by my own retirement and by that of my other colleagues, Doctor Drake being the last to withdraw."

"During the four years the school was in existence it educated nearly four hundred pupils; the last class being nearly double that in the rival institution, an evidence at once of its popularity, and the ability and enterprise of its faculty. The school had cost each of the original projectors about four thousand dollars, nearly the amount of the emoluments of their respective chairs during its brief but brilliant career."

"Doctor Drake had the success of this enterprise much at heart, and often expressed regret at its failure; what the result might have been, if it had been vigorously prosecuted up to the present time, must, of course, remain a matter of conjecture. I have often thought, and so had my lamented friend, that we had vitality and energy enough in our faculty to build up a great and flourishing institution, creditable alike to the West and to the United States. He had a high opinion of the ability, zeal and learning of his colleagues, whom he never ceased to regard as one of the most powerful bodies of men with whom he was ever associated in medical teaching. The correctness of his judgment was amply confirmed by the elevated positions to which most of them have since attained."

The Medical Department of the Cincinnati College was the crowning glory of Drake's career as a teacher. The faculty was the ablest under the roof of a Western medical school. It is doubtful whether any school in the West has ever seen greater talent and genius within its walls than Drake's College during its four years of brilliant existence. Its faculty and that of Rutgers College, which entered upon its brief but glorious existence about a decade previously, and possibly the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania at the beginning of the nineteenth century, are without a doubt the three greatest combinations of medical talent this country has ever seen. The character of Drake's College is strikingly shown by the personnel of the faculty. Among the first graduates of the school was Charles A. Pope (born in Huntsville, Ala., in 1818, died in Paris, France, in 1870) the famous St. Louis surgeon.

SAMUEL D. GROSS, for fully four decades the representative American surgeon, may justly be considered a product of Medical Cincinnati, where he laid the foundation to his subsequent greatness as a surgeon, a teacher and an author. The story of this distinguished man's life illustrates the possibilities of greatness and success which are opened up by natural ability re-enforced by a willingness to work. It seems that of these two elements of greatness the willingness and capacity for work preponderated in Gross' case. In point of natural born genius Gross was not the equal of Daniel Drake, but he certainly was a toiler all his life, proving that great capacity for work will sometimes take the place of genius.

Gross was born July 8, 1805, on his father's farm near Easton, Pa. His parents were Pennsylvania Germans. The family originally came from the Rhenish Palatinate (Rheinpfalz), Germany. Young Gross grew up in the bosom of Nature and cultivated his powers of observation and research at an early age. He was a favorite among the neighbors who all liked the bright and clever flaxen-haired boy. The old family physician was particularly fond of the chap who reciprocated the friendly interest of the dignified old gentleman by great respect and ultimately by a determination to become a doctor. Gross attended the country schools and, with whatever education he had acquired there, entered at the age of seventeen the office of Dr. J. K. Swift, of Easton, as a medical apprentice. He soon found that his early

education was not equal to the requirements of scientific work and interrupted his medical studies for two years for the purpose of attending the Wilkesbarre Academy. Here he studied and worked day and night. After two years he returned to his medical studies and made rapid progress. Eventually he became a pupil of George McClellan, the brilliant but unfortunate man, whose monument is Jefferson Medical College. Gross took his medical course at the latter institution and graduated in 1828. He opened an office in Philadelphia and, with nothing but time on his hands, made translations of European works for Eastern publishers. From the German he translated Hildebrand on "Typhous Fever," from the French Hatin's Obstetrics," Bayle and Hollard's "Anatomy" and Tavernier's "Surgery." In addition thereto he published an original treatise on the anatomy, physiology and the diseases of bones and joints. This was the result of work done during the first eighteen months of his professional life. In 1829 he had the good fortune of becoming acquainted with that marvel of a scientific man and enthusiast, John D. Godman, and helped him in his translations of German and French works. Gross at that time was distressingly poor. Amid all his work and poverty he fell in love with a young widow who had one child. Gross married her in short order, determined to work and win. She proved to be a splendid companion and helpmate, with whom he lived in absolute happiness for nearly fifty years. In 1830 he moved to his home town, Easton, where he could live cheaply and expected to acquire a practice more quickly. While practicing at Easton he did a great deal of original work in physiology. He studied the process of absorption by experiments on animals. His investigations pertaining to wounds of the intestines were remarkable, considering the time at which they were made. An account of them was subsequently published in Drake's "Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery" (1842-43).

While Gross had been a student at Jefferson, he had become well acquainted with John Eberle, who taught materia medica at Jefferson. Eberle had moved to Cincinnati and was a teacher in the Medical College of Ohio. Gross yearned for a larger field of usefulness, and more particularly for a chance to become an anatomist and a surgeon. He wrote to Eberle and asked him to use his influence, should a vacancy occur in the Ohio College. Eberle asked to have Gross made demonstrator of anatomy and, accordingly, in the Fall of 1833, Gross, with $237 in his pocket and accompanied by his little family, consisting of wife and two children, made the wearisome journey to Cincinnati. In thirteen days he arrived and his troubles began. Gross tells the story in the following way:

"I had hardly entered upon the discharge of my official duties, when, early one morning, Dr. T. D. Mitchell called at my lodgings on Sixth Street and asked me whether I had seen a certain article in reference to myself in the *Cincinnati Gazette,* adding that the professor of anatomy had taken umbrage at it, and that, in consultation with some of his colleagues, they had come to the conclusion that it would be

best, at all events for the present Winter, that I should not lecture in the amphitheatre, as had been agreed upon when I accepted the office of demonstrator of anatomy. Upon inquiring what the offensive article was, for I had neither seen it nor heard of it, he informed me that it was a complimentary notice of myself, in which the writer congratulated the Medical College of Ohio upon its acquisition of so able an anatomist, a kind of puff, intended, as the professor of anatomy, naturally a very jealous man, supposed to be a reflection upon his own ability as a teacher. It required no consideration as to what I should do on the occasion. I, therefore, at once said: 'If the faculty debar me from lecturing in connection with practical anatomy, as had been stipulated, my only course is to withdraw from the school and get along as best I may. My object in emigrating to the West,' I continued, 'was to qualify myself for teaching anatomy, and if this privilege be denied me, I shall be sadly disappointed.' Mitchell, therefore, went away, but returned the same afternoon saying that the faculty had decided to fit up for me a lecture room in the attic of the college, close to the dissecting room. This was accordingly done, and I now began in earnest to organize the department, which, up to that time, had been shamefully neglected; for upon my arrival at Cincinnati I found everything in the department of practical anatomy in the college in the most miserable condition. There was not a table, not a bench, not a wash basin in the room; in short, nothing that denoted that any dissections had ever been carried on within its walls. Some students had already assembled, and the session was to open in a few days. No time was to be lost. Everything was to be done, and done promptly. Carpenters were at once procured, and in less than a week my room had quite a furnished appearance. Out of eighty-six students, my class numbered nearly sixty. I gave regularly three lectures a week, chiefly on surgical and visceral anatomy, kept the rooms well supplied with subjects, and thus laid the foundation of the study of practical anatomy, up to that time a nominal matter in the Western States. In the Spring and Autumn I delivered private courses to small classes, earning little money, but heaping up valuable knowledge, and acquiring some reputation as a zealous anatomist and as a respectable lecturer."

In 1835 Gross became Drake's associate by assuming the chair of pathological anatomy in the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College. When the latter school was abandoned in 1839, Gross found ample time to prepare his "Elements of Pathological Anatomy" for publication. It is interesting to know that the material for this pioneer work was furnished by the Cincinnati slaughter houses where Gross spent much time in the study of animal tissue. Of this great work J. M. DaCosta, in his biographic sketch of Gross, says:

"His 'Elements of Pathological Anatomy,' issued in 1839, in two octavo volumes of more than five hundred pages each, did more to attract attention to the subject than anything that had ever been done in this country. The book, illustrated profusely with wood cuts and with several colored engravings, reached three editions. It is a mine of learning, and its extended references make it valuable to this day. Its merits have been fully recognized abroad; and on no occasion more flattering than when the great pathologist, Virchow, at a dinner given to Doctor Gross at Berlin, in 1868, complimented him publicly on being the author, and, pointing to the volume, which he laid upon the table, gracefully acknowledged the pleasure and instruction which he had often gained from it. As another acknowledgment of its merits, we find that soon after the publication of the second edition the Imperial-Royal Society of Vienna made Doctor Gross an honorary member."

In 1840 Gross became professor of surgery in the University of Louisville (formerly Louisville Medical Institute) and continued in this position for sixteen years with the exception of the session 1850-'51, during which he filled the chair of surgery in the University of New York as the successor of Valentine Mott. At the end of this session he was so homesick for his old Kentucky home that he resigned his New York position and returned to the land of the blue grass.

In 1851 he published his treatise on the "Diseases of the Urinary Organs." Three years later he issued his work on "Foreign Bodies in the Air Passages" of which Morell Mackenzie said almost forty years later that it is "a classic and can not be improved upon." During his stay in Louisville Gross wrote two biographical sketches of great merit and value, one of Daniel Drake and one of Ephraim McDowell. For Drake Gross had unbounded admiration. He places him at the side of Benjamin Rush.

In 1856 Gross went to Philadelphia and became professor of surgery at Jefferson. When in 1875 Gross attended the meeting of the American Medical Association in Louisville, he was the recipient of royal honors. In 1879 he delivered the memorial address at the dedication of the McDowell monument in Danville, Ky., and was received with demonstrations of such love and enthusiasm as can only be found in the hearts of the noble people that gave the Nation such men as Henry Clay, Daniel Drake and Ephraim McDowell.

In Philadelphia Gross began the preparation of his monumental "System of Surgery." The first edition appeared in 1859. In 1861 he issued a "Manual of Military Surgery" and also a biographical volume entitled "The Lives of Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons of the Nineteenth Century" to which he contributed sketches of Drake, McDowell and J. S. Dorsey. In 1882 Gross resigned his chair at Jefferson. His health had been failing for some time. He died May 6, 1884, at the time of his death admittedly the greatest figure in American surgery. No American physician has ever been honored in Europe like S. D. Gross. He visited Europe several times and everywhere the princes of intellect, the mighty ones in the realm of science, vied with each other to do him honor. Gross's personality is beautifully portrayed by Isaac M. Hays who says that "his majestic form and dignified presence, his broad brow and intelligent eye, his deep, mellow voice, and benignant smile, his genial manner and cordial greeting, remain indelibly impressed upon the memory of all who knew him." Gross was a man of warm, human impulses, strong in his affection, pure in his ideals, fond of the young men in the profession to whom he was the living illustration of his two famous sayings: "Once a student, always a student" and "It is better to wear out than to rust out!" His Autobiography was published by his family in 1887.

Gross's greatest work as a pioneer in medicine was done in Cincinnati. He was the first man in this country who practiced systematic dissection

and made close examination of pathological specimens. He was so thoroughly imbued with the importance of this kind of work that he induced Drake to recognize pathological anatomy by the establishment of a special chair in the Cincinnati College which was the first chair of this kind in this country, Gross being its first incumbent.

Gross never forgot the treatment he received at the Medical College of Ohio when he arrived in 1833. The men who composed the faculty and who sent him to the garret to teach instead of offering him free access to the amphitheatre, were, according to his statement, "mostly weak, selfish, narrow-minded men, with moderate scientific attainments and little ability as teachers." I am inclined to think that the man whose vanity was hurt by the newspaper-squib about Gross was not Jedediah Cobb, but Thomas D. Mitchell. The latter was the dean and very jealous of his prominent position. He used Cobb as a catspaw in order to vent the ire of his own small and jealous soul. Gross always had a high regard for Cobb both as a man and as a physician. The best sketch of Cobb's life was written by Gross.

Gross during his life was distinctly the type of the "beloved physician." His popularity in the profession was unparalleled. To posterity he should be known as the "man of ceaseless toil." An idea of his capacity for work can be gotten from a perusal of the list of his contributions to the literature of the profession. The immensity of his labors in this regard entitle him to the suggestive appellation of the "American Virchow."

JOSEPH NASH McDOWELL was the scion of a distinguished Virginia family that had given a governor and other men of eminence to the State. His parents had moved to Lexington, Ky., and there he was born in 1803. He received a splendid literary and medical education in his native town, which during the first three decades of the nineteenth century was not inappropriately called the Athens of the West. Transylvania University with its corps of able and famous teachers was at that time one of the great seats of learning on the Western Continent. Young McDowell became a student of medicine in Transylvania University about the time when Daniel Drake, after the latter's forced resignation from the Medical College of Ohio, was appointed a professor in the Lexington school. McDowell graduated in 1825 and subsequently took a course in Philadelphia. He devoted himself to the study of anatomy and gained such a reputation as an anatomist and a teacher that his Alma Mater was glad to offer him the chair of anatomy which he held for one year. In Philadelphia his knowledge of anatomy attracted attention and led to his appointment as professor of anatomy in the newly founded Jefferson Medical College. There seems to be no doubt that the fame of the great Ephraim McDowell did much to introduce Joseph Nash McDowell, who was his nephew. After lecturing in Philadelphia during one session, J. N. McDowell returned to the West and settled down near Lexington where he married the girl who had been his playmate and sweet-

heart when he was a young boy, Amanda Virginia Drake, the sister of his teacher, Daniel Drake. When the "War of Extermination" began in 1835, McDowell was on hand to help his brother-in-law in the latter's fight against the Medical College of Ohio. He became professor of anatomy in the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College and remained at his post until the abandonment of the institution in 1839.

The often discussed problem of genius as a species of insanity found a lifelong illustration in the career of this singularly gifted but thoroughly erratic man. McDowell was the idol of his classes because he had wonderful power of entertaining and amusing them. As an anatomist he was the formidable rival of Jedediah Cobb. Samuel D. Gross refers to McDowell's great ability as a demonstrator of and lecturer on anatomy. Doctor Armor, for several years a professor in the Medical College of Ohio, was a pupil of McDowell and often spoke of the latter's marvelous eloquence which "made even the dry bones talk." In fighting the Ohio College McDowell shrank from the use of no weapon however questionable. He left the argumentative part of the embroglio to Drake while he devoted himself to a sort of guerilla-campaign against the Ohio College, attacking the professors of the latter at all times in unmeasured terms of abuse and vilification. His public declaration: "Give me one year's time and I will blow the d—— Ohio College to hell!" was a byword in Cincinnati for many years. This manner of fighting made him a much-dreaded antagonist. He was intensely jealous and in moods, created by attacks of jealousy, he would spare neither friend nor foe. No man ever had a viler tongue. He never hesitated to discuss his grievances before the class, heaping abuse on and applying the vilest epithets to anyone who had happened to arouse his ire. In his calmer moods he was the most lovable of men, ready to sacrifice himself for his friends. His devotion to his family was the talk of the town.

Thus McDowell's character was a mixture of commendable attributes and most detestable traits. In his dealings with the students he often lost sight of the fact that intimacy breeds contempt. He would go fishing and hunting with them and thought nothing of borrowing money from them. He was very superstitious and could not be induced to lecture on Friday. He was ready for two or three lectures on any other day. He had a mortal fear of thunderstorms and buried himself in feather beds to keep from being struck by lightning. On one occasion he boasted of his skill at target shooting. Some of the students arranged to give him a chance to show his aptness and fixed a target on a plank. Behind the plank they placed a man who was instructed to scream and pretend to be mortally hurt as soon as McDowell fired the pistol. McDowell was frightened out of his wits when he heard the scream and saw the man fall. He started for a boat to leave the town in order to escape the consequences of his shooting. At the last moment the joke was revealed to him. He was overjoyed and repeatedly embraced the man whom he thought he had killed.

After the dissolution of the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College, McDowell went to St. Louis and started the Missouri Medical College which was known as "McDowell's College" and for a number of years was affiliated with the Missouri State University. From 1840 to 1860 McDowell had a tremendous surgical practice. His fame extended from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains. He was a much sought-after public speaker. Like his silver-tongued brother-in-law, Drake, he was always ready for a speech. On one occasion he delivered a temperance speech before an immense concourse of people. Every ten or fifteen minutes he poured out a quantity of whiskey, mixed it with water and refreshed himself. He seemed to be totally oblivious to the humor of the occasion.

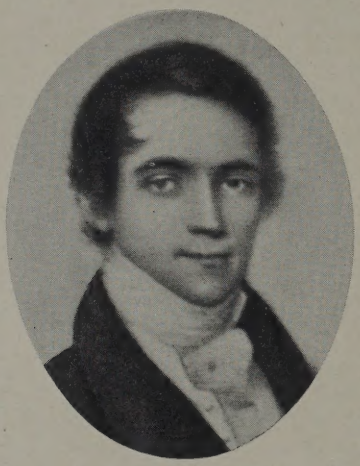
In 1861 he espoused the cause of the South and, accompanied by many of his students and colleagues, left for the Southern battlefields. He brought with him six cannons, 750 muskets and other munitions of war which he purchased to help the cause of the South. He stood very high in the councils of the Confederacy. In 1862 he was sent to Europe as an Emissary of the Confederacy. After the termination of the war he returned to St. Louis and reopened his medical college. He died in 1868, leaving behind him a record of unparalleled eccentricity. That he was a man of genius, can not be doubted. Gross admits it and Henry Clay who knew McDowell well, once said that there never was a greater mind than McDowell's and one so totally disabled by eccentricities. In the annals of Western medicine his name occupies a conspicuous place. He was vice-president of the American Medical Association from 1860 to 1863.

HORATIO G. JAMESON was professor of surgery in the Cincinnati College, holding the chair for one term (October, 1835, to March, 1836). He was born in 1778 in York, Pa., took up the study of medicine as a student-apprentice in his father's office when he was not more than fifteen years old and located successively in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland. In 1810 he moved to Baltimore and attended lectures at the University of Maryland where he graduated in 1813. He soon acquired a great reputation as a surgeon, and, being energetic and ambitious, aspired to a position on the staff of the University of Maryland where he would have the opportunity to display his talents as a surgeon and teacher. Some of the men connected with the University were jealous of his rapidly gained reputation and prevented his appointment. Thereupon (1827) he combined with a number of able men and founded Washington Medical College in Baltimore. This precipitated a long and bitter controversy between the different factions, Jameson being made the target of numberless open and anonymous attacks in and out of the profession. Jameson in 1828 brought an action against one of his bitterest antagonists for defamation of character. This trial attracted attention all over the country. It was one of the most sensational episodes in the medical annals of this country and resulted in Jameson's complete vindication. His

fame as a bold operator and brilliant lecturer spread all over this country. In 1829 he founded the "Maryland Medical Recorder," for three years one of the strongest and most influential medical publications in the United States. In 1830 he appeared by invitation before the Society of German Naturalists in Hamburg, being the first American who was ever thus honored. He traveled extensively in Europe, receiving marked attentions from many of the foremost surgeons of the Old World. After his return he gave much of his time and attention to questions of sanitation and public hygiene, with special reference to the prophylaxis of cholera, yellow fever and smallpox. In 1835 he became professor of surgery in the Cincinnati College and attracted much attention on account of his eloquence as a teacher of surgery. The failing health of his wife prompted him to resign his chair at the end of the term and return to Baltimore. The statement made by Gross that Jameson did not give satisfaction in Cincinnati and was practically dismissed at the end of the term, is not borne out by other contemporaries. After his return East he lived in Baltimore, afterwards in York, Philadelphia, and New York. He died in 1855.

In 1817 he published a booklet on "Fevers" and a book of 161 pages on "Domestic Medicine." Some of his best known papers were "The Surgical Anatomy of the Neck," "Traumatic Hemorrhage," "Anatomy of the Parts Concerned in Lithotomy," etc. His operative work was brilliant and epoch-making. On November 11, 1820, he performed extirpation of the upper jaw for the first time in this country after preliminary ligation of the carotid artery. In 1821 he ligated the external iliac artery for aneurism, in 1822 he made a successful tracheotomy for the removal of a watermelon seed from the windpipe. His surgical record comprises many important ligations, radical cure of hernia, stone operations, etc. He was the first in England and America who amputated the cervix for scirrhus (1824). This operation was the third of its kind on record, two similar cases having previously occurred in France and Germany. He was the first American who used animal ligatures and proved their superiority by many experiments on animals. As a medical reviewer, critic and bibliographer he occupied a most conspicuous place for more than thirty years. There is no question that Horatio G. Jameson was deservedly one of the most eminent medical men of his time. He was a forceful writer, a brilliant surgeon, possessing much originality, and a scholarly medical teacher. Jameson's libel suit against his adversaries was written up in the "American Medical Recorder," January, 1829. It is a characteristic story of a quarrel among medical men and shows to what depths of moral turpitude, cowardly and foul aspersion and incredible cruelty human nature will descend when spurred on by the sting of jealousy, malice and unfair professional rivalry. It seems that human nature, after all, was the same in the days of the crude pioneers, as it is in these more advanced and refined times of ethical culture.

JOHN P. HARRISON, one of the most distinguished practitioners and professors of medicine that have graced the profession of Cincinnati, hailed from Louisville, Ky., where he was born in 1796. He received his preliminary education in his home town but went to Philadelphia to study medicine. He became the private pupil of Nathaniel Chapman, the renowned medical author and founder of the "American Journal of Medical Sciences," and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated in medicine in 1819. He returned to Louisville and began to practice. He soon became one of the most successful physicians. He was ambitious to make a name for himself as a medical teacher and author and decided, in 1834, to remove to Philadelphia and apply for a position in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Drake who was organizing the Medical Department



JOHN P. HARRISON

of the Cincinnati College, wrote him to come to Cincinnati and assume charge of the chair of materia medica in the Cincinnati College. Harrison accepted the appointment, and in 1835 came to Cincinnati. He and L. C. Rives were the only two of the professors of Drake's College who remained in Cincinnati when the school was abandoned in 1839. Two years later (1841) he entered the faculty of the Ohio College as professor of materia medica. With the exception of two sessions (1847-'48 and 1848-'49) he retained his chair. During the two sessions named he taught theory and practice. He died of cholera in 1849, as J. T. Whittaker says of him: "Like a soldier in the line of duty with his face to the foe."

John P. Harrison was personally one of the most amiable of men, a gentleman by nature and cultivation. He was a handsome man, straight and erect, with a fine intellectual countenance which in his youth resembled that of Robert Burns. He was scrupulously clean and orderly in his appearance and in his habits, well groomed and refined. His office was a model of order and system. Even the appearance of his horse and carriage showed the sense

of neatness of their owner. In his lectures and essays he was thoroughly systematic and scrupulously attentive to details. He had a fervent temperament which quickly communicated itself to his listeners. His manner of delivery, in moments of inspiration, was quick and impulsive. His voice was high-pitched and aglow with feeling. In his statements he was bold, positive, aggressive and even defiant. He never failed to impress, arouse, inspire and electrify his audience. In his writings he was polished and elegant. What he said was clear-cut and exact, his phraseology pleasing and often suggestive of the poet rather than the medical philosopher. In his makeup he was the opposite of his famous predecessor, John Eberle. The latter was slow and deliberate, Harrison was quick and dashing. Eberle presented facts in a cool and practical manner, Harrison paraphrased them in his characteristic fervent style. Eberle was a realist, Harrison was enthroned in a realm of ideas. Eberle was satisfied to let the subject carry him; Harrison carried his subject victoriously to the final issue. The two men were totally unlike. In Eberle's writings the subject retained its full value even without the personality of the lecturer. In Harrison's writings the absence of the personal equation, of the fervent manner and the inspiring presence of the author left the subject bare and cold. This explains the singular fact that his two volume work on "Materia Medica" was a total failure. Harrison's success as a teacher was the output of his brilliant and seductive personality. In this respect he resembled his great successor of recent years, Jas. T. Whittaker, who was a magician only when he could be seen and heard. Harrison contributed many short papers on a variety of subjects to the contemporaneous medical press. He published a booklet "Essays and Lectures" which are readable. Some of his addresses delivered before the medical classes on special occasions are worth perusal. A few quotations will serve to illustrate Harrison's character as a medical man.

In discussing the objects of medical societies, Harrison said before the Medical Convention of Ohio May 28, 1844:

"Gentlemen—The science of medicine has been greatly indebted for its advancement to that liberal spirit which binds men together in consentient effort to promote each others improvement. This social kindliness belongs to man in all the phases of his being; it is exhibited by the child in the thoughtless gaities of its existence; it is seen in the various combinations of political partisanship, and with controlling influence it mingles with the adorations which the frail children of earth pay to their supreme and universal Father. It is this spirit of social sympathy operating upon our professional views and interests, which has called us together this day."

Harrison's suggestions for the removal of pessimism and malcontent from the ranks of the profession are:

"1. A diligent study of the science of medicine. 2. A determined will to become eminently useful in the profession. 3. An earnest interest in the progress of medicine. 4. The cultivation of a benevolent regard for the sick. 5. A dignified self-respect. 6. A high conception of the moral and intellectual excellence of the profession; and a firm belief in the guardian care of Heaven."

In his Introductory Lecture before the class delivered November 3, 1847, Harrison pleads for better preliminary training of medical students. He says that a classical education should be required of every student of medicine. Harrison's discourse on "The Responsibilities of the Medical Profession," delivered in the Louisville Hospital, August 27, 1831, could be profitably read by every doctor and student of medicine today. It is a veritable apotheosis of truth and noblesse in medicine.

During his connection with the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College Harrison was one of the editors of the "Western Journal of Medicine." In 1847 he became one of the associate editors of the "Western Lancet." Harrison was president of the Medical Convention of Ohio in 1843, chairman of the Committee on Medical Literature in the American Medical Association in Baltimore in 1848. The following year at the meeting in Boston he was elected vice-president of the American Medical Association.

In therapeutics Harrison was an advocate of what was at that time called "solidism." It was thought that drugs were absorbed *en masse* and produced their effect directly on certain organs and tissues. The blood and nervous system do not figure at all. This was Galen's idea, revived and modernized by Friedrich Hoffmann, professor in Halle about 1700, who is the founder of the solidistic school of therapeutics. His name is perpetuated by "Hoffmann's Anodyne." Harrison in adopting the theory of solidism retrogressed considerably because his famous predecessors, John Eberle and James C. Cross, were only conditional solidists. Eberle taught the physiological action of some drugs and indulged in very clever speculation concerning the function of the blood and nervous system in connection with drug action. Harrison's retrogression to the solidism of the eighteenth century probably contributed considerably to the failure of his book on "Therapeutics." In addition to this, Harrison was never original. He reproduced splendidly, but could not produce. Old Nathaniel Chapman had framed Harrison's mind. Chapman's curious ideas about materia medica were a part of the therapeutic gospel which Harrison expounded. In his youth Harrison was a great admirer of Charles Caldwell, of Transylvania fame, who had the faculty of using more words to say nothing than any other American medical writer of the last century. Caldwell was distinctly a man of prejudices, very voluble and with a marvelous facility for eloquently getting away from any subject he was discussing. The influence of this man on Harrison's impressionable and strongly imitative temperament was not beneficial. Harrison became a hidebound solidist and with all his ardor and systematic mind advocated a dead issue in medicine all his life.

LANDON C. RIVES was born in Nelson County, Virginia, in 1790. His family were cultured and educated people who gave young Rives all the opportunities for acquiring a good preliminary education. At the age of eighteen he graduated from William and Mary College in his native State and entered

the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania to study medicine. He graduated with high honors in 1821, whereupon he returned to his native county and practiced his profession for eight years. In 1829 he moved to Cincinnati and, owing to the polish and urbanity of his manners, he soon became a very popular physician. When Drake organized the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College, he offered the chair of obstetrics to Rives. The latter accepted the proffered professorship and remained with the school until its dissolution in 1839. His popularity as a refined and scholarly gentleman made him a tower of strength in the defense and support of "Drake's College," as the institution was generally called. Professionally he was probably the weakest of that faculty of giants. This was not due to a lack of scholarship or intellectual strength. These he possessed but he lacked industry, that indispensable factor in the makeup of a successful teacher. He was satisfied to discharge the duties of his chair to the best of his ability. Beyond that he had no ambition. Surrounded as he was by men of tremendous ability who were working day and night for the good of the school and their own professional advancement, his lack of industry became much more a subject of comment. In addition to this he was not fond of writing, quite the opposite of Drake, Gross and Harrison whose great reputation was largely made with the pen. With the exception of a few short papers which he contributed to the contemporary medical press, Rives has left no specimen of his authorship. After the downfall of Drake's school Rives continued in practice in Cincinnati, commanding the patronage of the best people of the city. In 1849 he was asked to fill the chair of materia medica in the Medical College of Ohio made vacant by the sudden death of John P. Harrison. The following year the chair of obstetrics was assigned to him after the expulsion of M. B. Wright, Thos. O. Edwards taking the chair of materia medica. Rives who was by nature a man of fine instincts and feelings, severed his connection with the turbulent Ohio College. During the term 1853-'54 he lectured in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery on surgical and pathological anatomy. He resigned at the end of the term. He continued until the time of his death (1870) to be one of the foremost and most generally respected physicians in the Middle West. He was the father of Edward Rives and the grand uncle of Landon Longworth, both subsequently connected with the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio. A brother of Dr. Rives, William C. Rives, gained distinction in the diplomatic service as minister of the United States to the Court of France.

WILLARD PARKER, who during a long and extremely useful life, rose to one of the highest places among American surgeons, practically began his career as a surgeon and teacher of surgery in the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College and can, therefore, aptly be considered a product of the West and more especially of Cincinnati. He came from splendid revolutionary stock. He was born in Hillsboro, N. H., in 1800, and grew up on a farm near

Chelmsford, Mass., where his father had settled when the boy was five years old. Young Parker received his literary and medical education at Harvard where he became the devoted friend and pupil of John C. Warren, of Boston, that brilliant and versatile surgeon. Through Warren's example and influence Parker became fond of surgery. He was the first interne in the newly founded Massachusetts General Hospital after he had served two years as house surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea. He was twenty-six years old when he took his degree of B.A., was interne in the Massachusetts General Hospital from 1828-'29 and graduated in medicine in 1830 from the Harvard School. As a student of medicine he had a reputation for his anatomical knowledge and delivered a course of lectures on anatomy in the medical school at Woodstock, Vt. In 1830 he was made professor of anatomy in Berkshire Medical College, of Pittsfield, Mass. When a vacancy occurred in the chair of surgery, Parker was appointed to fill it. In 1835 he went to Europe for study and to recuperate his health. In 1836 he accepted the chair of surgery in the Cincinnati College, and thus became the successor of Horatio B. Jameson who had returned East after the first session of the school. Parker's record as a surgeon and teacher was in keeping with the work done by his brilliant colleagues in the other chairs, Drake, Gross, etc. He was a dashing and fearless operator and an eloquent and scholarly lecturer. His competitor at the Medical College of Ohio during the first session was Alban G. Smith (Goldsmith) who, while not without ability, seemed to make no impression as a surgeon. He was at that time probably too busy with medical politics to pay much attention to the scientific requirements of his chair. His record in Cincinnati is referred to elsewhere. He was no match for the brilliant Parker who was much devoted to surgical science and never missed an opportunity to place himself prominently before the profession. He wrote a good deal for the medical journals, was a faithful attendant at the meetings of medical societies, and, as a result of his activity, was soon among the best known surgeons in this part of the West, even rivalling the great Mussey who came to Cincinnati in 1837. Parker's health failed about the time of the dissolution of the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College and he decided to return East where the chair of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York had been offered him. In accepting the offer he, strangely enough, became the successor of his old rival A. G. Smith who after leaving the Medical College of Ohio had become professor of surgery in the New York school. Parker held this chair for thirty years and was admittedly one of the great American teachers of surgery. It will be remembered that he was the preceptor of that prince of Western surgeons, G. C. Blackman. Parker was the founder of the first surgical college clinic in this country (1837) which he opened in conjunction with his work in the Cincinnati College. In 1845 he was appointed surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, in 1856 surgeon to the New York Hospital and in 1865 president of the New York State Asylum for Inebriates, in the latter position succeeding the dis-

tinguished Valentine Mott. Parker, like most of the great physicians of the early times in this country (Drake, Mussey, etc.), was a practical student of the alcohol problem and accepted the above appointment because he saw great opportunities for doing humanitarian work. In 1870 Parker resigned his chair and became clinical professor of surgery, serving at the same time as consulting surgeon in nearly every New York hospital of any prominence. He was personally an immensely popular man. His appearance at meetings of medical societies, especially towards the end of his life, was always the occasion of a demonstration. He was a large, handsome man, graceful and dignified in his conduct. He died in 1884 in New York.

His contributions to surgery were numerous and valuable. He was the first man in this country who wrote on the surgical treatment of appendicitis (1867). His classical treatises on "Concussion," "Cystotomy for the Relief of Cystitis," and "A New Operation for Lacerated Perineum" made a deep impression in Europe.

In 1870 Princeton made him an LL.D. Many foreign and American scientific bodies elected him to honorary membership. The "Willard Parker Hospital for Contagious Diseases" (New York) perpetuates the memory of this distinguished pioneer of surgical science.

JAMES B. ROGERS was a member of a most extraordinary family of scientists and naturalists. His father was Dr. Patrick Kerr Rogers, a Scotch-Irishman, who came to this country towards the end of the eighteenth century and in 1802 graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. In the same year his son James was born. Doctor Rogers, Sr., took up his residence in Baltimore and gave his son the best educational advantages. In 1819 James entered William and Mary College in Virginia, where his father had become the professor of natural philosophy. In 1821 James began his medical studies in the University of Maryland and took his degree in 1822. During his student days he became well acquainted with Horatio G. Jameson who offered him a few years later the chair of chemistry in Washington Medical College. Rogers had begun to practice medicine but abandoned it to accept a much more congenial occupation, that of superintendent of the Chemical Works of Tyson and Ellicott in Baltimore. In 1835 Rogers came to Cincinnati in response to the invitation of Daniel Drake who was anxious to fill the chairs in his new school with the best men obtainable. In Cincinnati Rogers met his old friend Jameson who had accepted the chair of surgery in Daniel Drake's College. Rogers in the chair of chemistry was a revelation. To his youthful enthusiasm and brilliant scholarship he added a personality of great force and the sort of eloquence that could made even as dry a subject as chemistry interesting and fascinating. Rogers rivalled Drake and McDowell who were the acknowledged orators in the school. Strangely enough, Rogers ten years previously had refused the chair of chemistry in Washington Medical College in Baltimore, giving as a reason his total unfit-

ness for a lecturer's chair. He felt embarrassed and timid before the class, could not speak coherently and, for this reason, declined Jameson's offer. Jameson coaxed him and reasoned with him, very much like Socrates with the timid Alcibiades. Finally Rogers yielded to Jameson's persistent plea and appeared before the class in Washington Medical College. He soon found that he had no difficulty in addressing the class and before the end of the term was considered a most eloquent lecturer. This was the same J. B. Rogers who ten years later kept the students in Drake's College spellbound with his eloquent discussions of chemical lore. Rogers remained in Cincinnati until 1839. During the summer months he assisted his brother William in making a geological survey of Virginia. In 1840 he joined his brother Henry in a geological survey of Pennsylvania. In 1841 he lectured on chemistry in the Philadelphia Medical Institute and became a warm friend of John Bell, afterwards a professor in the Medical College of Ohio. For a short time he was professor of chemistry in Franklin College, Philadelphia. In 1847 his great talents and achievements were rewarded by the professorship of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. He became the successor of the distinguished Robert Hare. He took a deep interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of the profession and, with his friend John Bell, assisted in the organization of the American Medical Association. He edited a number of standard works on chemistry. He was universally respected and beloved on account of his generous and warm-hearted temperament and his sunshiny and yet dignified conduct. He died in 1852. His brother, Henry D., became professor of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow. Another brother, William B., was one of the founders and the first president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Still another brother, Robert E., became the successor of James B., in the University of Pennsylvania and later was professor of chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Samuel D. Gross says of James B. Rogers that he was a marvelously gifted man, a veritable Demosthenes before the class, modest and amiable in his conduct, with a wealth of sunshine in his nature but never much money in his pocket.

JOHN LEONARD RIDDELL who for one year shared with James B. Rogers the responsibilities of the chair of chemistry and at the same time gave courses in botany, was born in Leyden, Mass., in 1807. After graduating from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., he attended Worthington College, Ohio, and served for a few months as professor of chemistry in the newly founded Medical Department of the latter. The Medical Department of Worthington College was subsequently transferred to Cincinnati under the name of the Cincinnati Eclectic Institute. In 1835 Riddell came to Cincinnati and taught at Drake's College. In 1836 he went to New Orleans. For a period of twenty-nine years he held the chair of chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana. At the time of his death, 1865, he was considered by many to be the foremost American scientist. He

was the inventor of the binocular microscope. He discovered a new botanical genus, the Riddellia, which was named after him. He published a comprehensive work on "The Flora of the Western States" (1836), advocated the organic nature of miasm and contagion as early as 1836, wrote extensively on metallurgy and numismatics, made extensive investigations concerning the microscopic characteristics of the blood in cholera and yellow fever. For many years he held the post of melter and refiner at the United States Mint in New Orleans. While connected with the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College his title was adjunct professor of chemistry and lecturer on botany.

CHAPTER XI.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

(Third and Fourth Decades.)

THE reorganization of the Ohio faculty in 1837 and the collapse of Drake's school in 1839 opened a new era in the history of the school. The trustees had rewarded those who had stood by the school when its destinies were in the hands of the Legislators. Wright and Kirtland were made professors. Robert Thompson and Wm. M. Awl, both of Columbus, were made doctors of medicine *honoris causa*. The man who managed the affairs of the college was John Shotwell, able and popular, but not big enough to seek his triumph in the welfare of the school. He wanted to be the maker of policies and the dictator of the school. Mussey and Moorhead had both passed the age of restless ambition. They did not interfere with him or his schemes. Kirtland was a stranger and too much interested in scientific work to care for any advancement that might come to him by toadying to Shotwell. He resigned in 1842 to seek a more congenial atmosphere. Harrison and Lawson were both internists and were not in the way of Shotwell's surgical ambition. Harrison was a remnant of Drake's school and, therefore, hardly in a position to assert himself. Lawson was indifferent. Whenever things were not to his liking, he went elsewhere to lecture. The Lexington and Louisville schools were glad to take him whenever he cared to come. He was a good teacher and the Ohio trustees were always glad to get him back. The man in the faculty who openly opposed Shotwell's dictatorial conduct was Wright, who was seconded by Locke. The latter was the idol of the students and the most highly respected member of the faculty. He had a national reputation as a scientist. Locke loved the college and disliked the much younger Shotwell because he did not trust his motives. Shotwell had the board of trustees under his thumb through his friend J. L. Vattier. Some of the trustees could not be whipped into line, but they were in the hopeless minority. Such were the conditions in the third decade. That the dove of peace did not hover over the meetings of the professors can readily be understood.

There were extraneous influences that disturbed the healthy growth of the school. A dangerous rival had risen in Louisville, the Louisville Medical Institute. Drake and Gross were members of the Louisville faculty. Jedediah Cobb was also there. Charles Caldwell, famous as an author, John Esten Cooke, the distinguished teacher of materia medica; Henry Miller, widely

known as a gynecologist of ability; L. P. Yandell, an eloquent lecturer on chemistry, were the other members of the Louisville faculty. They built up a large school in a comparatively short time. That the Medical College of Ohio and Transylvania University lost many students through the success of the Louisville school, is plain.

Two new schools had sprung up in Cincinnati and added to the general confusion, mainly by keeping up a vigorous agitation with reference to the clinical advantages of the Commercial Hospital. One was the Physio-Medical College conducted by the very able, but gushing, fussy and erratic Alva Curtis. The other new school was the Cincinnati Eclectic Institute. In addition to all this, the charges of neglect against the Ohio professors who were attending the patients in the Commercial Hospital, were again brought by public and press, and emphasized by indignation meetings and by vehement denunciations in the public prints. The agitation against the college was as active as ever in Columbus. Those trustees who constituted the minority and quite a few physicians who aspired to be professors in the school, added their share to the general discomfort and unrest in the faculty.

In spite of all these untoward circumstances the good work of the faculty was apparent in the constantly increasing attendance. During the session 1844-'45, 177 students had matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio. The evident prosperity of the school fanned the smoldering ashes of jealousy and opposition into an open flame. The enemies of the school seemed more anxious than ever to embarrass the school. The city council memorialized the Legislature to turn the Medical College of Ohio over to the City of Cincinnati. Letters were sent to the Legislature from every part of the State demanding an investigation, some of them calling for the sale of the college and a distribution of the proceeds among the other institutions of the State. The answer of the trustees of the college was a formal appeal to the Legislature for an appropriation of $15,000 to rebuild the college. This was not in entire accord with Shotwell's intentions. Instead of asking favors of the Legislature and, in this way, becoming more dependent on the State, Shotwell aimed to make the college independent and self-governing. He informed the trustees that the professors would advance the money and accept a mortgage on the property. The trustees, believing that the offer was made in good faith, accepted it. Shotwell's next move was to have himself appointed adjunct professor of surgery. This irritated Mussey and he threatened to resign. The trustees realized that a most uncomfortable situation had been created which would eventually result in an open rupture. Some of them suggested to get rid of both Mussey and Shotwell. The chairs of anatomy and surgery were offered to Cobb and Gross who were teaching in Louisville. Both declined. Mussey and Shotwell, allied in the protection of common interests, resorted to a clever flank movement. They induced Daniel Drake to apply for the chair of practice. They figured out that the glamor of his name and the power of his personality would fortify their own positions,

strengthen the school and please the outside world. In this they were not mistaken. By declaring all the chairs vacant, a rearrangement of the faculty was made possible. Drake became professor of practice, Mussey and Shotwell, respectively, assumed the chairs of surgery and anatomy. To prevent the officious Shotwell from meddling with the demonstrator of anatomy, the trustees decided to make the latter independent of the faculty and directly responsible to the board of trustees. Shotwell felt the sting of this arrangement. The session passed off without any improvement in the internal conditions of the school. Drake, disappointed and disgusted, resigned at the end of the term. His resignation caused a tremendous sensation in Cincinnati where he was very popular among the great masses of the people. Forty-two local physicians protested against his resignation and asked the trustees to persuade him to remain. A week after Drake had resigned, a letter bearing the signatures of fifty-three local physicians was received by the trustees, asking for dismissal of the whole faculty. Mussey, Bayless and Shotwell had resigned before the end of the session. The school seemed to be totally demoralized. Two weeks after Drake had handed in his resignation, the whole faculty was dismissed by the trustees. Again an attempt at improvement was made by reorganization. In less than one year subsequent to the beginning of the session 1849-'50, there were twenty-five changes in the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio as a result of resignations, new appointments and reorganization and rearrangement of the old chairs and their incumbents. The moral effect of this confused condition on the profession can readily be imagined. The Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania had, in the sixty years of its existence, experienced but thirty-four changes in its faculty, only nine more than the Ohio College in twelve months. Under these conditions the chairs in the Ohio College frequently went begging. Prominent men like Gross, Flint, Cartwright, Willard Parker, G. W. Norris, Thos. W. Colescott, Benj. W. Dudley and his son E. L. Dudley, of Transylvania, flatly refused to have anything to do with the Ohio College. Those outsiders, who did accept, did not remain long, for instance Bell, Bayless, Baxley and others.

The root of all the evil was the unfortunate system whereby the trustees were elected by the Legislature every three years. The scramble for appointments, the promises made, the political affiliations, all contributed towards making the trustees a board of meddlers. The prevailing thought was to dictate to the faculty. Then there was the strife among the professors. Shotwell in his lectures on anatomy was constantly invading the field of surgery which annoyed Mussey and gave rise to long and serious discussions during the faculty meetings. The difficulty was adjusted by a resolution accurately defining Shotwell's and Mussey's chairs.

Shotwell's death in 1849 did not by any means restore order. A good account of the troubles of the Ohio College is given in a "Memorial" published by M. B. Wright who was the storm center during the embroglio of

1850. He openly antagonized Vattier who, as secretary of the board of trustees, was practically the dictator of both trustees and faculty. In his "Memorial" Wright informs us that Drake's resignation was prompted by the latter's digust with Vattier's methods who had established a system of espionage whereby he was enabled to watch the doings of every man in the College. Men who did not do his bidding were blacklisted and hounded. Wright speaks of a ring in the board of trustees the purpose of which was to sustain Vattier as the dictator of the college, ostracize his opponents socially and ruin them professionally. Wright deplores the absence of cordial feeling and co-operation among Cincinnati doctors for the general good. Vattier had by no means smooth sailing. In the Spring of 1849 the students of the college met and in open meeting condemned the narrow policy of the trustees. Certain reforms were declared to be absolutely necessary. Honest John Locke whose loyalty to the college could not be questioned, addressed a communication to the trustees full of bitter truths. This letter eventually led to Locke's dismissal from the school. Dr. Thos. O. Edwards publicly declared that he looked upon the entrance of any man into the Ohio College as the acceptance of his professional death-warrant. He favored the organization of a new school. In 1850 the Methodists tried to open a medical school in Cincinnati as the Medical Department of Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. A bitter controversy ensued in the religious and medical journals. If the champions of the Methodist medical school had succeeded in getting control of the Commercial Hospital on equal footing with the Ohio College, their new school would have gone into operation in 1850. Tom Edwards who was an experienced politician, urged the organization of the new school. Later on he proposed to make the Ohio College the Medical Department of Wesleyan University which would have placed the Ohio school under the trustees of the Wesleyan school. Vattier was perturbed because of Edwards' attitude. In order to put him out of the way, he offered him a chair in the Medical College of Ohio. Edwards fell into the trap and his opposition ceased.

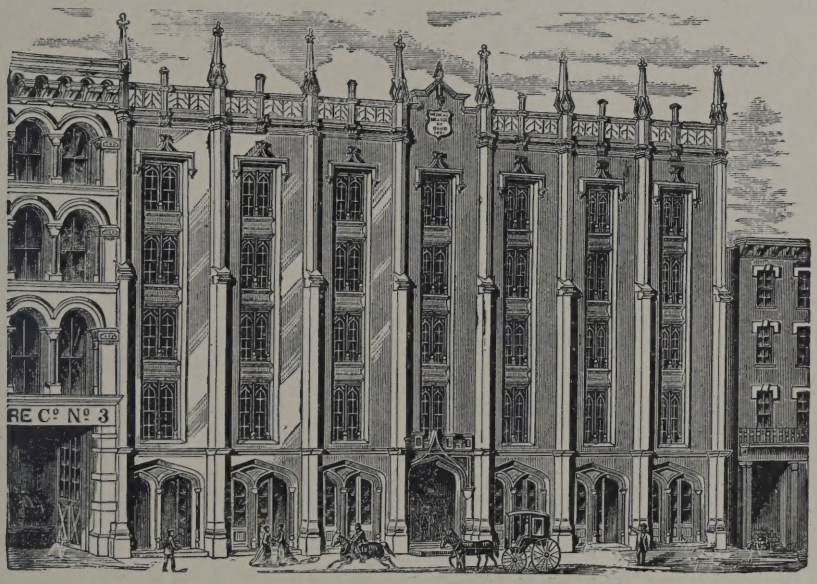
In 1850 the struggle between Vattier and Wright became acute. Wright in an open letter addressed to Dr. Robert Thompson, of Columbus, Ohio, vehemently condemned the annual report of the trustees. He had three supporters in the board of trustees, Messrs. Tefft and Ball and Doctor Mount. The latter was the president. During his absence from the city Vattier called a meeting of the trustees and brought charges against Wright. He produced a dozen letters from local physicians in which Wright was roundly abused. These letters had come in response to a circular which Vattier sent out. He had, of course, been careful in not sending his circulars to any but enemies of Wright. The latter's positive character had made him quite a few enemies in the profession. Vattier succeeded in his scheme. Wright was dismissed from the school. A ludicrous incident of the meeting was the display of feeling and indignation on the part of Vattier who informed his colleagues that one of their number, Mr. Tefft, was an enemy to the school and to the science of

medicine because he had recently employed a homœopathic physician in his family. In order to convince the profession of the purity and unselfishness of his motives, Vattier issued an open letter to the physicians of the State of Ohio in which some very unconventional statements are made about M. B. Wright. The latter followed this open letter with a manifesto which in point of peppery invective left nothing to be desired.

There was still another factor that added to the confusion in the college. There were many young men in the city who were anxious to be medical teachers. These younger men were a constant menace to the stability of the faculty because most of them were willing to accept an appointment under any and all conditions. Most of these aspirants were able and ambitious, and not without experience as teachers. Some of them had had private classes in one or two branches. Thos. Wood gave private dissecting courses in the Ohio Dental College (on College Street) to medical and dental students. A. H. Baker who in 1851 chartered a new college, conducted quizz-classes in all branches in 1850. A more pretentious enterprise was a private medical school conducted by Chas. L. Avery, E. K. Chamberlin, J. F. White, J. A. Murphy, J. B. Smith and J. A. Warder. Others had banded together and had made up a faculty called the "Medical Institute of Cincinnati" which in 1850 issued quite a pretentious announcement. Their lectures began in March and continued for sixteen weeks. The trustees of the Medical College of Ohio allowed them the use of the lecture rooms and permitted the professors of the college to co-operate with them in the college and in the Commercial Hospital. The most conspicuous lecturers in the "Institute" were W. W. Dawson (anatomy and physiology), George Mendenhall (obstetrics and diseases of women); Chas. W. Wright (chemistry), who became professor of chemistry in the Ohio College in 1853; Thomas Wood (surgery), subsequently a member of the Ohio faculty, and C. G. Comegys (therapeutics), who became a medical teacher of great prominence. Similar institutions (preparatory courses, private classes, summer schools) had sprung up periodically. In 1844 Mendenhall, Woodward, Wood, Warder and others opened a City Dispensary and gave regular courses. As early as 1837 an independent summer school existed in Cincinnati, conducted by young men who were not connected with any college. The "Institute" of 1850 was in reality the forerunner of the Miami Medical College. The "Institute" was crystallized into a college when Reuben D. Mussey stepped out of the Ohio College and furnished the nucleus of prestige necessary to a new school. Those members of the Institute faculty who did not become Miami professors, were immediately absorbed by the Ohio College. The only exception was Dawson who continued giving private courses in anatomy until 1861 when he also became a professor in the Medical College of Ohio. A medical institute similar to the Cincinnati Institute existed in Dayton, Ohio, in 1853.

Once every year the Legislature through its "Standing Committee on Medical Colleges and Societies" issued a report in which the perpetual trou-

bles of the Medical College of Ohio formed a conspicuous part. These reports bristled with sarcastic references to the medical profession, to fighting and wrangling doctors, to quackery in and out of the profession and some other subjects concerning which laymen are not supposed to know anything. The condition of the only State institution for medical learning, the Medical College of Ohio, was in 1850 practically hopeless. No one thought that the seemingly inevitable end could be averted. In this hour of distress Vattier decided to arouse new interest and infuse new enthusiasm for the college by throwing the weight of his political influence on the side of those who had urged the erection of a new building for the college.



MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO (1852)

A most important meeting of the trustees was called by Vattier, February 22, 1851. Thos. O. Edwards, now a member of the faculty, was authorized to go to Columbus, aid in making certain changes in the charter and get permission to secure a loan for the erection of a new building. Edwards was successful. A special committee was authorized to procure a loan of $20,000 by issuing forty bonds of $500, the capital to be paid back in ten years. Subsequently twenty more bonds were issued. To help in paying the interest on these bonds each professor was taxed $300 annually which again gave rise to friction. The plans for the new building were drawn by Walter and Wilson, architects, and were approved. Within one year the building, a Gothic structure of imposing appearance and considered the finest and most practical edifice of its kind in this country, was ready for occupancy. It contained two large amphitheaters, each capable of accommodating between five and six

hundred students, rooms for clinics, library, museum, laboratories, dissection and private apartments for the faculty. This historic building which was erected at a cost of $50,000 was the home of the Medical College of Ohio during the *aetas aurea* of the latter. Within its halls the mighty voices of the past, those of Blackman, Wright, Bartholow, Graham, Whittaker, Conner and Reamy were heard and the giants of those days were greeted with tumultuous applause by five hundred students gathered from the length and breadth of the continent. A thousand ties of sentiment and recollection bind the alumni of the college to the good old building that was for forty-six years a landmark of the city. The building was razed in 1896. The day on which the work of destruction was begun, was dark and dreary, with an occasional rainfall. Sadness was in the very atmosphere. The leaden clouds in the heavens seemed to betoken death and destruction. The glories of the past vanished with the old structure. But to return to our narrative.

The physicians of Cincinnati in 1852 were determined to support the reorganized faculty against those trustees who were considered meddlesome. A memorial signed by John A. Murphy, W. W. Dawson, A. S. Dandridge, Geo. Mendenhall and forty others of similar standing asked for the resignation of two trustees who had submitted a minority report to the Legislature in which many sarcastic references to "fussy, discordant and jealous doctors" occurred. The storm in the tea kettle finally subsided and all was again serene. One of the offending trustees, Hon. Flamen Ball, remained a trustee for some thirty more years and his death was lamented by every friend of the college. It was a singular coincidence that Drake, the father of the college, died in the same year when its proud home was ready for occupancy. The forced retirement of Locke was a pathetic incident of the year 1852.

The opening of the new building seemed to pave the way for a strong and prosperous career of the college. The organization of rival schools (Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1851, Miami Medical College in 1852) had a wholesome effect. The fourth decade in the life of the college witnessed the advent of two men who were towers of strength, George C. Blackman (1855) whose reputation was second to none as a scholar and a surgeon, and James Graham (1855) who was a peerless teacher and a born peacemaker. In 1853 the college clinic was established. Graham's services as the conciliatory member of the faculty were in constant demand after Blackman had gotten fairly acquainted. New men were added and others eliminated. One or two resignations marked the end of every term. In this respect conditions had not changed. But in one respect the situation was materially different. Even if some of the professors did not live in harmony with each other, they were all tremendously able men after 1855 and showed considerable *esprit de corps* when the interests of the college were concerned. The year 1857 was signalized by two commencements, two complete sessions having been held. The same year witnessed the absorption of the Miami Medical College by the Ohio school, four of the Miami professors (Foote,

Judkins, Mendenhall, Comegys) being added to the Ohio faculty to take the place of four Ohio professors who had resigned, (Tate, Marshall, Armor, Warder). The *ad eundem* degree was conferred on all Miami alumni who applied for the Ohio diploma. In 1859 it was decided by the trustees to allow one student from each Congressional District of Ohio to attend gratuitously, the appointment being left to the Congressman of each District.

The end of the fourth decade was marked by many tempestuous faculty meetings in which Blackman, a veritable Jupiter tonans, took his stand against the whole faculty, most of whom were afraid of his temper. The appearance of Comegys invariably affected Blackman like the proverbial red rag the bull. During the session 1859-'60 Blackman appeared before the class and expressed his opinion about all his colleagues generally and some of them specifically. The faculty demanded an apology. Blackman, of course, refused and repeated the performance before the class. The faculty appealed to the trustees, who refused to interfere. The faculty threatened to resign in a body if Blackman was not removed. The trustees accepted the resignations of Comegys, Murphy, Mendenhall, Lawson, Richardson, Foote and Judkins. Graham unwillingly joined the retiring professors because he did not approve of Blackman's action. Blackman triumphantly held the fort. This was the situation at the beginning of the fifth decade (1860).

The men who were particularly active in the board of trustees were William Mount, John P. Foote and Flamen Ball. Their names deserve to be remembered. J. L. Vattier would have done better if he had been less of a politician. He was the friend of Shotwell and the sworn enemy of Wright. This accounts for the many difficulties in which he was involved. He instigated the dismissal of John Locke which was a disgrace to the college. Locke was not pliable enough. This was the crime for which he was expelled. A picturesque figure in the college was William DeBeck, the first janitor in the new building. He is the grandfather of David DeBeck, a distinguished oculist, for many years connected with the Medical College of Ohio and now practicing in Seattle, Wash.

The number of matriculants in 1842 was 360 in the University of Pennsylvania, 220 in Jefferson Medical College, 200 in Transylvania University, 180 in the Louisville Medical Institute. All the schools had experienced a decrease in the attendance, in part due to the financial stringency of that year. There were eight regular medical colleges in the South and West at that time. The following year (1843) the Louisville Medical Institute had 230 students, Transylvania University 214, University of Pennsylvania 400, Jefferson Medical College 300.

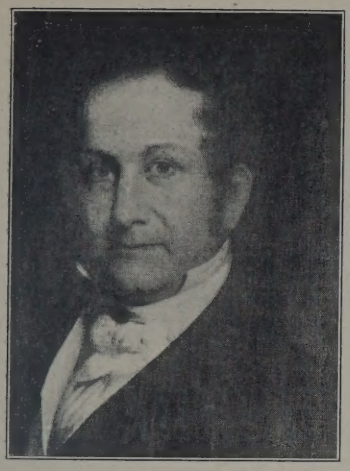
A number of small schools started up about this time: Medical Department of Laporte University, Indiana, with 27 students, Kemper College Medical School (founded by J. N. McDowell), St. Louis, Mo., with 75, Cleveland Medical College with 65, Willoughby University with 48 students. In 1850 the Cleveland Medical College (Western Reserve) had 255 students and

agreed to accept promissory notes, thus encouraging a questionable credit system; Starling Medical College had 151 students in 1850 and a new building in course of construction; the Medical College of Evansville, a very self-confident upstart, had 39 pupils and claimed to be practically the best medical school in America; Jefferson Medical College claimed 516 students, the Medical Department of the University of New York 411, the University of St. Louis 112, the University of Louisiana 175. It is but fair to state that most of these figures published in the journals of those years should be taken *cum grano salis*. It seemed to be the proper thing to exaggerate figures. The published number of the matriculants in the Medical College of Ohio was always at least 30 per cent larger than the actual number entered on the books. This was the customary *modus operandi* with practically all medical schools in those days, especially in the West. The announcements issued by the schools, impress the reader of today as being strangely at variance with the unwritten laws of tact and taste. They read like the advertisements of a merchant praising his wares. Every professor is eulogized as absolutely the foremost exponent of his branch in the country. The "Western Lancet" (1850) condemns this practice as being foolish, improper and unprofessional. In 1856 the Medical College of Ohio did not issue an announcement of lectures and catalogue of students. Times were hard and competition very close. A. H. Baker's College of Medicine and Surgery, practically a free school, was an unfair competitor. All these circumstances prepared the consolidation of the Ohio and Miami Colleges in 1857.

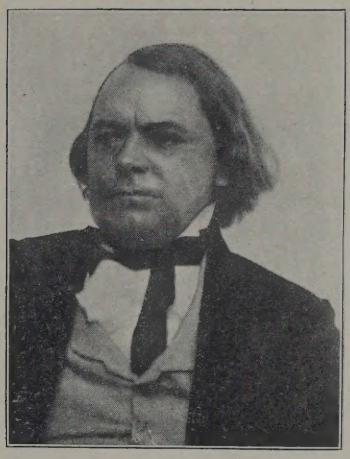
The fees charged in 1850 were $84. The authorities of the College steadfastly refused to adopt the tactics of some of the rival schools that tried to attract students by lowering the fees. Rush Medical College had reduced the fee for one course of lectures to $35. Evansville Medical College in due deference to the temperance-hysteria which was epidemic in this country at that time, offered to credit any student with one-half of his fee if he would take the pledge—"a grand scheme for converting medical students into hypocrites" ("Western Lancet," 1850, p. 655). It is interesting to know that N. S. Davis, the founder of the American Medical Association, was at that time an avowed advocate of free medical schools.

In most of the Western schools of those days two courses of five months each were required for graduation. In the smaller colleges there was a tendency towards shortening the length of the term. In the East six months constituted a term. The question of higher medical education agitated the professional mind in those days as much as it does today. There were not a few who urged the possession of the baccalaureate degree as being a necessary requirement of matriculation in a medical school.

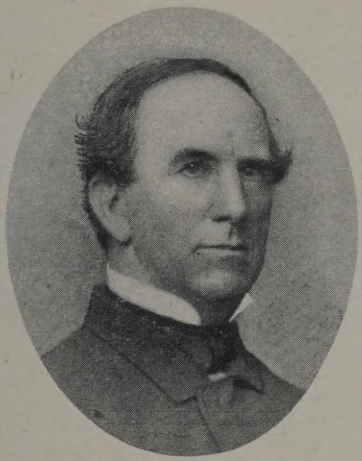
The history of the college in its relation to the individuals who were its principal figures between 1840 and 1860, will be better understood by studying the part which these men played with reference to and their personal attitude towards the school.



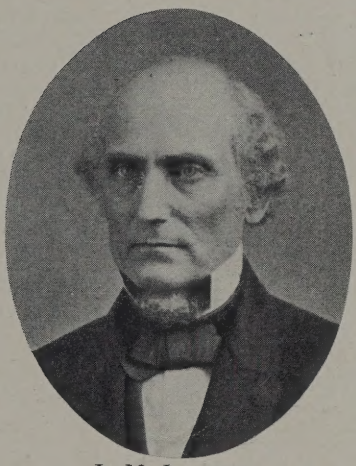
DANIEL OLIVER



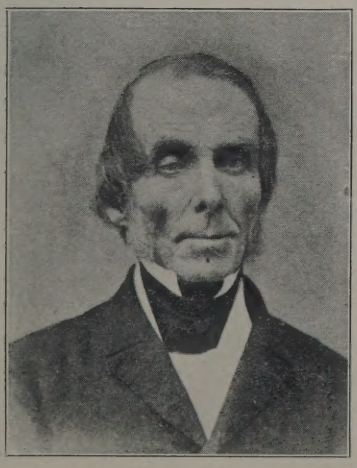
THOMAS O. EDWARDS



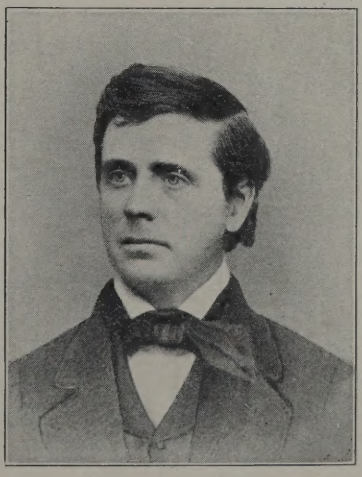
H. WILLIS BAXLEY



L. M. LAWSON



JOHN BELL



G. W. BAYLESS

DANIEL OLIVER, while he occupied a medical chair in Cincinnati for but one session, is entitled to notice because he was during his professional career acknowledged one of the best educated and most versatile physicians in this country. He was born in Salem, Mass., in 1787, and received his literary education at Harvard. He finished his classical course at Harvard in 1805 and did post-graduate work at Dartmouth (M.A., 1807). He attended the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in medicine in 1810. Dartmouth conferred the *ad eundem* degree of Doctor of Medicine upon him. He was appointed lecturer on chemistry at Dartmouth in 1815 and remained with the institution for twenty-one years. During this period he held different professorships. From 1820 he lectured on practice. In 1825 he included physiology and materia medica. In 1836 he also lectured on medical jurisprudence. He resigned his medical professorship in 1836 and for two years filled the chair of mental philosophy. His successor in the chair of practice was John Delamater. In 1840 he followed his friend, R. D. Mussey, to Cincinnati and for one term lectured on materia medica and pathology in the Medical College of Ohio. His health failing, he returned East and located in Cambridge, Mass., in the expectation of becoming a member of the faculty of the Harvard Medical School, as soon as his health would permit. He did not improve, however, but grew rapidly worse and died in 1842 of cancer of the throat.

Oliver was a classical scholar of national reputation. He was well versed in French, German and Italian and was considered a logician and philosopher of great ability. He was fond of music and played on several instruments, particularly the piano. He was a modest, reserved and dignified man, deeply religious and a biblical scholar of note. He was the author of a widely read text-book of physiology and at the time of his death was engaged in preparing a book on pathology. In conjunction with Dr. J. Pickering, of Dartmouth, he edited a Greek dictionary which was the standard in this country for many years.

NOAH WORCESTER (WORCHESTER) was born in Thornton, N. H., in 1812. He attended Harvard University, getting his degree in 1832. He taught at the Dartmouth Medical School and the Cleveland Medical College. While teaching at the latter institution he wrote "A Synopsis of the Symptoms, Diagnosis and Treatment of the More Common and Important Diseases of the Skin. With sixty colored figures." This book which, I am inclined to think, is the first treatise on dermatology ever published in this country, was a pretentious looking 8vo volume of 202 pages. During the session 1842-'43 Worcester held the chair of physical diagnosis and pathology at the Medical College of Ohio. He was a shrewd and energetic man who rapidly attracted a large clientele in this city. He shared offices with R. D. Mussey and was the latter's confidential friend. He died in Cincinnati in 1847.

LEONIDAS MOREAU LAWSON came from Nicholas County, Kentucky, where he was born September 12, 1812. He received a fairly good general education in the schools of his native county, and at the age of eighteen began to read medicine as a "student-apprentice." After he had studied medicine in this way for two years, he was given a practitioner's license for the First Medical District of Ohio. He moved to Mason County, Kentucky, and practiced there for three or four years. In 1837 he attended the Medical Department of Transylvania University and received his medical degree the following year. Three years later he moved to Cincinnati and founded the "Western Lancet" which appeared for the first time in 1842 and continued under his charge for thirteen years. Lawson sold it in 1855 to Dr. Thomas Wood. In 1844 he was offered a professorship in Transylvania University. In order to equip himself properly for the duties of his new position he went to Europe and studied in the clinics of Paris and London. He located in Lexington and lectured at Transylvania for two terms. In the meantime the "Western Lancet" continued to appear in Cincinnati under his editorial management. The rivalry of the Medical College of Ohio and Transylvania University placed him in a very awkward position because he belonged to the faculty of Transylvania and yet was the editor of a medical journal which was issued from the home town of the Medical College of Ohio. He maintained a tactful neutrality and managed to keep the good will of both faculties. In doing so, he displayed that remarkable self-possession and diplomacy that were characteristic of his dealings with the profession and with his colleagues all his life. In 1847 John T. Shotwell concluded that Lawson would be a useful man in the Medical College of Ohio, and induced him to accept the chair of materia medica and pathology. Lawson came to Cincinnati, managed to maintain agreeable relations with everybody, weathered the storm of 1850 and finally, in 1853, became professor of practice. The following two sessions he spent in Louisville, lecturing in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and again showed his great diplomatic ability as editor of the "Western Lancet," which was being published as before in Cincinnati. In 1856 he resumed his position as professor of practice in the Medical College of Ohio. He died of tuberculosis in 1864. Strangely enough, the disease, that killed him, had given him his greatest professional reputation. He did much of his best work in the study and analysis of diseases of the lungs and in 1861 published his much admired work on the subject named. As an authority on physical examination of the chest he had a national reputation. The articles on the diseases of the lungs which he published in the "Western Lancet," at different times, were of historical import because they contained the first systematic presentation in this country of the uses of the stethoscope and other auxiliaries in physical diagnosis. As early as 1844 he had edited and published "Hope's Pathological Anatomy."

Lawson was a man of medium height, rather ordinary in appearance, cool and collected in his manner, more like a business man than a professional man

in his demeanor. He had a distinctly practical mind, clear and forcible. His command of language was good and sufficiently easy although never brilliant or rhetorical. His calm, unimpulsive, methodical manner frequently bordered on monotony. He was at all times a practical utilitarian that subordinated high motives and ideals to the necessities of existing circumstances and exigencies of his own benefit and comfort. He was a silent but close observer of the drift of things. With his ear always to the ground, he was comfortably carried by the sentiment of the majority. As a teacher his intensely practical mind made him a valuable member of the faculty. His work as a medical editor was of great service to the profession because of the frigidly practical manner in which he handled problems of professional life. His papers, articles and editorials were models of conciseness of thought and expression and compare favorably with the voluble and diffuse productions of not a few medical writers of later days.

GEORGE W. BAYLESS was the son of a prosperous merchant in Washington, Mason County, Ky., and was born in 1816. His father wanted the son to become a business man but finally consented to the son attending Augusta College. After young Bayless left the school he entered the office of Drs. Talliaferro and N. T. Marshall as a student apprentice. These two gentlemen who afterwards became distinguished practitioners and teachers of medicine in Cincinnati, were at that time practicing in Washington, Ky. After one year's apprenticeship Bayless in 1837 matriculated at the Louisville Medical Institute and took his first course of lectures. The following year he became a pupil in the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in 1839. He returned to Louisville and began to practice. In Louisville he became the friend and protegé of Daniel Drake who had just moved there. Through Drake's influence Bayless became the assistant of Jedediah Cobb as demonstrator of anatomy in the Louisville school and subsequently for three terms, upon Drake's and Cobb's recommendation, professor of anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio (1849-'50 and 1853-'55). In 1857 he was appointed professor of physiology and pathology in the Kentucky School of Medicine. In 1863 he was made professor of physiology in the University of Louisville. In 1865 he reached the goal of a lifelong ambition: he was elected professor of surgery in the University of Louisville, a place made famous by the labors of such men as Gross and Palmer. He died in 1873. The premature demise of this excellent man and physician caused sorrow throughout the whole Middle West, where his integrity and purity of character and his scientific attainments were known and appreciated by hundreds of his friends and former pupils.

JOHN BELL, who held the chair of practice in the Medical College of Ohio after Drake's return to Louisville and left the chair to make room for Drake when the latter came back for the second time to his first and only

love, the Medical College of Ohio, was born in Ireland in 1796 and came to this country in 1810. His parents settled in Virginia where young Bell spent five years amid hard work. In 1817 he graduated at the University of Pennsylvania where he had been the favorite pupil of Nathaniel Chapman. He located in Philadelphia and began his career as a medical teacher in the Philadelphia Medical Institute which was affiliated with the University of Pennsylvania as a summer school of clinical medicine. Bell, previous to his accepting the chair of practice in the Medical College of Ohio, had done a great deal of literary work which had gained for him a vast reputation. His papers on "Baths and Mineral Waters," "Health and Beauty," "Longevity," "Hydrotherapy" and "Dietetics" were well known to American medical readers. "Stokes' Lectures on the Practice of Physic" had been re-written and annotated by him. For about thirty years he had been the friend and protegé of Nathaniel Chapman and for about fifteen years the associate of W. W. Gerhard, that brilliant investigator, who was the first physician to differentiate between typhus and typhoid fever. Thus it will be seen that Bell was a man of some consequence when he, as the result of an extremely disagreeable controversy, left Philadelphia in 1851 and took up his residence in Cincinnati. The aging Chapman had resigned his chair in Philadelphia and John Bell was the logical successor, at least this is what John Bell thought. The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania thought otherwise. John Bell was beside himself and vented his ire in the approved fashion of those days. He published a pamphlet in which he said some very unkind things about trustees and thoroughly unbosomed himself about their favoritism and total lack of appreciation. Before the dust, which his very acrid pamphlet had raised in Philadelphia, had had a chance to settle, Bell was already on his way to Cincinnati. He lectured at the Medical College of Ohio during the sessions of 1851-'53 and left a record of close attention to duty and broad scholarship. That Bell looked upon his work in Cincinnati as only temporary and incidental, is evident from the fact that he resigned after the second term and returned to Philadelphia. He was at that time fifty-seven years of age, a trifle superannuated, full of the grievances of approaching old age and not in the best of physical condition. Bell had left a magnificent private practice in Philadelphia which he hoped to regain upon his return. In this he failed. He spent the last twenty years of his life in comparative seclusion, writing for medical journals and feasting on the memories of an honored career. Noteworthy productions of his pen were "Comb's Treatise on the Physiological and Moral Management of Infancy; edited and annotated by John Bell," an essay on "Cholera" written conjointly with D. F. Condie, an exhaustive treatise on "The Mineral and Thermal Springs of the United States and Canada" and a classical paper on "Variola; Its Modification and Treatment." It is interesting to know that the "Code of Ethics" of the American Medical Association was, in its original form, the work of John Bell.

Personally John Bell was a typical gentleman of the old school, pure-minded and full of lofty aspirations. His beautiful character is shown by his tender filial devotion towards his aging parents whose happiness and comfort were ever uppermost in his mind. He cared for them with unfaltering loyalty until their death. Drake had much respect for Bell's ability and integrity. In one place he refers to "Our John Bell." This suggestive appellation really has a double significance. It conveys Drake's tender regard for Bell and incidentally emphasizes the identity of the American John Bell in contra-distinction to the John Bell of Edinburgh, who was the idol of his many American pupils, notably Ephraim McDowell, Kentucky's famous son.

THOMAS O. EDWARDS was born in Williamsburgh, Md., in 1810, was educated at Canonsburgh, Pa., read medicine in Hagerstown, Md., and received his medical degree from the University of Maryland in 1831. In 1836 he located in Lancaster, Ohio, and soon acquired a large practice. In 1846, after a spirited canvass, he was elected to the thirtieth Congress. He took a lively interest in the politics of the State and was on several occasions the lobbyist and representative of the Medical College of Ohio during the sessions of the Ohio Legislature. His work on behalf of the college was rewarded by his appointment to the chair of materia medica in the Medical College of Ohio. In 1855 he resigned and moved to Iowa. During the Civil War he served as surgeon of the Third Regiment Iowa Volunteers. At the battle of Pittsburgh Landing he was wounded and, after getting his honorable discharge, he returned to Lancaster, Ohio, where he continued in practice until 1875 when he moved to Wheeling, W. Va. Here he died the following year. Edwards' record as a teacher in the Medical College of Ohio is indifferent. He was not a man of great ability in medicine, either as a teacher or a practitioner. He was a loyal supporter of the Ohio College, and, in serving the interests of the school, did some clever work in watching the trend of legislation and guarding the movements and forestalling the schemes of the enemies of the school. As a member of Congress he did some excellent work in the interests of legislation pertaining to pure foods and drugs. His son, Thomas O. Edwards, Jr., was assistant to the chair of anatomy in 1873.

HENRY WILLIS BAXLEY was born in Baltimore in 1803, and received his literary education at St. Mary's College of his native city. He attended the University of Maryland and received his degree in medicine in 1824. He located in Baltimore and became in 1826 physician to the Baltimore General Dispensary. He held the position for three years. In 1831 he was appointed physician to the Maryland Penitentiary. In 1834 he became demonstrator and in 1837 professor of anatomy and physiology in the University of Maryland. He resigned in 1839 and founded the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the first dental school in the world. For one year he taught anatomy and physiology in this institution. From 1842 to 1847 he was professor of

surgery in Washington Medical College, of Baltimore. In 1849 he was appointed physician to the Almshouse. In 1850 he became professor of anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio as successor to John T. Shotwell. In 1852 when Jedediah Cobb returned from Louisville with Daniel Drake and again filled the chair of anatomy, Baxley was elected professor of surgery, taking the place of Reuben D. Mussey who had helped to found the Miami Medical College and had become its first professor of surgery. Baxley resigned in the Spring of 1853 and returned East where he devoted himself to the practice of surgery and to literary pursuits for which he was eminently fitted. In 1865 the United States Government made him Inspector of Hospitals. After he had finished his Government work he went to Europe and remained there for ten years. He died in Baltimore in 1876, shortly after his return from Europe.

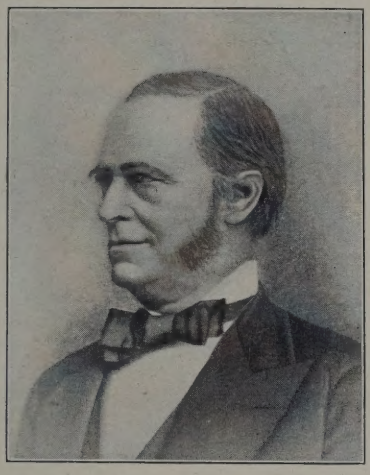
Baxley was a surgeon of ability. He was probably the first man in the United States to operate for strabismus and one of the first to remove the entire lower jaw. He had a wide reputation as a joint surgeon. He was a skilled microscopist. He possessed literary ability of a high order. In 1865 he published a volume on "What I Saw on the West Coast of North and South America and on the Hawaiian Islands." In 1875 a London publisher brought out two volumes by Baxley on "Spain's Art-remains, Art-realities, Painters, Priests and Princes." Baxley was an erudite man with a keen and vigorous mind. He had a restless disposition and was fond of change. His incumbency of the chair of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio would have probably been less short-lived if the conditions of the school, especially of the faculty, had been more conducive to earnest effort and scientific work. The end of the session 1852-'53 witnessed the exodus of Baxley, Cobb, Locke and Rives. Drake had died at the beginning of the term. Edwards and Lawson were the only professors left.

ASBURY EVANS became professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio at a time when a professorship in the institution seemed to offer no temptation to surgeons of repute. The chair had in turn been offered to men of reputation in Lexington, Louisville and other places. No one seemed willing to exchange a certainty for the uncertainties of a position in the demoralized Ohio College. H. Willis Baxley who filled the chair of surgery during the term 1852-'53 was glad to get away at the end of the term. He had kept aloof from factions and factional fights and was on speaking terms with everybody when he returned East in 1853. Unable to find a successor for the distinguished Easterner, the trustees offered the chair to a local man who had a good reputation as a surgeon and promised to develop into a first-class operator. His name was Asbury Evans, a general practitioner in Covington, Ky., who was well thought of by the profession of his town. He was born in Mount Washington, Bullitt County, Ky., in 1817. He received a fairly good education and became one of the first matriculants in the newly

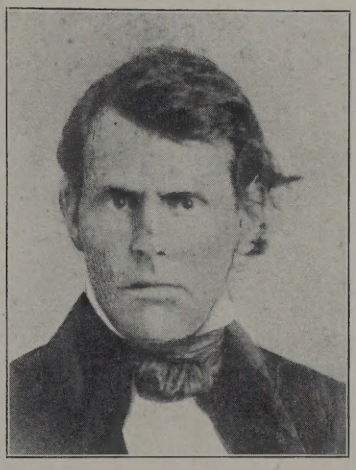
founded Louisville Medical Institute. In 1840, the year made memorable by Daniel Drake's removal to Louisville to become a member of the Institute faculty, Evans graduated. He served his Alma Mater for one or two terms as demonstrator of anatomy and eventually located in Covington as a general practitioner. He was instrumental in organizing the physicians of Campbell and Kenton Counties. As a member of the Two Counties Medical Society he was very active and contributed many papers of value. The surgical character of the subjects he discussed in his papers indicated his leaning towards surgical work. He discussed "An Anomalous Case of Horny Excrescences," "Hydatid of the Liver," "Indications for Trephining," etc. Some of his papers can be found in the files of the "Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery" and the "Western Lancet." In 1853 he accepted the chair of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio. He served two terms. That his appointment was not intended to mean a permanent, but merely a temporary incumbency, was generally understood. While he was filling the chair to the best of his ability, the trustees had not interrupted their negotiations to find a surgeon of great reputation, to counterbalance the distinguished name of the surgeon of the Miami Medical College, R. D. Mussey. Through Gross the trustees found George C. Blackman and elected him. Evans resigned in the Spring of 1855. He was in poor health and died of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1858 in Covington. His assistant during his two terms of service was MILTON T. CAREY, born in Hardin, Ohio, in 1831, a member of the class of 1853, Medical College of Ohio. Carey was twice elected coroner of Hamilton County (1857-1859), accompanied the Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry as its surgeon during the war, took part in the battle of Shiloh, was captured, subsequently paroled and sent home He re-entered the service and remained on duty until the end of the war when he was again elected coroner. He was a useful, public-spirited citizen, an active politician and a very successful physician. He died in 1901.

SAMUEL G. ARMOR was born January 29, 1819, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. When he was eleven years of age, his parents moved to Ohio and sent the boy to Franklin College. He attended the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, and graduated in medicine in 1844. While he was studying medicine, he was the pupil of Joseph N. McDowell, Daniel Drake's bother-in-law, who founded the Missouri Medical College. Armor practiced in Rockford, Ill., for a short time. In 1847 he delivered lectures on physiology and pathology in Rush Medical College. In 1849 he became professor of physiology and general pathology in the Medical Department of Iowa University. The following year he lectured on natural philosophy in Cleveland University, a newly founded institution, now extinct. In 1853 he competed for the prize offered by the State Medical Society of Ohio for the best paper on the subject: "Zymotic Theory of the Essential Fevers." He won the prize. His prize essay attracted the attention of the trustees of the

Medical College of Ohio who offered him the chair of physiology and pathology, which he accepted. The following year he was transferred to the chair of practice and held this chair until 1857 when he resigned to enter general practice in Dayton, Ohio. His resignation was prompted by a desire to please his bride who was a Dayton girl. He soon tired of practice and gladly accepted an offer in 1858 to fill the chair of pathology and clinical medicine in his old Alma Mater, the Missouri Medical College. Three years later he moved to Detroit where he shared offices with Moses Gunn, subsequently professor of surgery at Rush Medical College. Armor while practicing in Detroit filled the chair of practice and general pathology in the University of Michigan. In 1866 he became professor of materia medica,



SAMUEL G. ARMOR



ASBURY EVANS

therapeutics and general pathology in the Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn, N. Y. Two years later he took the chair of practice and became dean of the faculty, succeeding the elder Flint. He remained with the last-named institution until the time of his death which occurred October 27, 1885. He was buried in Dayton, Ohio. His widow, Mrs. Mary T. Armor, was for many years president of the Ohio Humane Society, Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1872 Dr. Armor was made Doctor of Laws—*honoris causa*—by Franklin College. Doctor Armor was a medical teacher by vocation. He possessed all the elements which go to make up the successful professor of medicine: intense love of the subject, a fine presence, a pleasing voice and delivery and boundless enthusiasm which was magnetic. During the earlier years of his career he was restless and fond of change. He wanted to see other people and other towns. This accounts for his frequent removals from place to place, from college to college before he finally became permanently anchored in the East. While he wrote extensively for the medical journals, his reputation rested mainly on his excellent qualities as a teacher of medicine. One

of his best efforts was his valedictory to the class of 1857 of the Medical College of Ohio. It is a splendid exposition of the philosophy of medicine. Doctor Armor said:

"Our science is not made up of doctrines—speculations—theories. It has no fanciful vagaries or abstract medical doctrines or speculations to defend. It is only a mass of facts, and he who best interprets these facts, is the best physician. Hence, I affirm, its votaries work in the only true direction of a safe and rational progress. Where facts lead them, there they go, unmindful of any creed, or doctrine, or school. Legitimate medical science, therefore, to be consistent with itself, should at all times inculcate a frank and liberal readiness to concede all that is definitely proved or reasonably sustained, and this spirit will, I hope, ever continue to animate the cultivators of our time-honored and noble profession."

"Between rational medical science, therefore, and the varied forms of quackery, this is our diagnosis: The latter rests upon a speculation, a theory, or a doctrine; the former upon fact. One is bound down by an immitigable creed; the other has none. The one, imprisoned within the narrow limits of vegetable power, allows some of the most valued remedies of our materia medica to lie in idleness, which might have changed the trembling chances of life; the other teaches its votaries to seek their remedies wherever they may find them—in the treasures of earth and air and sea. With one is slavery to creeds; with the other is liberty to select whatever remedy God places in our hands. The one inverts the eternal law of the human mind, by making fact depend upon faith; the other makes faith depend upon fact."

"It has been well and ably argued by an eminent member of our profession, that it is this universality of legitimate medicine that begets the varied forms of quackery. To the weak and ignorant mind a creed is necessary; it leans upon it for protection from its own imbecility; or, in case of that form of intellect which loves the marvelous, and is given over to an excess of refinement, it seeks an anologue in medicine, and finds in the subtle nothingness of Hahnemann the twin sister of its own spiritual tendencies."

"It is a curious phase of mental philosophy, that innate differences of intellect—the comparative strength of the reasoning, perceptive, or imaginative faculties—govern their owner in the choice of a medical system. It has been said that seven-eighths of the followers of Swedenborg are also devotees of Hahnemann, and all must have noticed a similar proclivity in Spiritualists of the present day. It is, at any rate, sufficiently evident that medicine is not exempt from the influences which govern systems of belief."

"An important inference may be reached from this view of the question, namely, that legitimate medicine is unsuited to the peculiarities of certain minds, and will never obtain their confidence. I came, then, gentlemen, to announce to you the unpleasant, but I verily believe logical sequence, that quackery is immortal!—immortal as the varying phases of the human intellect. We may never hope to see the day when it will have no more wondering worshipers at its shrine."

"Why, then, waste our energies in a useless and eternal warfare with quackery? Let the medical men learn to cultivate their profession, multiply its facts, adorn the pages of its literature, add to its dignity, and still more to its usefulness, and let quackery take care of itself."

Doctor Armor was a medical teacher first, last and all the time. He exemplified in his life the immutable fact that a man can not teach and practice medicine at the same time without being either an inferior teacher or a poor practitioner of medicine.

A practicing physician who depends upon his practice for a living, should not be a medical teacher because his work as a teacher would always be a

side issue. He could not possibly do full justice to it. The medical teacher should not compete with those who practice. His field of operation should be the lecture room, the public hospital, the laboratory. The teacher should have nothing to do with medicine as a business. Natural aptitude and educational qualification should be his equipment. A suitable salary should give him the mental repose and concentration which the cultivation of medicine as a science requires. The problem of medical education in Cincinnati and elsewhere will not be solved until medical teachers are made to fit chairs instead of chairs being expected to fit the occupants.

THOMAS WOOD, surgeon, inventor, journalist, litterateur, poet, picturesque and unique character, was the type of the gifted and lovable men that gave Cincinnati much of her glory as a medical center. There is not one of the older members of the profession today whose eyes do not brighten up at the mention of "Tom" Wood, whom everybody loved and respected. There was a suggestion of strength in the makeup of these men of bygone days. The secret of their power as leaders and models of men seems to have been buried with them. Their wonderful skill in controlling and inspiring men seems to be one of the lost arts.

Thomas Wood was born in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1814. His father was a well-to-do farmer who gave his son all the educational advantages which the schools of his vicinity afforded. Young Wood took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1839 and spent three years as an interne in an asylum for the insane, conducted by the Quakers in Philadelphia. He located in his native town after his return from the East and remained there until 1844 when, after a trip to Europe, he decided to move to Cincinnati. He soon acquired a reputation as a fearless and resourceful surgeon. In 1850 he was lecturer on surgery in the Cincinnati Medical Institute, a Summer school which was conducted by such men as L. M. Lawson, George Mendenhall and others. In 1853 he became the successor of Wm. H. Cobb, the son of the great Jedediah, as demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio. In 1855 he was appointed professor of anatomy. In 1857 the chair of anatomy was divided between Wood and Jesse Judkins, the former teaching surgical anatomy, while descriptive anatomy was assigned to the latter. In 1858 microscopy was added to Wood's subject. Things did not just suit Wood and he resigned in the Spring of 1859, one year before the great climax which consisted in every professor with the exception of Blackman resigning. When the war broke out, Wood offered his services to his country and took an active part in the medical and surgical work in the field and in the hospitals. After the battle of Shiloh he contracted blood poisoning and had to have one thumb removed to save his life. After the war he lectured on surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

As a surgeon Wood's reputation was second only to that of Blackman. He performed the first hysterectomy in Cincinnati and for a number of years had the largest record of operations of this kind in the Middle West. He performed a hip joint amputation October 2, 1871 in the new Cincinnati Hospital. It was the first operation in the institution which two hours before the operation had been formally dedicated and opened, Dr. M. B. Wright delivering the introductory address. After a terrible wreck on the C. H. & D. Railroad, which occurred October 20, 1880, Doctor Wood took charge of the injured and had the misfortune of being infected. After fully thirty days of suffering he died, a martyr at the post of duty.

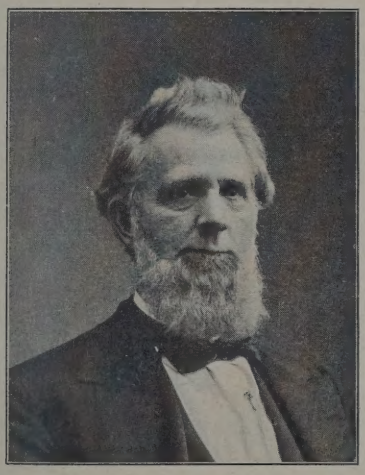
Wood led a very active professional life. He lectured on anatomy in the Ohio Dental College for a number of years. He was a liberal contributor to the medical press and edited the "Western Lancet" after L. M. Lawson had retired from the editorial chair. His style was always original, virile and incisive. What he wrote, was clear-cut and to the point. His manner of presentation was characteristic of the man, impulsive, sometimes delightfully humorous, at other times suggestive of a sledge hammer. Wood tried his hand successfully at novel writing. His "Legend of the Great Mound" was published in a Cincinnati weekly in 1849. In his earlier years Wood was as ready and skillful in the use of his fists as he was in wielding the pen. In 1853 when a public meeting of the physicians of the city was held for the purpose of discussing the alleged mismanagement of the Commercial Hospital, the Ohio College was denounced on all sides. The friends of the Miami College and the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery did their best to add to the embarrassment of the college. M. B. Wright, who at that time was at loggerheads with the Ohio Faculty, made a caustic and denunciatory speech against the Ohio College. The cause of the latter seemed lost. At this moment Wood who had but recently become a professor in the Ohio College, sprang to his feet and openly challenged Wright to an immediate fisticuff engagement then and there to settle the matter. Wright who himself had a reputation along pugilistic lines, replied that he did not care to disgrace the meeting, but that he was ready to accommodate Wood after the meeting. Fortunately friends interfered. This incident illustrates Wood's emotional temperament and his loyalty to the Ohio College.

Wood invented an instrument called the "Lineal Mensurator" for which he was granted a patent. The purpose of the instrument was to enable anyone to find the exact number of square feet in any piece of ground, however irregular in outline. The instrument consisted of a small glass, in the shape of a wedge, possessing the power of refracting the rays of light at a certain angle, thereby causing the image of any object to appear at a small distance, either to the right or left, above or below the real object, according as the glass was held.

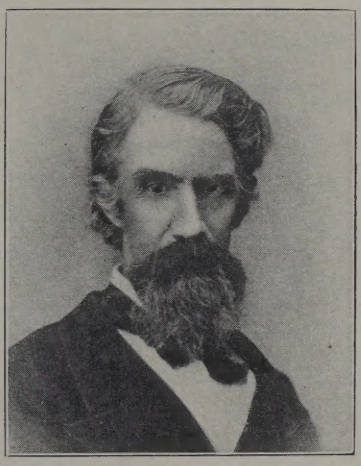
Wood was immensely popular among the people of Cincinnati, mainly on account of his rugged, honest manner and his kindness to the poor. An-

other accomplishment—last, but not least—of this versatile man was his poetical talent. He left quite a number of unpublished poems, many of which are well conceived and beautifully written. Some are humorous, a few are didactic, but most of them were inspired by his admiration for and devotion to woman. Wood, like all good men, loved the ladies and apostrophized them in many well-worded poetic effusions.

JOHN A. WARDER was for twenty years one of the most eminent physicians in Cincinnati and had at the time of his death risen to national prominence as a naturalist. He was born in Philadelphia in 1812 and absorbed a deep love for and interest in Nature when a boy in his father's house, where Audubon and other famous naturalists were daily visitors. In



THOMAS WOOD



JOHN A. WARDER

1830 the family moved to Springfield, Ohio. In 1834 young Warder returned to Philadelphia to attend Jefferson Medical College. He graduated in 1836. The following year he located in Cincinnati and began to practice his profession. During his residence in Cincinnati he was not only an enthusiastic and successful member of the profession, but a public-spirited and energetic citizen. He was for several years a member of the School Board and gave much of his time and labor to the problems of hygiene and sanitation in the schools. He traveled extensively to study problems of school construction, methods of instruction and educational systems, and worked incessantly to introduce the best and most advanced ideas in the schools of Cincinnati. He was an active member of most scientific societies in this part of the country, especially the Cincinnati Natural History Society and served as a member of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. He was a practical landscape gardener and helped in the establishment of that beautiful sample of landscape gardening, Spring Grove Cemetery. As early as 1850

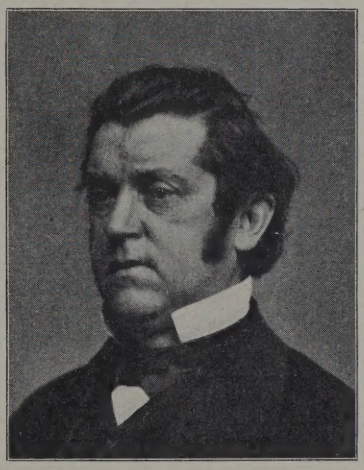
he suggested and designed a park system for Cincinnati and, with all his energy, helped in the popularization of flowers, lawns and trees for the intelligent decoration of homes. In 1853 he enriched botanical science by his description of the Catalpa Speciosa, one of the most beautiful and valuable forest trees, as a separate species. To the profession he gave his translation of Trousseau and Belloe's "Laryngeal Phthisis." Most of his writings pertained to botany and practical forestry. The latter subject was particularly dear to his heart. As a scientific as well as a practical exponent of forestry he became a national figure. In 1873 he was United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition and submitted an official report on forests and forestry which gave a tremendous impetus to the forestry movement in this country. His practical papers on hedging, pomology, vineyard culture and similar subjects have lost none of their value since they were written. In 1857 he left Cincinnati and moved to North Bend, Ohio, where he established a home surrounded by a model garden and farm. In this little paradise, in the closest communion with Nature, he sought and found the happiness which he had looked for in vain in the society of man. Men are to be envied who can make realities out of the ideals of rustic peace and contentment so beautifully pictured by Horace (Ep. 11).

John A. Warder was a loyal friend of the Medical College of Ohio at a time when the institution urgently needed help and support. He held the chair of chemistry and toxicology during three terms (1854-'57). His active and useful life came to a close in 1883. He rests in North Bend beneath the soil for whose appreciation and cultivation he had done so much. He was the last one in that noble line of great naturalists like Drake, Kirtland, and Locke that have added so much lustre to the history of the Medical College of Ohio.

T. N. MARSHALL was born in Augusta, Ky., in 1809. He received his literary education at Augusta College, a reputed classical school of those days. He graduated in 1829 and came to Cincinnati to attend lectures at the Medical College of Ohio. He took his second course in the University of Philadelphia where he received his degree in 1833. He located in Augusta, but, in search of a larger and more promising field, came to Cincinnati in 1841 with Dr. Talliaferro, his friend and preceptor. He was a cultured and very ambitious man who soon attracted a large patronage. In 1853 he was asked to fill the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the Medical College of Ohio, thus becoming the successor of the distinguished Landon C. Rives. Marshall was a popular and very able teacher whose work during four sessions helped materially to restore the reputation of the school which had begun to suffer owing to the continuous internal entanglements. Marshall was an enthusiast who was thoroughly in love with his work and knew how to inspire the students. He was by far the most eloquent man in the faculty. During the session 1857-'58 Mar-

shall's health began to fail. He moved to a farm in Kentucky in the Spring of 1858, but grew rapidly worse. He died June 7, 1858. His successor in the college was George Mendenhall.

GEORGE CURTIS BLACKMAN whose claim to the foremost place among the many who have wielded the scalpel in the Ohio Valley, during the first century of the latter's history, has never been questioned, was a product of New England, having been born in Newtown, Conn., April 21, 1819, as the second son of Thomas Blackman who was for years judge of the Surrogate Court. It seems a strangely suggestive coincidence that the same year gave birth to the great school whose master surgeon he was destined to become. He came from sturdy Puritan stock and, like his fathers, spent his life a ceaseless toiler, poor in purse but rich in the achievements



GEORGE CURTIS BLACKMAN

of brain and heart, leaving to posterity the priceless legacy of an honored name and the example of a career of unparalleled brilliancy.

Little is known concerning Blackman's childhood and early adolescence. His preliminary education was obtained at preparatory schools in his native town, in Bridgeport, Conn., and in Newbury, N. Y. He was a precocious youngster, fond of reading and study. He entered Yale College in 1834. At the age of nineteen he became a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York, graduating from the latter institution in 1840. While at College he was a student in the office of Willard Parker who a few years previously had been associated with Drake, Gross and others in the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College. Blackman returned to his native town to practice his profession, but ultimately located at Newburgh, Orange County, New York. He soon acquired the reputation of being the best read physician in that vicinity.

His thirst for knowledge awakened in him the desire to visit England and the Continent. With seventy-five dollars in his pocket he started out on his voyage. When he arrived in London, the Mecca of his long-cherished hopes, to sit at the feet of great masters and see and hear what was going on in and near one of the world's great surgical centers, he was rich, indeed, in the things that count in the world of ideals, in the realm of intellectual achievements, but his pockets were empty and his stomach painfully void. Is it not a bitter irony of the existence of clay born man that the loftiest flights of genius and the greatest achievements of intellect, in their influence on the trend of human affairs, are mere bagatelles compared to the cadaverous eloquence of a gnawing stomach or a torpid liver? It is, indeed, pathetic to think of Blackman, unquestionably one of Nature's favorite children, purchasing two or three dry rolls a day to satisfy the importunate pleading of an empty stomach, while his soul was drinking deeply from the Pierian spring. He carefully kept his plight from his teachers who had learnt to respect the young American's vast knowledge. Some of his teachers were among the most famous surgeons of the day, notably Sir William Fergusson, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Mr. George Pollock, of St. George's Hospital, was very fond of Blackman and showed his great regard for him in many ways. One day, it was during an unusually severe Winter, Blackman did not put in an appearance at St. Bartholomew's. Another day came and still another, Blackman did not appear. His teachers, particularly Sir William Fergusson, were anxious about him and instituted a search. They found him in a cheap lodging house in an ice cold room, snugly enfolded in his bed clothes and absorbed in study. He had not left the house on account of the cold weather and, being too poor to buy fuel, had spent his time in bed, with his books to keep him company. His English friends were deeply touched by this display of heroic devotion to science amid the bitterest privations and did everything in their power to relieve his wretched condition. In view of such heroism who would begrudge Blackman the honored place which his contemporaries, but more especially posterity, have accorded him among the teachers and masters of surgery in America?

In his youth he was of frail build and frequently suffered from attacks of bronchial trouble and pleurisy. Assiduous application to his medical studies while at college had impaired his health considerably, and much apprehension was felt by the many who knew and esteemed the indefatigable young physician. It was thought that he was suffering from consumption of the lungs. Young Blackman decided that a change in his environments and habits was imperatively necessary for the restoration of his health. He made application for the position of ship surgeon, and, having received the appointment, spent the five subsequent years of his life in the service of the old Collins Line, whose steamships were the first to make regular trips between New York and Havre (France). His health improved steadily. During his long trips across the Atlantic he devoted much time to becoming familiar

with the literature of surgery, as presented by the contemporaneous text-books and journals of the United States, England and France. He was a lover of the French language and by continuous practice acquired great dexterity in its use. He was an omnivorous reader and student. His ever-increasing enthusiasm in his favorite line of scientific work, backed up by a splendid preliminary education, a keen native intellect and an unfailing memory, made him a master at a time when most men have hardly become conscious of an inclination in any special direction. The five years spent on board the Collins steamships developed that fine surgical instinct that was so characteristic a trait of Blackman's subsequent career. His zeal knew no bounds. In New York he would gather up all the new books and journals that he could procure. By the time he arrived in Havre, the contents of those books and journals had become a part of Blackman's ever working, never-resting mind. Blackman's was not a mere bibliographic mind. He did not store facts and figures away as a dead ballast to a burdened brain. His mind breathed the very soul of life into them. They were living quantities within him, with definite relations to all other facts and figures that had preceded or would follow them. Upon his arrival in Havre he would hurry to Paris, ransack the shops and publishing houses for surgical books. Laden with his newly acquired treasures he would return to his ship and to his studies. He made nearly forty trips of this kind, not including two or three trips to South America on a sailing vessel.

When Blackman returned to his native land and located in New York, he began a career of unparalleled productiveness as an operator and more especially as a writer. He became a regular contributor to the leading medical journals of the country and by his incisive and forceful style, his versatility and resourcefulness, and his never failing familiarity with the literature of surgical art and science, attracted the attention of the leaders of surgical thought in all parts of the world. He became in a very short time one of the most widely quoted surgical authorities in the United States. Sir William Fergusson, whose treatise on practical surgery appeared in 1853, refers to Blackman frequently in his great work. Dr. Samuel D. Gross who was at that time teaching surgery in Louisville, quotes Blackman freely in his treatise on the "Urinary Organs." Dr. Reuben D. Mussey regarded Blackman, even as early as 1854, "an operator of the first stamp who has but few equals." Dr. Willard Parker, his erstwhile preceptor, who, in the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College had been the colleague of the peerless Drake, and became one of the most distinguished teachers of surgery of his time as the incumbent of the chair of surgery at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, considered Blackman, then a general surgeon in New York, the best all-around surgeon of his age in the United States. What had Blackman, then hardly thirty-five years of age, done to merit the good will and esteem of the foremost surgeons of his time? His habits as a practitioner of surgery were those of the student of surgery of

years gone by. He worked and studied incessantly and was ever on the alert lest even the slightest new thought should escape his watchful eye. He entered with his whole heart and soul into his work and the latter, in return, became a part of his inner self. He believed in his work because he believed in himself. No man whose thoughts and actions are animated by the spirit of truth emanating from the soul within, can possibly fail. Therein lies the secret of Blackman's remarkable rise in a comparatively short time. Added to his altruistic love of surgery was his great admiration for the good work of others. In 1853 he translated Vidal's "Treatise on Syphilis, a most remarkable work of that time. Blackman's frequent visits to Paris caused him to become a great admirer of the great French surgeon, Velpeau, whose epoch-making work on "Operative Surgery" was enjoying a world-wide popularity. Blackman translated the work and adapted it to the wants of American surgeons. There are not a few that consider Blackman's American edition of Velpeau, in three large volumes, the translator's greatest claim to recognition.

Blackman's reputation at that time was not entirely earned by his literary labors. He was recognized as a bold and brilliant operator. He had performed all the more ordinary operations and had done quite a few that challenged the admiration of so critical a gentleman as Samuel D. Gross. While Blackman's career as a surgeon of national prominence began with his appointment to the chair of surgery at the Medical College of Ohio, he had previously tied both carotids in one patient, had resected the upper and lower jaws, had twice trephined the spine and had successfully performed Brasdor's operation for aneurism of the innominate artery. Considering the time when these operations were performed, no one can deny the skill and daring of this young surgeon who confidently marched in the advance guard of the pioneers and helped to blaze the way for future surgical progress.

In 1854, owing to the resignation of Asbury Evans, the chair of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio became vacant. The frequent changes in the personnel of the faculty had injured the school considerably. Then there was the growing discontent among the profession, many members of which were in sympathy with the seceding professors who, under the leadership of the distinguished Mussey, had withdrawn from the mother school and had established a rival institution (Miami Medical College). The friends of the Medical College of Ohio realized that a surgeon and teacher of the first rank would have to take the vacant chair at the Ohio school in order to counteract the great magnetism of Mussey's name. Samuel D. Gross was offered the chair but declined. He had become well established in Louisville and had not altogether forgotten his varied experiences in Cincinnati. He strongly urged the trustees of the Medical College of Ohio to appoint George C. Blackman, of New York.

Blackman located in Cincinnati in 1855. His position at the Ohio College together with the great reputation which had preceded him, at once

made him a shining mark in the profession of the Middle West. He easily acquired an enormous surgical practice. It is generally admitted that Blackman has never been equalled, much less excelled as a dashing, bold and tremendously self-confident operator by any of his contemporaries or successors in the West. He was a great surgeon, using the adjective in its absolute sense, perhaps the only really great surgeon whom the Ohio Valley has seen, to quote the words of Dr. P. S. Conner who never tired of extolling the genius of that great surgeon and emphatically stated that no American surgeon would have been better qualified to represent American surgery in Europe with credit to himself and glory to the entire American medical profession than George C. Blackman. He was the kind of an operator that could inspire confidence and enthusiasm in his students. He was quick, fearless, precise, resourceful and seemed to grow with the increasing difficulty and responsibility of his task. He was at his best in the operating amphitheater with a difficult surgical case before him and five hundred medical students watching him. The annals of the old Commercial and St. John's Hospitals bear witness to the great surgical skill and working capacity of this marvelously endowed man. His operations covered the entire field of general surgery. Like many great operators he disliked the details of the after-treatment. He was essentially an operating surgeon and as such he excelled.

It is but fair to mention the service he rendered during the war of the Rebellion in his capacity as brigade surgeon of volunteers, especially after the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh. Thousands of wounded soldiers were brought to Cincinnati from the battlefields of the South to receive attention at the military emergency hospitals of which there were quite a number in and near Cincinnati. Dr. J. C. Reeve, of Dayton, Ohio, was his assistant and companion on a number of trips to the battlefields. He accompanied Blackman when the latter went to Pittsburg Landing on a chartered steamer which brought many wounded soldiers to Cincinnati. Many operations were performed on board the hospital ship by Blackman, Doctor Reeve giving the anæsthetic. Blackman one day caught a negro waiter exacting a tip from a soldier. Without regard to the military regulations, he proceeded to kick the negro the whole length of the deck. Blackman did splendid work on behalf of his country but never succeeded in changing his mind about military discipline which he utterly and absolutely despised. He served on the staff of General Nelson and afterwards on that of General McClellan.

As a teacher Blackman displayed all the wonderful resourcefulness which familiarity with the literature of surgery had given him. He was not a successful teacher for students whose minds were untrained, and, therefore, unprepared. He would have made an ideal teacher for physicians doing post-graduate work. His wonderful control of the whole subject of surgery and the rapidity with which he would evolve principles and crystallize them into facts, drawing his illustrations and deductions from the whole domain of surgical science, made his lectures appear fragmentary and unsystematic.

Blackman was apt to take too much for granted in his listeners, expected them to link the loosely connected parts of his argument, and thus shot over the heads of immature students. His discourse was scholarly, his reasoning rapid, his characterizations terse. From this it would appear that he was a better clinical than didactic teacher.

In discussing surgical topics before the class, he was at his best when inspired by the case before him. Then he would develop a marvelous resourcefulness as an extemporaneous speaker. He disliked the hum-drum of didactic lectures, with their cut-and-dried order of subjects. At times he showed a strange timidity before going into the lecture room. This was in peculiar contrast with his magnificent appearance as an operator with a difficult operative case before him.

As a man Blackman possessed many traits that endeared him to his subordinates and to the profession. To his friends he was fair-minded, warm-hearted and loyal. Coupled with these characteristics were other less desirable traits that one, however, could expect to find in a man of quick impulses and a fiery temperament. Physically he was a big, square, heavy-set, substantial man with a solid tread. His complexion was dark-colored, his forehead broad and low. He had a heavy suit of coal black hair which he would toss back from his face in a moment of impatience as a lion would his mane. His face was massive and square, his chin heavy-set and firm. His eyes were dark, large and lustrous. He had a deep, rich voice and a well nigh inexhaustible vocabulary which he used with the consummate skill of the accomplished scholar. Working under tremendous nervous pressure at all times, he was easily irritated and under these circumstances hard to handle. The constant drain on his vital energy made him crave stimulation. Thus he became a ravenous consumer of large quantities of tissue-building foods and stimulating beverages. His stomach eventually became the shrine at which he worshiped. That his digestive apparatus frequently revolted and made him suffer all the physical discomfort and mental anguish of severe bilious attacks, was not surprising. Under these conditions he often was ill-tempered, violent, dictatorial, jealous, suspicious or melancholy. His associates in the faculty found him a hard man to get along with, all on account of his unbalanced temperament. He could not tolerate the yoke of exacting, conventional discipline. One or the other of his colleagues was always up in arms against the uncompromising Blackman and his variable moods. In 1860 he took his stand against all his colleagues and refused to surrender. They all resigned and left him in the possession of the field. Professor Graham seems to have been the only member of the faculty whose friendly relations with Blackman remained undisturbed even during the trying times of 1860. Doctor Bartholow did not seem to possess the gift of adaptability in dealing with his irascible colleague. The serio-comic controversy between Bartholow and Blackman in 1866 which was precipitated by Blackman bringing the charge of plagiarism against Bartholow, created much excitement

among the friends of the two principals. Bartholow had published an article in the Cincinnati Journal of Medicine on "Progressive Locomotor Ataxia," only recently differentiated from other forms of disease, the article being accompanied by a statement that the author (Bartholow) had made liberal use of the prize essay of M. Paul Topinard on the same subject. Blackman, on a previous occasion, had been much annoyed by Bartholow's sarcastic reference to the "Handbook of Military Surgery" written by Tripler and Blackman. Bartholow had hinted at plagiarism having been committed by Blackman and Tripler and had referred to Messrs. Guthrie and McLeod's "Surgical History of the Crimean War" as the source whence Tripler and Blackman had liberally borrowed the contents of their handbook. Blackman was aching for a chance to even up old scores with Bartholow, and published a pamphlet in which he opened the flood gates of his sarcasm at the expense of Bartholow and the latter's alleged plagiarism. Bartholow's admission that liberal use had been made of M. Topinard's paper, Blackman met with the incontrovertible statement that there was a world of difference between a *liberal* and a *literal* use of a reference. Bartholow in defense published a pamphlet in which he refers to Blackman's "vanity, egotism, self-assertion, jealous impertinence, meddling" and states that "Blackman had been quarreling with everybody, including God Almighty, and that the cause of the present difficulty was Blackman's insane envy of Bartholow who had won the Jewett and Russell prizes, etc., etc." The undignified spectacle of two members of the same faculty abusing each other *coram publico* was finally brought to a close by the other members of the faculty, who insisted upon the matter being promptly adjusted.

There is no doubt that Blackman in moments of morbid excitement said and did many things that he afterwards deeply regretted. He was not a well man. This accounts for his variable moods. He was morbidly sensitive and frequently brooded over fancied troubles. Again he was genial, cheerful and even gay and playful. He could not tolerate restraint or contradiction. His self-confidence seemed to grow during the performance of a difficult and bloody surgical operation. Yet he fainted one day in the lower amphitheater of the college when a vivisection was performed on a pigeon. In the practical affairs of life he was as helpless as a child. He did not seem to know or appreciate the value of money. Thus he often found himself in very distressed circumstances. When he died, after a long illness, July 17, 1871, of a complication of stomach and liver troubles, he left his family destitute. With a little practical sense he might have died a wealthy man. He was buried from his residence on Glenwood Avenue, Avondale, and laid to rest in beautiful Spring Grove.

In many ways Blackman showed an unobtrusive and modest temperament which his antagonists, however, never had a chance to observe. While on a visit to New York in the sixties he was the recipient of many attentions at the hands of the profession. He was the guest of honor at a banquet which

was attended by nearly every surgeon of prominence in New York. Blackman was called upon to speak but asked to be excused. When, however, one of the speakers, in referring to Ephraim McDowell, questioned the priority of the latter's operation and gave credit to Mr. John Lizars, of Edinburgh, Blackman could not sit still any longer. He arose and in his own inimitable style gave the history of McDowell's work so completely and in so masterful a manner that the entire audience jumped to its feet and cheered Blackman to the echo. He had spoken over an hour and without preparation. When the surgery of the West and its glorious records were questioned, the thought of self was consumed by the fire of patriotism. He thought of the West that had made him great and to whose glory he himself had contributed so liberally.

Blackman was a prolific writer and much esteemed as such. Gross and other authors of surgical works quoted him frequently. His edition of Velpeau was a monumental work. The "Handbook for the Military Surgeon" which he brought out (1861) in conjunction with Dr. Chas. S. Tripler, a surgeon in the United States Army, who had for three years lectured on military surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, was a small but practical work. It was published by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. For about a year Blackman edited the "Lancet." At the end of one year he abandoned the editorial work, the "Lancet" being consolidated with the "Observer" ("Cincinnati Lancet and Observer," Drs. Mendenhall, Murphy and Stevens, Editors). Blackman's parting words when he laid down the editorial quill, were characteristic of the man and of the situation by which he was confronted. He complains of the lethargy and lack of local patriotism on the part of the profession and adds: "The impression prevails throughout the country that the Queen City has been sadly victimized by the selfish cliques which exist in the ranks of the profession and too many have been disposed to exclaim when their attention has been directed to her medical institutions and medical literature: 'Can anything good come out of Nazareth?' "—Blackman's writings (articles, papers, case reports, etc.) are scattered through the columns of journals in the East and West (1848-1871), particularly the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences." At the time of his death he was engaged with the Hon. Stanley Matthews of the United States Supreme Court, in preparing an exhaustive work on "Legal Liability in Surgical Malpractice." For several years previous to his death he was collecting and preparing material with a view of issuing a work on the "Principles and Practice of Surgery."

Blackman's position among the many brilliant men who occupied chairs in the Medical College of Ohio is perhaps best characterized in the words of James T. Whittaker who, twenty-five years after Blackman's demise, referred to him as "the most gifted child of genius the college has seen since the days of Daniel Drake."

Samuel D. Gross, in a very sympathetic letter to the widow of Doctor Blackman, speaks as follows of the great surgeon: "As a great operator, a distinguished teacher and an able writer Doctor Blackman had few equals in this country or in Europe. To the Medical College of Ohio and to the profession of the great West his loss is irreparable. Other men may occupy his place but, I fear, none will be able to fill it."

JAMES GRAHAM. The stage and the clinical lecture room have seemingly nothing in common. Yet, the central figures in both places, the great actor and the master of medical teaching, play strikingly similar rôles in the drama of life. The actor portrays man in his joyful and his melancholy moods, in his passions and gentler emotions, in his frailty and in his strength. The teacher of clinical medicine likewise sketches man in all these variable phases of mental and physical being that go to make up human life. The actor reveals the evolution of all that is human. The clinical teacher exposes the pulleys, the ropes, the levers and all the rest of the minute machinery by means of which the human element in the individual is evolved and the wheels of human temperament and character are made to go 'round. Both the actor and the clinical teacher are mighty carriers of the truth and as such typify the most exalted forms of humanity. Their subject is life, their object truth. They bring to the living the message of life. When their own career is ended, there is nothing that binds them to the generations that follow. The actor is forgotten because the message which he announced is hushed in the silence of his tomb. A great clinical teacher has a thousand claims to the generation in whose midst he towered. When he passes to the Great Beyond, the footprints left by him in the sands of time are quickly washed away by the tide of forgetfulness. The spoken message dies with those who heard it.

James Graham was both an actor and a great clinical teacher. He impersonated on the stage of his own uneventful life a character so marvelously original and wonderfully great that the survivors of the generation that heard, saw and knew him, are still captivated by the magic of his name. He taught clinical medicine as no one before or after him has taught it. This fact still inspires those who were his pupils. But we, the younger men who know him only from hearsay, feel nothing beyond a certain interest which the enthusiasm of our elders inspires in us. What a pity that such a teacher could not have written as he spoke, that he could not have wielded his pen as masterfully as he used his tongue! Graham left no written legacy of his greatness. The actor's fate is oblivion, unless, perchance, he is an actor like Shakespeare who left an heritage that will remain precious until the end of time. Graham taught and enthused those who sat within hearing of his voice. He gave a distinct character to a whole generation of doctors who in turn helped to shape the evolution of medical thought in the West. Theirs

was the harvest which he had prepared for them and for us. This is reason enough why he should not be forgotten.

The following attempt of a short autobiographical sketch was found among Graham's papers after his demise. It tells in his own quaint, modest way the story of his early childhood. He writes:

"I was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, on the 28th day of May, 1819. My parents were poor, but very respectable. My father, George Graham, was born in County Down, Ireland. His mother's maiden-name was Nelson, and she is said to have been related to Lord Nelson. My mother was Eliza Branch, born, I think, in the city of New York, of parents whom I well remember as being well educated, proud and aristocratic in bearing."

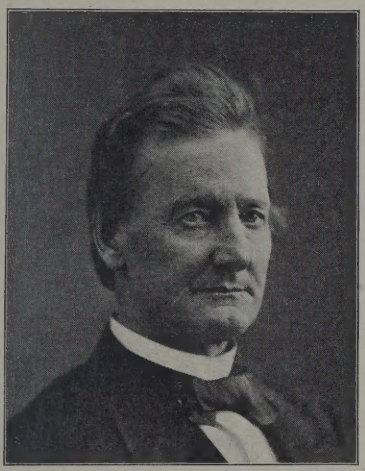
"In my early boyhood I do not remember that I was rated for anything more than a bright and wiry child, with great quickness and smartness of mind. I could learn my lessons at school with little labor, but my nervous temperament was such that I could not stand the restraint and confinement of the school room, and hence I sought every opportunity to play truant. I think it doubtful if I ever went to school six consecutive days in my life. I got most of my education, which, in that day, consisted principally in reading, writing and ciphering, at the old log schoolhouse on Sharp's Hill in New Lisbon. My father kept what in early days was called a grocery store. He sold bread, cakes and beer, and had on one side of the shop a small stock of dry goods, iron and nails, etc., My father dying, the family was left to provide for itself. I went with an engineer, Cooper, to make surveys and 'lay out work' for the contractors on the Sandy and Beevus Canals. I was then but a mere boy, got a dollar a day, and yet managed to lay up some $300 in money. Our expenses were but light, for when we had eaten, irregularly, twenty-one meals at a house, we paid for them $1.50."

"With the money thus earned and saved, I commenced the study of medicine with Doctor McCosh. After a year, I commenced practice with Dr. Geo. Fries, then at Hanover, but subsequently a prominent physician and surgeon of this city. He was a rabid Democrat, and had been elected by that party a member of Congress, and to the office of Treasurer of Hamilton County. When the war broke out, he was a bitter copperhead, and I a Republican. We quarreled at this. I left his office and residence, and never spoke to him afterwards. I at once sought an office at 119 West Seventh Street. The rent was very cheap, but I was so very poor that I bought crackers and cheese for the sake of economy, and ate them in my back room. Very soon I got a large practice and had an income beyond my wants."

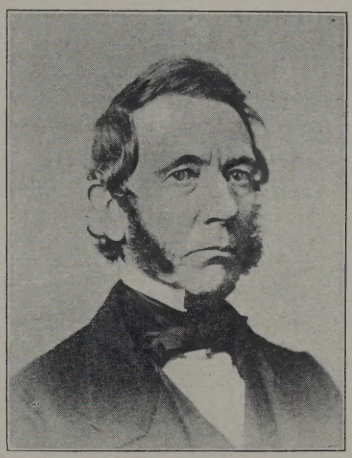
Graham neglects to state that he received some of his literary education at Jefferson College, Washington County, Pa., and that he received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1841. The Dr. George Fries he refers to, was his brother-in-law. Fries was a very capable physician and surgeon. He removed an ovarian cyst through a two inch incision in the abdominal wall at a time when operations of this kind were considered most extraordinary. The case referred to was operated upon about 1852. It attracted attention all over the country. Dr. Fries died in 1866.

After a few years of practice in his native town Graham moved (1849) to Cincinnati where Fries was already located. Graham came to Cincinnati to fortune and to fame unknown. When the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery was founded by A. H. Baker and B. S. Lawson, they made Graham a member of their faculty. J. T. Whittaker tells us that the youthful

looking Graham was very timid and awkward. The announcement of his appointment prompted the students of the other medical schools to attend his first lecture in a body. That their intentions were not the most respectful can readily be imagined. They prepared to give him a reception such as only medical students in the West are capable of enacting. They went down armed with paperwads and such other missiles of juvenile aggression. They came pouring in at the door. Doctor Graham was just at his desk, and was stopped by the noise. For a moment he was thoroughly confused, then, straightening himself, he begged for a few moments' attention. Forthwith he commenced his subject and, as stimulated by the opposition, he continued his lecture. He poured out such a stream of simple eloquence as won every heart. Cheer after cheer went up as he closed. The whole class was won.



JAMES GRAHAM



GEORGE FRIES

In 1855 he became professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Medical College of Ohio. In 1859 clinical medicine was added to his chair. In 1864 he became professor of practice. He held the chair for ten years, became an emeritus professor in 1874, and died, after a lingering illness, in 1879.

There is abundant testimony to show that Graham was a most extraordinary bedside instructor. During his lifetime no American teacher of clinical medicine was thought to be his superior and very few Europeans were considered his equals as bedside teachers. There were more scholarly men, more thorough pathologists, more impressive speakers, and yet he was the prince of them all, when it was a question of presenting a clinical problem to the uncultured country student fresh from the plough, or to the educated college graduate, instructing, pleasing and interesting both with equal ease. Graham stood up before his class straight as an arrow, his face plainly showing that his very soul was afire with the subject in hand. "He had a

keen insight," says J. T. Whittaker, "a woman's intuition, a fine instinct which enabled him to fix upon the disease at once, and he had, as only the children of genius have, the gift of making the most difficult subject plain and simple to the commonest understanding." J. S. Billings says that Graham was "slender, graceful, of light complexion, a shrewd and rapid reasoner, a marvelous diagnostician, a most eloquent lecturer, a man who would have made a great lawyer or politician, who was fascinating to those whom he honored with his friendship, often sarcastic and a scoffer, yet generally ready to help, a man who did not write, whose fame is altogether local, whose best work was in clinical teaching and in holding the faculty together."

In his private life James Graham was a unique and somewhat eccentric character. Dr. C. M. Wright, in an interesting memoir of Graham, speaks of his first visit to Graham's office in company with Colonel Pugh, who was a close friend of Doctor Graham:

"Graham lived a bachelor life in a little two-story house on Seventh Street near Race Street. The street door opened conveniently into the front room of the little house. This front room was the office of the great doctor. When we rang the bell, a sound came from within, made up of the loud barking of a big dog and the shouting of a man. The dog was an immense pointer named Otto, the doctor's companion and friend. The voice was the doctor's roaring at Otto and shouting to us to come in. We entered. Otto growled and jumped upon the lounge and settled down. The doctor remained as he was. He was seated in a common office chair tilted back against the side of the mantelpiece with his feet drawn up and fixed on the front of the chair. This position made of his knees a good table for holding a large medical book. He had on a short knit jacket or *Wammus,* considerably worn. In his mouth he held a long-stemmed meerschaum pipe. He glanced at the Colonel and resumed reading in his book. The Colonel went through the form of a polite introduction. The doctor grunted. Conversation was rather difficult under the circumstances although the Colonel managed to make a few pleasant remarks. Suddenly the doctor took the pipe from his mouth. With a laugh and a sneer he pointed to some holes in the three-ply carpet on the floor. Looking at me with condensed sarcasm, he said: 'Those holes were worn by patients.'"

"I met the doctor again and learnt to love him and Otto. In less than a year from our first meeting, we were all rooming together and were daily companions. When the doctor was called away from the city for a day or two, as he frequently was in consultation, Otto and I missed him, and as the night wore on and Otto could not contain his feelings and would set up a long, drawn-out howl, I learnt to shout at him and imitate the picturesque and lurid language to which he was accustomed from his master. I had the genuine satisfaction to know that my efforts were successful by the pounding of his tail on the office floor below."

"Medical science has made great strides forward since the days of Graham, but are the men, the medical men of today greater than those of a half century ago? Have we a man in this town today who, without scientific apparatus of precision, and only depending on his senses of sight, hearing and touch, can make a surer diagnosis or a more certain prognosis of a disease than some of the old doctors among whom Graham was a prince? He could stand before a class of three hundred eager medical students or before a house full of learned members of a medical society and with the eloquence of a Henry Clay absorb every attention and picture disease and treatment with such vivid word-painting that the listeners felt as if they had been carried to

the bedside and seen and felt and known all that could be experienced by patient and physician. Are there such men in Cincinnati today?"

In an odd genius like Graham one would expect to find the human element well marked. The above mentioned dog possessed a foremost place in the great physician's heart. Even after the dog had long outlived his years of usefulness, he continued to be the doctor's friend and companion. He spent his time on a rug directly in front of the fireplace in Doctor Graham's office, half asleep most of the time and responding to his master's friendly greeting with a faint wag of his shaggy tail. One day Reuben Springer, the founder of the Cincinnati Music Hall, stepped into the office and, noticing the aged canine, remarked: "That dog is quite old." "Yes," replied Doctor Graham with a fond look in the direction of the dog's resting place. "He is not a very attractive looking animal." "No, he is not." "He is not of much use to you, is he?" "Not any more, poor old fellow." "Why don't you kill him and get rid of him?" Doctor Graham remained silent for a few moments. Finally with a sigh he arose, and, as though he wanted to change the subject, said: "Mr. Springer, how is your mother?" "Not very well. The good old lady is getting up in years." "At one time she was quite active, taking care of your household, was she not?" "Yes," replied Springer, "she was quite a busy person around the house. But now she is old and helpless. She sits in her rocking chair all day." Doctor Graham had knelt down beside his old dog and was stroking the dog's back. Turning to Mr. Springer he said: "Well, Mr. Springer, why don't you kill the old lady and get rid of her?"

Doctor Graham never married, but experienced at least one romance in his life, the object of his affection being a buxom young widow who lived with her father, an irascible old gentleman. Doctor Graham and the old gentleman frequently got into an argument that usually terminated in the old man getting excited and roundly abusing the doctor. One evening the old man in a fit of anger ordered his daughter's admirer out of the house. The doctor left, vowing he would never return. The next day the young woman called at Doctor Graham's office. She was heartbroken. "Jimmy," she said amid a flow of tears, "what will become of us now?" "My dear," replied the doctor, "cheer up. I will always think as much of you as I have in the past. I will marry you, but not until you and I can truthfully offer up this prayer: 'Our father, who art in heaven!'" The old man unfortunately did not bid adieu to this mundane sphere for many years and the happy union was not consummated.

At the time when Geo. C. Blackman, the master-surgeon of his day, died, Doctor Graham was sick in bed. The lucky man upon whom, at least as far as the selection made by the trustees was concerned, the mantle of the distinguished surgeon had fallen, called on Doctor Graham and informed the latter that the trustees had selected him (the speaker) to fill Professor Blackman's shoes. Graham looked him over every carefully, grunted several times

and finally remarked: "My dear fellow, I am glad to know that you are to get into Blackman's shoes. You will be very safe and comfortable in them, because I am sure that, when you stand up in them, no one will be able to see even the top of your head." The original version of Graham's answer is a trifle more forcible than the one quoted, the one given probably expressing the sentiment as well as any other.

One evening Graham's dog was sick and announced this fact to the neighborhood by occasional long, drawn-out wails. Graham was sitting in front of his office when the Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck, the famous defender of Andrew Johnson in the latter's impeachment case, happened along. Groesbeck stopped to talk to Graham when Graham's dog let out a more than ordinarily plaintive lamentation. Groesbeck remarked that the howling of the dog was a nuisance and suggested to Graham to get rid of the dog. He thus unintentionally had touched Graham's most sensitive spot. "Mr. Groesbeck," Graham remarked, "you don't understand dog language, do you?" "No, doctor, I do not," was Groesbeck's reply. "Well, I want to tell you that my dog is sick and is suffering pain. He is telling us in his own language how bad he feels, and I assure you that every word my dog is saying, is absolutely true. This is a good deal more than people could say about you."

Graham once was called as an expert witness in a murder case, the plea of the defense being insanity. Graham had visited the prisoner and talked to him for fifteen minutes. When he was asked on the witness-stand whether he considered the accused man sane or insane, he unhesitatingly said that, in his opinion, the prisoner was sane. The lawyer for the defense arose and excitedly said: "Dr. Graham, how can you pronounce this man sane when you have only spoken to him for fifteen minutes?" "My dear sir," replied Graham, "I have not talked to you for fifteen minutes and yet I would not hesitate to pronounce you sane."

During his last illness Doctor Graham was visited by Dr. W. Woodward, one of his former pupils, who invited the sick man to take a drive with him out into the suburbs and get a bit of fresh air and sunshine. The ride was thoroughly enjoyed by Doctor Graham. They were on their way home when the sun was setting. Doctor Graham silently gazed at the Western sky where the torch of the day was slowly sinking into its bed of fire, amid the solemn stillness of a serene summer evening. The white clouds that seemed suspended beneath the azure canopy of heaven and the faint outline of the hills that skirted the distant horizon, reflected in delicate shadings and lines the rosy tints of the Western firmament. The old doctor looked at the glorious scene, oblivious to his surroundings and as in a trance. Finally with a sigh, he turned to his companion and said: "How inexpressibly beautiful this picture is! How small we miserable creatures of the earth are, compared to Him who painted this incomparable scene!" It was Doctor Graham's last visit to the shrine of Nature.

Graham was without a doubt one of the greatest lecturers that have ever stood before a medical class in this country. By way of a befitting conclusion, I beg to reproduce a case report as given by Graham in a lecture on hysteria. For this bit of delightful realism I am indebted to Dr. C. A. L. Reed, who heard Graham deliver this lecture. Said Graham:

"In the earlier days of my practice up in Columbiana County I was called one bitter cold night to go several miles in the country to see a patient who was reported to be dying. When I arrived, I found a young woman lying on her back in the middle of the floor, surrounded by her anguished family. But, gentlemen, a furtive glance from the patient's eye, at the very instant of my entrance, told me the nature of her malady. By that token I knew that she had hysteria. But I did not betray her secret. On the contrary, I proceeded with due solemnity to examine her pulse, and to try to examine her pupils and her tongue, but I couldn't pry open either the eyelids or the mouth. Then, turning to the anxious mother, I said:

"Madam, have you a syringe?"

"A what, doctor?"

"A syringe. Madam—a squirt gun."

The men folks were despatched to the barn and presently returned with one of those enormous pewter syringes employed about farms for veterinary purposes. The formidable implement was handed to me with many glances suggestive of doubts and misgivings. I took it, examined it carefully and deliberately then turning again to the mother, asked:

"Madam, have you some turpentine?"

"Oil of turpentine?"

"Yes; that will do."

Another trip was made to the barn and a large black bottle, all gummy around the stopper, was produced. I opened it. The turpentine odor pervaded the close atmosphere. Everybody looked interested. I got some hot water and soaked up the piston and tried the syringe by sucking it full of water which I discharged with such force that it hissed and splashed all over one side of the room. Everybody looked alarmed.

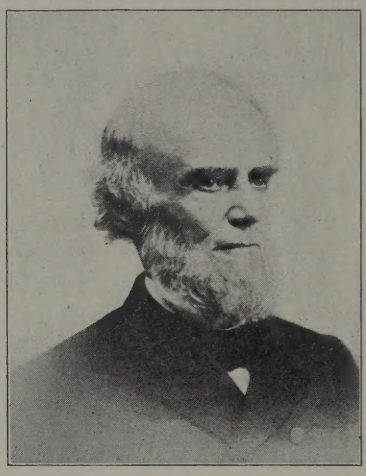
"What are you going to do?" tremulously asked the now frightened mother.

"Madam!" I replied with stern dignity, "it is my intention to give that patient an injection of turpentine!"

"And, gentlemen, would you believe it! That lovely young woman arose with a bound from her unconsciousness and fled into the darkness as sensible to the suggestion as a dog would have been to the reality!"

JOHN H. TATE, the father of the Cincinnati Hospital Library, was born in Charleston, W. Va., in 1815. At the age of eighteen he left home and made his way to Hanover, Ind., mostly on foot. At Hanover he attended school and subsequently went to Cincinnati to begin the study of medicine in the office of John Moorhead, "Old Hydrarg." Tate attended the Medical College of Ohio and received his degree in 1837. After serving in the Commercial Hospital as interne for one year, he opened an office at Third and Broadway where he continued in practice until the time of his death in 1892. He was appointed professor of physiology, hygiene and medical jurisprudence in the Medical College of Ohio in 1856, succeeding S. G. Armor. He held this chair for two terms. In 1865 he drew up a bill to amend the regulations governing the Commercial Hospital, with a view of setting aside

the fees paid by the medical students of the city for clinical instruction. The money thus collected was to be used in the establishment and maintenance of a medical library in conjunction with the hospital. The bill was approved by the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and passed the Legislature. The present large collection of medical books and publications in the hospital is the result of John H. Tate's plan. Tate was for many years connected with the staff of the Cincinnati Hospital and with the faculty of



JOHN H. TATE

the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in the capacity of obstetrician. He was a pioneer in clinical midwifery. He was a frequent contributor to the medical journals especially the "Western Lancet." His son, Magnus A. Tate (born 1867, graduate of the Medical College of Ohio 1891) is (1908) professor of obstetrics in the Miami Medical College.

ROBERT L. REA came from Rockbridge County, Virginia, where he was born in 1827. At seventeen he was farming in Indiana and trying to get an education by borrowing books and burning the midnight oil. He began to practice medicine in 1851 in Oxford Ohio, after having read under an old practitioner for three years. Finally he took a regular course at the Medical College of Ohio and graduated in 1855. For one term he was demonstrator of anatomy, after a year spent in the Commercial Hospital as resident physician. He returned to Oxford in 1857 and lectured at Miami University on anatomy and physiology. In 1859 he was appointed professor of anatomy in Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and rose to considerable prominence as a medical teacher. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago. He died in 1902.

SAMUEL B. TOMLINSON was prosector of surgery during the term 1855-'56. He is the scion of a distinguished English family. He was born in Philadelphia in 1829, received his education at the old and famous Farmer's College, the predecessor of the Ohio Military Institute, College Hill, Ohio, studied medicine under Thomas Wood, graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1855 and was Blackman's assistant during the latter's first term. He served in various capacities during the war and has been engaged in general practice since the close of the war.

CHARLES S. TRIPLER who, while not a regular member of the Ohio faculty, lectured on military surgery during the three sessions preceding the outbreak of the Civil War, was a surgeon in the regular army and was stationed at the Newport Barracks. He was born in 1806, graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons and entered the medical service of the army in 1830. He was a surgeon in the Mexican war under General Scott. During the Civil War he was a medical director of the Army of the Shenandoah under General Patterson and subsequently of the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan. He died in 1866. Blackman was his staunch friend and admirer. It was through Blackman's influence that Tripler lectured at the Medical College of Ohio. The "Handbook for the Military Surgeon" was the joint product of Blackman and Tripler. The latter was considered one of the ablest and most learned medical officers during the war. For years he was the official representative of the medical service of the army at the meetings of the American Medical Association. He was elected vice-president of the latter in 1859 at the Louisville meeting.

JOHN LORING VATTIER was the son of a Frenchman who had come West with General St. Clair's army. He was born October 31, 1808, in a little house at the corner of Front Street and Eastern Row, now Broadway, where now stands the mouldering pile of the once famous hostelry, the Spencer House. Young Vattier received a good preliminary education and eventually went to work in a drug store with a view of studying medicine. In 1827 he matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio and received his degree in 1830. During the summer months he devoted his time to steamboat traffic. He was a clerk on the "Alexander Hamilton" when this boat made the first through trip on record between Cincinnati and St. Louis. After his graduation Vattier opened an office in Aurora, Ind., but soon returned to Cincinnati and embarked in the wholesale drug business (Ramsey and Vattier). In 1836 the firm was dissolved and Vattier again began the practice of medicine. For awhile he was associated with John T. Shotwell. The intimacy of the two men became a large factor in the affairs of the Medical College of Ohio, Shotwell being the manipulator of the faculty and Vattier the manager of the board of trustees. The two men fought for

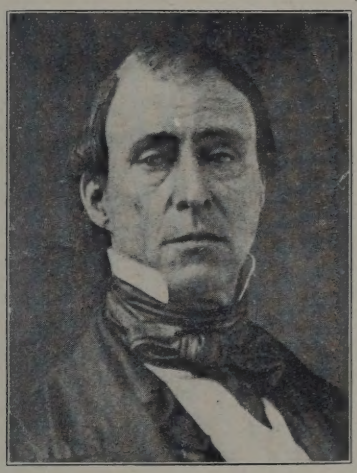
common interests and stood shoulder to shoulder in fighting antagonistic elements in the faculty. The logic of events made M. B. Wright the sworn enemy of Vattier, as he was of Shotwell. Outside of the eminent men who, as members of the faculties of the Ohio College, became identified with the history and prestige of the school, Vattier is by far the most conspicuous figure in the history of the Medical College of Ohio. The part he played is a trifle hard to define. He had no professorial ambition, as far as we know. He wanted to be in a position to hold the reins, to control the trustees and through them the professors. He was a skillful political manipulator and an equally strong partisan. That he was a staunch friend of the Ohio College, seems certain. That his judgment was always good and his unyielding policy always productive of desirable results, he himself later in life questioned. When his old enemy, M. B. Wright, was laid to rest, Vattier paid a beautiful tribute to the fallen hero of many a good battle and admitted that the ardor of youth and the stimulus of ambition had prompted many things in his own conduct that he would gladly efface if he could. Vattier led an extremely busy life. He was always prominently identified with the doings of the profession. In the forties he was a member of the faculty of the Cincinnati Medical Institute, a Summer school of medicine, and was associated with Wood, Warder, Mendenhall and other ambitious young men in the management of the City Dispensary, a policlinic which was attached to the Institute. Later on Vattier in conjunction with Taliaferro founded the Hotel for Invalids, corner Broadway and Franklin. He was a trustee of the Commercial Hospital and the Longview Asylum. He was most active, however, as secretary of the trustees of the Medical College of Ohio. In 1867 he was elected president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine.

Vattier was a practical and very influential politician. Under President Jackson he served as commissioner of the surplus fund and assisted in the division and distribution of accumulated federal funds to the States in proportion to their electoral representation. In 1851 he was elected to the Ohio Senate and took part in the framing of the Constitution of Ohio. The Bureau of Statistics in the office of the Secretary of State, one of the most useful parts of the administrative machinery of the State, was planned by him and established under his direction.

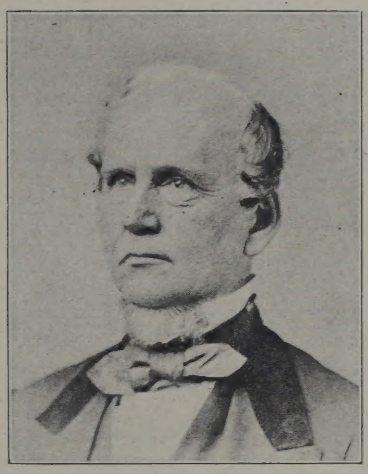
Vattier planned and started to build a street railway system for Cincinnati. Wednesday, September 14, 1859, was a day of honor for Vattier. The first street car ran over the route of the Cincinnati Street Railroad Company from Fourth and Walnut to Ninth and Central Avenue, and the whole town turned out to see it and cheer for the father of the enterprise, John L. Vattier. Unfortunately the enterprise was a financial failure and the company was dissolved. The City Council which consisted then, as it does now, of men who look upon a public office as a private gain, harrassed the company with so many unreasonable demands, conditions and restrictions that abandonment of the enterprise was inevitable. Vattier made the mistake of

trusting to the local patriotism of the councilmen and their dictators. If he had appealed to them with the aid of the American eagle displayed on round pieces of silver or gold, he might have secured the fifty-year franchise which many years later was cheerfully tendered to a corporation that understood the psychology of Cincinnati politicians much better. The latter-day Octopus believes with Philip of Macedonia that no wall is so high, no patriotism so exalted and no politician's ideals are so elevated that an ass loaded down with gold could not easily and comfortably step over wall, patriotism, politicians, ideals and all.

Vattier was postmaster of Cincinnati under the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan. As a Mason Vattier was a national figure. Vattier Lodge, organized in 1866, was named after him. In 1878 he was elected president



WILLIAM MOUNT



JOHN L. VATTIER

of the Alumni Association of the Medical College of Ohio. At the alumnal meeting in 1880 he was the recipient of much attention and honor. He died January 13, 1881.

An interesting episode in his life pertains to the "Society of the Last Man." In 1832, when the cholera was prevalent, especially in Cincinnati, Doctor Vattier and six other gentlemen, namely, Dr. J. M. Mason, Wm. Disney, Jr., Wm. Stanberry, H. L. Tatem, J. R. Mason, and Fenton Lawson, were together one day and the question came up as to whether any of those present would fall victims to the ravaging disease. This suggested the idea of their forming a club to meet annually on the 6th day of October, pledging themselves to be present, have a dinner, and if any one were absent on account of death, there should be seven plates laid nevertheless. A bottle of wine was purchased, a cabinet made, the bottle placed therein, the lid locked, sealed with wax, and the key thrown away. A drawer was also in the cabinet in which to keep a record of attendance and of the absentees, the dates of

their deaths, also their biographies, the cabinet being held by different ones, changing annually. By agreement, when the sixth man died, on the next anniversary, the last man was to have the dinner as usual with plates placed for his six dead companions, and he was to break open the lock, open the bottle and drink in remembrance of his beloved former confréres. The sixth man, Fenton Lawson, died in 1855, and Doctor Vattier, the last man, outlived him twenty-six years. The compact was faithfully carried out and the cabinet is now in possession of the Ohio Historical Society.

WILLIAM MOUNT was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and came to Ohio with his parents in 1812. He was a student apprentice in 1817 and 1818, took one course at the Transylvania University and graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1826. He began to practice in Newtown, near Cincinnati, moved to Dayton and finally located in Cumminsville, a suburb of Cincinnati. He was a devoted lover of medical science and a practitioner of great skill. For several years he was in charge of the Hamilton County Lunatic Asylum in Lick Run. He was a great friend of Daniel Drake and served as a trustee of the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College (Drake's College). For thirty years he was a trustee of the Medical College of Ohio. In 1866, while on one of his periodical visits, he was run over by a wagon in Philadelphia and killed instantly. He was sixty-seven years old at the time of his death and had gone East to visit clinics and hospitals and hear a few lectures on new things in medicine. Gross, whose guest he was during this ill-fated visit, considered him a most extraordinary man and physician.

CHAPTER XII.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

(1860—1909.)

THE problem of reorganizing the faculty without eliminating Blackman was by no means an easy one. Every member of the faculty with the possible exception of Graham, was up in arms against Blackman. The trustees finally decided to create chairs of clinical medicine and clinical surgery and appointed Graham and Blackman to fill them. This arrangement would have kept Blackman away from the college, because his work would have been confined to the Commercial Hospital. The other members of the new faculty were Lawson (medicine), J. Davis (anatomy) J. P. Judkins (principles of surgery), Mendenhall (obstetrics), Comegys (physiology), Murphy (materia medica), Foote (chemistry) and Richardson (diseases of women and children). An iron clad rule was adopted to enjoin the professors from speaking ill of each other. Graham and Blackman accepted the new arrangement. The rest of the faculty again promptly resigned. The trustees were disgusted and, in turn, resigned *in corpore.* The Governor accepted their resignation and the next day re-appointed them. They met and organized, appointing Blackman professor of surgery, and Graham professor of medicine, M. B. Wright professor of obstetrics and Mr. Chas. O'Leary professor of chemistry. The latter had taken a course in medicine at the Long Island Medical College, and was lecturing on chemistry at Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, a Catholic institution on Price Hill, Cincinnati. He filled the chair of chemistry for one term. He subsequently located in Providence, R. I., and rose to considerable eminence as a physician The appointment of the remaining professors was left to the four mentioned. They elected J. F. Hibberd, of Richmond, Ind., professor of physiology and pathology; John C. Reeve, of Dayton, Ohio, professor of materia medica; L. M. Lawson, professor of theory and practice; J. P. Judkins, professor of anatomy; John S. Billings demonstrator of anatomy. The latter entered the medical service of the army and W. W. Dawson took his place in the college.

The Civil War which affected all lines of business and professional activity in this country, directed thought and energy into new channels and in this way, indirectly brought an era of comparative quiet to the college. With the exception of one of the periodical protracted wrangles with the hospital trustees, who always had considerable fault to find with some of the attending physicians and surgeons, especially with M. B. Wright, who had lost none

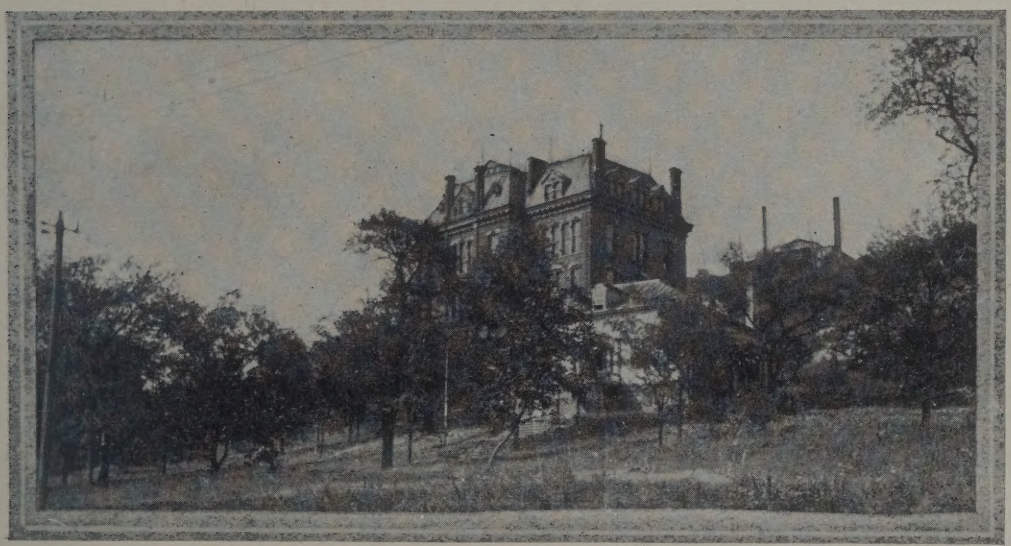
of his old time belligerent spirit, nothing disturbed the tranquility of normal conditions for at least four sessions. The outcome of the hospital row was that the hospital was opened to the students from all medical colleges. Censors appointed by the Ohio State Society attended the examinations in 1861. Comegys re-entered the faculty in 1862. Wright had some misunderstanding with him and enlivened the faculty meetings with some of his picturesque protests. The college clinic was at that time in good running order and was quite a feature of medical education in Cincinnati. About that time the question of medical co-education was earnestly agitated by some factions. The Medical College of Ohio at that time placed itself on record as being positively opposed to the admission of women to the study of medicine. In 1867 the college building was purchased by Joseph C. Butler, one of the founders of the Good Samaritan Hospital, and leased to the faculty. Some of the new men who entered the faculty in the sixties were Roberts Bartholow, Theophilus Parvin, Wm. H. Gobrecht, P. S. Conner, Samuel Nickles, Chauncey D. Palmer and W. W. Seely. It was men of this type that ushered in the halcyon days of the Medical College of Ohio. When in 1870 at the semi-centennial of the institution M. B. Wright, in an historical address, reviewed the career of the college, there was assembled on the stage of the old Pike Opera House the most powerful and homogeneous faculty that the Ohio College has ever had. Professionally and educationally that faculty was the climax of a half a century of struggles and—withal—of brilliant achievements. With Blackman and Graham in the two principal chairs, with Bartholow in that of materia medica, with Conner and Whittaker teaching anatomy and physiology, it would be difficult to concentrate more uniform strength in one corps of medical teachers. At the close of the Civil War, the *aetas aurea* of the Medical College of Ohio began and lasted approximately twenty-five or thirty years. One by one the witnesses of the past glory have dropped away, not the least of them the old building on Sixth Street with its solemn gothic front, its dirty interior and its thousand cherished memories of learning and eloquence, and of the frolic and pathos so characteristic in the rough and ready life of the Western medical students of yesterday.

In 1872 the Ohio College graduated a class of ninety students, seven more than the University of Pennsylvania. The following table shows the relative position of different medical schools in 1872 in regard to the size of their graduating classes:

Miami Medical College	67
Jefferson Medical College	114
Bellevue Hospital Medical College	129
Medical College of Nashville	84
University of Pennsylvania	83
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York	78
Rush Medical College, Chicago	77

University of the City of New York	75
Medical Department University of Buffalo	34
Cleveland Medical College, Ohio	34
Medical Department of Georgetown College	20
Medical College of Virginia	12
National Medical College, Washington	7

In 1878 there were about 800 medical students in Cincinnati. About 350 of these were Ohio matriculates. The number of students from the West had been gradually increasing while the schools in the East, notably those in Philadelphia, had experienced a corresponding decrease in the attendance of Western students. The time-honored hegemony of the Eastern schools had finally been conquered by Western talent and genius. The following year the number of graduates broke all records. The graduating class numbered



MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI (since 1896).

121. For several years before and after, it was never less than 100. The era of unparalleled prosperity and prominence was the creation of that race of giants that rose and began its mighty labors in the ten-years following the close of the Civil War. In the lives and services of these great men there is something of almost epic grandeur. All of them have passed to the Elysian fields. Reamy and Conner were the last of the Old Guard to heed the final summons. With them vanished the last remnants of an age that produced not only great physicians but great men.

In 1871 Bartholow suggested to buy the college building and present it to the University of Cincinnati for its medical department. Graham, Dawson and Bartholow were appointed a committee to interest the citizens of Cincinnati in the plan. The scheme aroused no enthusiasm and was dropped. Fif-

teen years later the Medical College of Ohio became nominally the Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati. This arrangement in reality meant nothing. It imposed no obligations and conferred no rights, either as far as the college or the university was concerned. The Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery and the Miami Medical College had also been "affiliated" with the university. A closer affiliation which seemed to have the appearance of a definite relationship was effected April 27, 1896, when the trustees of the university and the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio signed an agreement, provisionally merging the college into the university. The college gave up its charter, agreeing to operate under the charter of the university. The latter gave the college a new home in the old McMicken University Building. The trustees of the university were to be the governing body. After eight years of the new regime the president of the university, Howard Ayres, characterized the condition of the Medical College of Ohio and the medical situation in Cincinnati in his annual report very clearly and pointedly.

"In the case of our Medical Department," he remarks, "the University of Cincinnati gets no advantage from the relations which it now sustains with it, very largely because of the lack of subordination of its affairs to the direction and authority of the University Board of Directors coupled with the lack of co-ordination and co-operation with the other departments of the University. The idea of complete autonomy, as conceived and carried out in these departments, operates to the detriment both of the departments and of the university at large."

"The high aims of the university can not be attained nor the opportunities for the growth in this community seized upon and utilized under such a system of separation. This department loses much and gains nothing from this arrangement and the university, by this segregation of interests, is prevented from reaching that solidarity of organization of purpose and of method which is absolutely indispensable to any large and permanent success. About thirty years ago there were in attendance in the medical colleges in the City of Cincinnati between seven and eight hundred students, most of them enrolled in the three large colleges. In 1901 only eighty new non-resident students were received in all the medical schools of this city. In 1902 only forty-four new outside students entered the two largest schools, which number was exactly repeated in 1903."

"Formerly the students coming to Cincinnati for a medical course hailed from all States surrounding Ohio, and many of the distant Southern States, but at the present time the non-resident attendance upon the medical schools in this city is almost entirely from Southern Ohio. From its geographical position and its trade relations, Cincinnati should, in the opinion of many persons competent to judge, be a great educational center. At one time before the foundation of the University, the youth of a large territory looked to Cincinnati for a medical education. This is no longer the case."

"Doubtless the reasons for the decline of Cincinnati as a center of medical education are several, among which and possibly the most important of which is the neglect on the part of the Cincinnati medical schools to keep up with the developments in education as represented by the stronger medical schools of the United States."

". . . In the case of the Medical Department, the university owns the charter and the property of the school, and gives it rent-free quarters in one of the buildings. In all other respects the Medical Department is not an organic part of the University and by its relation to the university adds no strength but develops some points of weak-

ness. . . . The clinical and pathologic school is likewise a paper affiliation. . . . It would be by far better for the university to terminate all these connections and relations, unless these schools can be made organic parts of the university. . . . The present condition serves only to promote and perpetuate inefficient organization, lack of initiative or corrective power and it serves to maintain lack of harmony and co-operation between the several faculties and the governing body. So long as the present status lasts, private interests will not be, and could hardly be expected to be, subordinated to the good will of the institution. . . . The university will never grow as it should, until the several departments are put upon a co-ordinate basis with the same rights and privileges and with similar duties and responsibilities. . . . If this can not be done with the professional departments mentioned, or if, for any reason, it is undesirable to attempt it under the present government, then the form of the organization of the university and of its Board of Control as well as the relations of the university to the public, if these be the source of the difficulty or the disturbing elements in the situation, should be changed without delay in order that out of the educational material at hand an institution may be built up which shall be a university in fact as well as in name. . . .The present condition can not be made to work smoothly or harmoniously, and will effectually prevent the attainment of the educational goal desired by all friends of the university without exception."

The attempt to bring the period of decadence to a close was made in 1908 when the faculties of both the Miami and the Ohio College agreed to terminate the existence of their respective colleges after the session of 1908-'09 and allow the University of Cincinnati to absorb the two schools as its Medical Department in name as well as in fact. This consolidation of the two schools under a new name was practically effected according to the plan suggested by Howard Ayres in his report of 1904. The present president of the university is Charles W. Dabney, formerly connected with the University of Tennessee. It will be his task to weld the elements of strength heretofore scattered by discord and weakened by strife, into an instrument of power for good. The last decade in the life of the Medical College of Ohio recalled in some respects the struggles of the early thirties and early fifties. "No splendid edifice can be reared by sinister and discordant architects!" (Drake).

If the lessons of the recent past are heeded, if the ambition of the individual is tempered by love of science and by civic patriotism, if the unit is willing to be absorbed by the totality of the purpose embodied in the whole, then Medical Cincinnati may rise again in all her old-time glory, an imperishable monument to the great Daniel Drake, whose genius hovers about the old town, where Western medicine was born and grew into a vigorous adolescence and heroic manhood.

The incumbents of the principal chairs during the long career of the Medical College of Ohio have been:

Anatomy—Jesse Smith, Jedediah Cobb, John T. Shotwell, G. W. Bayless, H. W. Baxley, Thomas Wood, J. P. Judkins, W. W. Dawson, Wm. H. Gobrecht, P. S. Conner, L. R. Longworth, Joseph Ransohoff, J. L. Cilley, A. V. Phelps. The latter has been secretary of the college for a number of years and enjoys a well-merited reputation as a teacher of anatomy.

Physiology—Daniel Drake, Jesse Smith, Jedediah Cobb, John T. Shotwell, L. M. Lawson, S. G. Armor, J. H. Tate, C. G. Comegys, J. F. Hibberd, W. W. Dawson, E. Rives, J. T. Whittaker, F. Forchheimer, B. K. Rachford, A. C. Poole, Wm. Muehlberg, E. M. Baehr. During the term 1878-'79 C. J. Funck was assistant to the chair of physiology. He is still practicing in Cincinnati and should be remembered on account of his almost encyclopedic knowledge of medicine and collateral sciences.

Chemistry—Elijah Slack, Thomas D. Mitchell, John Locke, Chas. W. Wright, John A. Warder, H. E. Foote, Chas. O'Leary, Nelson Sayler, Roberts Bartholow, P. S. Conner, Samuel Nickles, H. A. Clark, F. Forchheimer, Jas. G. Hyndman, A. C. Poole, Wm. H. Crane, E. B. Reemelin. Crane was one of the most talented of the younger members of the profession. He died in 1906 during a meeting of the Academy of Medicine. He was reading a paper on milk analysis when sudden death claimed him. He expired at the post of duty at the beginning of a hopeful career, almost the Solonic ideal of a happy death.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

Materia medica—B. S. Bohrer, E. Slack, Josiah Whitman, C. E. Pierson, John Eberle, J. C. Cross, M. B. Wright, Daniel Oliver, J. P. Harrison, L. M. Lawson, Thos. O. Edwards, James Graham, J. C. Reeve, Th. Parvin, Roberts Bartholow, Samuel Nickles, B. K. Rachford, A. C. Poole.

Practice—Daniel Drake, Jedediah Cobb, John Moorhead, John Eberle, J. P. Kirtland, J. P. Harrison, John Bell, L. M. Lawson, C. G. Comegys, James Graham, Roberts Bartholow, James T. Whittaker, F. Forchheimer.

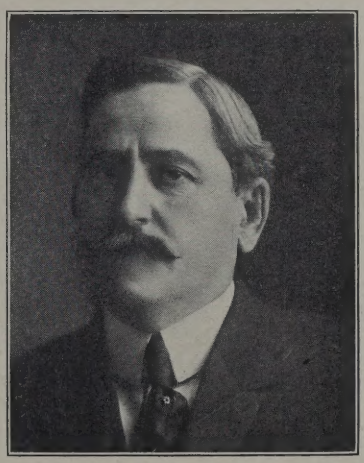
Surgery—Jesse Smith, John D. Godman, Jedediah Cobb, James M. Staughton, Alban Goldsmith, R. D. Mussey, H. W. Baxley, Asbury Evans, G. C. Blackman, W. W. Dawson, P. S. Conner, Joseph Ransohoff.

Obstetrics—Daniel Drake, John Moorhead, Josiah Whitman, John F. Henry, M. B. Wright, L. C. Rives, N. T. Marshall, George Mendenhall, M. B. Wright, Th. Parvin, C. D. Palmer, T. A. Reamy, E. G. Zinke.

Gynecology—Daniel Drake, John Moorhead, Josiah Whitman, John F. Henry, M. B. Wright, L. C. Rives, N. T. Marshall, George Mendenhall, B. F. Richardson, M. B. Wright, Th. Parvin, C. D. Palmer, C. L. Bonifield.

The Medical College of Ohio, after the session 1908-'09, will be, nominally and actually, extinct. Among the men who belonged to the teaching force of the venerable institution during the last session of its career, were some good types of practitioners and teachers. It is to be hoped that the new Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati will at last furnish the soil upon which ambition, ability and individual worth can develop and flourish. Able incumbents of additional chairs during the session 1908-'09 were: Brooks F. Beebe (mental diseases), S. C. Ayres, (ophthalmology),

HOWARD AYERS



CHAS. W. DABNEY

H. J. Whitacre (pathology), C. A. L. Reed (clinical gynecology), A. H. Freiberg (orthopedic surgery), R. Carothers (clinical surgery), J. W. Rowe (clinical obstetrics), Philip Zenner and H. H. Hoppe (neurology), B. F. Lyle (diseases of the chest), A. G. Drury (hygiene), and J. E. Greiwe (practice and physical diagnosis). The loss of prestige of the Medical College of Ohio was largely the result of injudicious management on the part of the oligarchy in control. There was no dearth of talent in the faculty. The misfortune was the narrow policy of the managers who seemed to follow the example of John T. Shotwell, of inglorious memory.

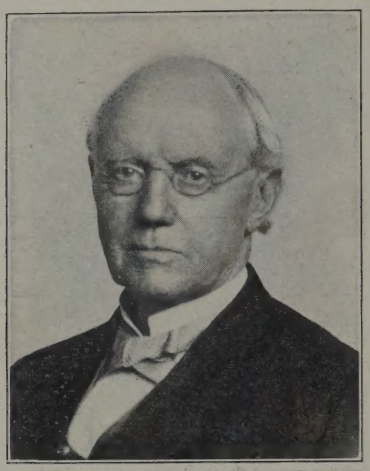
The Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati will begin its career in the Fall of 1909, ninety years after the birth of the Medical College of Ohio. If the leaders of the new school are imbued with but a part of the unselfish spirit which animated the immortal Drake when he laid the founda-

tion of the grand old school, the future will be safe. The past has shown that ability and *esprit de corps* can build up a great medical school. Let Daniel Drake's great school arise like a phoenix and forevermore be loyal and true to the ideals of that great man, unswervingly maintaining its station:

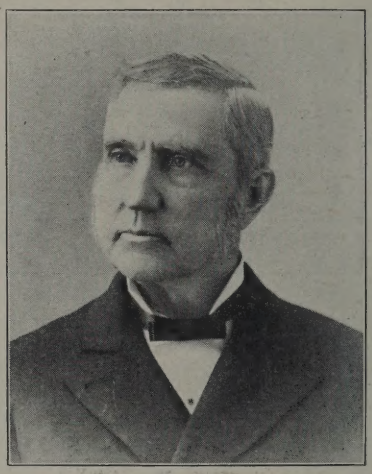
> . . . Like the northern star
> Of whose true-fixed and resting quality,
> There is no fellow in the firmament.

The following sketches refer to men who were conspicuous in the life of the Medical College of Ohio since 1860.

JAMES F. HIBBERD was born of Quaker ancestry in New Market, Md., in 1816. He attended a classical school in Alexandria, Va., and began his medical studies in 1839 at Yale College, where he took one course of lectures.



JOHN C. REEVE



JAMES F. HIBBERD

He began to practice in Salem, Ohio, in 1840, and remained there until 1849 when he took a course at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and accepted the appointment of surgeon on the steamship "Senator," plying between New York and San Francisco through the Straits of Magellan. He remained in California until 1855, practicing medicine and engaging in business. In 1855 he resumed his medical studies in New York and finally, in 1856, located in Dayton, Ohio. After a few months he moved to Richmond, Ind. During the term 1860-'61 he was professor of physiology and general pathology in the Medical College of Ohio. He was one of the first in this country to teach the principles of Virchow's cellular pathology. Hibberd died in 1903.

What James F. Hibberd has been to the cause of legitimate medicine in Indiana, and, in fact, in the West, is a matter of history. As early as 1865

the American Medical Association elected him vice-president. He has in turn filled the presidential chair in the medical societies of his town, his county, his State and saw his labors rewarded when in 1893 the American Medical Association elected him its president. He presided at the San Francisco meeting in 1894, surrounded by a thousand recollections of the scene of his first success in the early fifties.

Hibberd has left many papers on a variety of subjects. A notable effort of his was his paper on "The Part Taken by Nature and Time in the Cure of Disease," with which he in 1868 won the prize offered by the Massachusetts Medical Society. Between 1860 and 1866 Hibberd published numerous papers on the new pathology. His paper on "Inflammation in the Light of Cellular Pathology" (Indiana State Medical Society Transactions 1862) was a remarkable production, considering the time when it was written. Hibberd was all his life an indefatigable worker in the interests of public health, medical education and of progress in any and every direction. Early in his career he assisted in the formation of the Ohio State Medical Society. That he was a man of courage, is evident from the stand he took in 1863 in the controversy caused by Surgeon General Hammond's circular concerning the abuse of calomel in the military hospitals. The medical profession of Cincinnati condemned Hammond in a public meeting held May 27, 1863, in the lecture room of the Medical College of Ohio. Hammond was denounced as an "autocrat in medicine" and was accused of favoring sectarianism. Hibberd, in the face of a large and excited assembly, stood up and gallantly defended Hammond.

JOHN C. REEVE, who at the present writing (1909) is the Nestor of the profession in Montgomery County, Ohio, universally beloved and respected as an exponent of the highest ideals of professional life, was born in England in 1826. He came to this country at an early age and had to make his own way as an apprentice in a printing office. In 1851 he received his degree from the old Cleveland Medical College (now the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University). For about two years he practiced in Dodge County, Wis., and went to London in 1853 for further study. The Summer of 1854 he spent at the University of Göttingen, Germany. Upon his return to America he located in Dayton, Ohio. In 1860 he was appointed professor of materia medica in the Medical College of Ohio. Blackman, who was very fond of him, took him with him on his numerous trips to the battlefields of the Civil War where Reeve saw and assisted in most of the surgical work done by the great surgeon. The unsettled condition of things prompted Reeve to resign his chair after one term, notwithstanding the inducements held out by his friend Blackman, who wanted Reeve to remain in Cincinnati as his associate in professional work. Doctor Reeve has since resided in Dayton, Ohio, as one of the representative surgeons of the State. Gross quotes him in his "Surgery" (5th ed., vol. II., p. 398). In 1859 Reeve published his translation of Flouren's "History of the Dis-

covery of the Circulation of the Blood." His contributions to the knowledge of anæsthetics and anæsthesia at a time when the subject was comparatively new and by no means well understood by the general profession, were valuable, in fact epoch-making. His first paper on the subject appeared in 1867 (Am. Journal of the Med. Sciences), and was in the nature of a monograph. Later Reeve published a paper in the "Lancet and Clinic" giving an account of the symptoms and sensations produced by self-administration of bromide of ethyl. The latter had just then been introduced to the notice of the profession. Reeve and his friend Thad. A. Reamy were for many years the only Western members of the American Gynecological Society.

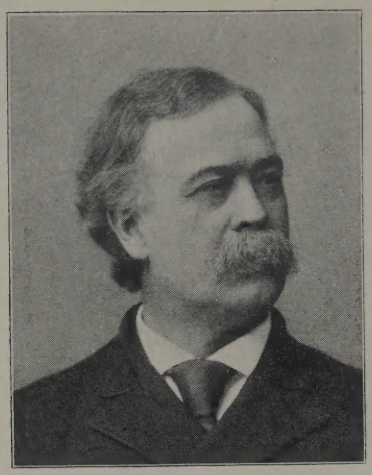
WILLIAM W. DAWSON was the son of John Dawson, one of the earliest settlers of Berkeley County, Virginia. The father originally came from Pittsburg. He had located in Darkesville, Va., and engaged in manufacturing. Here Wm. Dawson saw the light of day in 1828. He was one of eleven children, an older brother being John Dawson, who gained distinction as a progressive and learned physician, and at one time was one of the strongest teachers of medicine in the West, being connected with Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. When Wm. Dawson was two years old, the father moved to Greene County, Ohio. Young Dawson received his early education in the country schools of Greene County. He developed a great aptitude for natural history, especially geology and mineralogy, and drifted into medicine at an early age. His brother John who, before he became a professor in Columbus, was practicing in Jamestown, Ohio, gave him his first instruction. William finally attended the Medical College of Ohio and graduated in 1850. He spent a year as an interne in the Commercial Hospital and manifested great zeal in his professional work, as is evident from the carefully prepared clinical reports which he contributed to the "Western Lancet" at that time. A very creditable paper was his graduation thesis on "Concussion of the Brain" which was published in the "Western Lancet," and shows the practical mind of the young author. In 1851 Dawson began his career as a medical teacher. Cincinnati at that time had a Summer school of medicine, called the "Medical Institute of Cincinnati." Its session began in March and continued for sixteen weeks. The faculty consisted of L. M. Lawson (pathology and clinical medicine), Chas. W. Wright (chemistry), George Mendenhall (obstetrics and gynecology), Chas. A. Downes (surgical anatomy and minor surgery), Thomas Wood (surgery), and C. G. Comegys (materia medica). Dawson was added to the staff as lecturer on descriptive anatomy and physiology. In 1853 he became professor of anatomy in the newly founded Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery and continued as such for three years. After the reorganization of the Medical College of Ohio in 1861 Dawson was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology, succeeding Jesse P. Judkins. In 1864 W. H. Gobrecht, assisted by W. W. Seely, took the chair of anatomy, while C. G. Comegys lectured on physiology.

Dawson dropped out of the didactic teaching staff and confined himself to clinical teaching at the Commercial Hospital as one of the surgeons of the institution In 1871 when the peerless Blackman was laid low by the hand of death, Dawson was elected professor of the principles of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio. He held this chair until 1887 when he was succeeded by Phineas S. Conner, but continued to lecture on clinical surgery. Dawson's best work as a teacher of surgery was done in the amphitheatre of the Good Samaritan Hospital where he enjoyed great popularity among the students, especially towards the end of his career. The annual contests in bandaging, surgical drawing and in dissecting, given by Dawson, were always looked forward to with great interest by the students of the Ohio College.

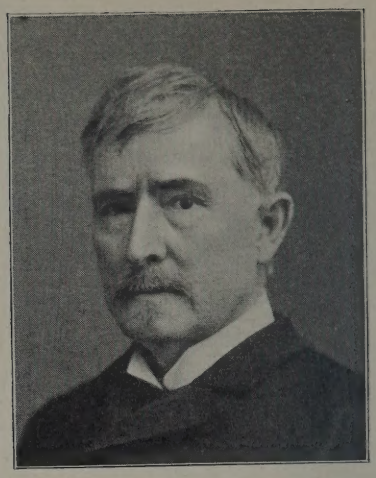
Dawson was always deeply interested in the affairs of the profession. He was president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine in 1869 and president of the Ohio State Medical Society in 1871. His Presidential Address delivered before the State Society is an interesting document, remarkable for the terseness and force of its style and for the unusual amount of common sense contained. It was published in the "Cincinnati Clinic" (June 22, 1872). His statistical researches into death from chloroform possessed a great deal of practical value. The crowning event of Dawson's life was his election to the presidency of the American Medical Association in 1888 when the association met in Cincinnati. Dawson's contributions to the literature of the profession consisted in many case reports which all bore the imprint of his personality: brief, pointed and practical. In discussing the purely clinical features of a case, he was at his best. Towards the close of his busy life he was strangely at variance with the completely altered character of surgical practice. He was still the surgeon of old who with the aid of common sense and experience was circumventing the problems of surgical pathology. Dawson died in 1893.

Among the men who made medical Cincinnati famous, Dawson will always occupy an honored place. He was a tower of strength to the Medical College of Ohio. His career as a medical teacher illustrates the tremendous influence of individuality and tradition. As an exponent of surgical science Dawson was the equal neither of his great predecessor nor of his distinguished successor. Yet there is a glamor to his name that gains in brilliancy as the years roll on. He impersonated a type, a character that was clear and distinct, never blurred or stencil-made. The medical history of Cincinnati was made by men of type, by men who did not develop according to a prescribed pattern, but grew away from the stereotyped and conventional plan and impersonated a design, a character of their own. This is one of the lessons of the past.

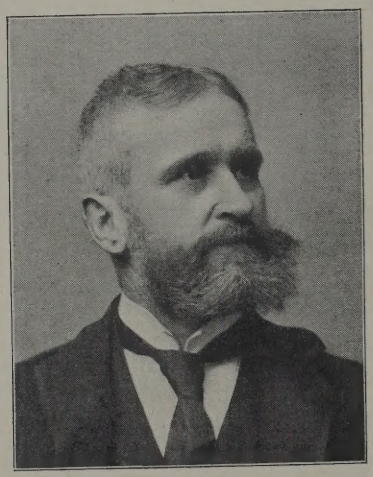
Dawson's assistant during the first two years of his incumbency of the chair of surgery was Charles Kearns (born 1836) who graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1863. He has risen to considerable prominence as a surgeon. He is practicing in Covington, Ky.



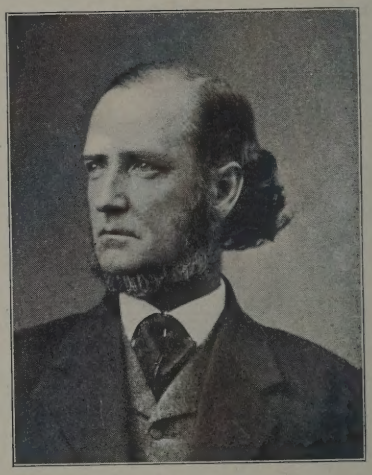
T. A. Reamy



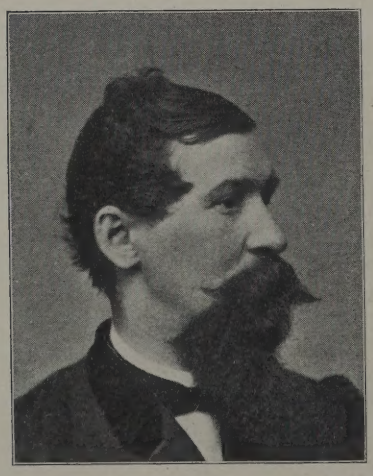
W. W. Dawson



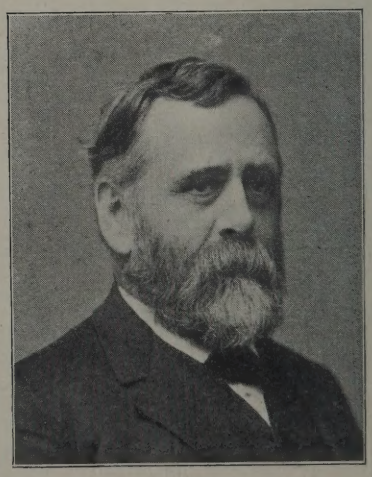
W. W. Seely



Th. Parvin



Wm. H. Gobrecht



J. L. Cilley

THEOPHILUS PARVIN was born in 1829 in Buenos Ayres, where his parents were temporarily residing. He came to the United States at an early age and received his academic education at the University of Indiana, graduating in 1847. He spent three years in New Jersey teaching, and matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania where he graduated in medicine in 1852. After serving as an interne in Wills Hospital in Philadelphia for one year, he practiced in Indianapolis for nine years. He was elected to the presidency of the Indiana State Society. He accepted the chair of materia medica in the Medical College of Ohio in 1864. In 1867 he assumed the chair of medical and surgical diseases of women. In 1869 his chair was changed to that of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. He resigned in 1870 and went to Indianapolis as professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis and in the Medical College of Indiana after its consolidation with the previously named school. In 1882 he was called to the University of Louisville, but remained there only one year to accept the appointment of professor of obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics in Jefferson Medical College. His career as the master-obstetrician of this country is familiar to the medical profession of the United States. In 1879 he presided over the Atlantic City meeting of the American Medical Association. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century he ranked undoubtedly among the greatest living authorities on midwifery. His classical work on obstetrics ("Science and Art of Obstetrics") was enthusiastically received by the profession of this country. It unquestionably occupies the same position among obstetrical books as Gross' monumental work among surgical books and Bartholow's "Materia Medica" among works on therapeutics. Not the least admirable feature of Parvin's book is his simple, yet elegant diction. Parvin was a scholarly man but at the same time a splendid teacher, a combination rarely found. This is what makes his writings doubly valuable. They not only present their subjects in a perfect, masterly fashion, but with that ease and simplicity which characterizes the great teacher. His American edition of Winckel's Gynecology was likewise a masterstroke. His smaller writings are scattered through the columns of numerous journals. He was one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society. The honors which were showered upon Doctor Parvin at home and abroad have been commensurate with his exalted rank in the medical profession of this country. He died in Philadelphia in 1898.

Personally Parvin was a cultured and high-minded gentleman. As a practitioner in Cincinnati he was not particularly successful. He was of a retiring disposition and had a certain noblesse about him which was frequently misinterpreted. He was an aristocrat at heart, a nobleman by nature. Nothing was more foreign to him than the reserve of snobbery. Such is the estimate which Wm. H. Taylor places on Parvin.

Some of the Introductory Lectures which Parvin was in the habit of delivering at the beginning of the Winter terms, deserve to be preserved

as beautiful monuments of a great physician who was an equally good man. One of them, entitled "Conduct of the Medical Student" (delivered before the class at Jefferson in 1894) is a remarkable plea for personal, civic and professional virtue. Another one ("Religion in Its Relation to Medical Students," Philadelphia, 1895) attested to Parvin's deeply religious nature which was probably inherited, his father having been a minister. A few epigrammatic quotations from the two lectures named will throw a characteristic light on the psychological makeup of Parvin, the man:

"The end of lust is suicide!" . . ."Why should there be two standards of morality, one for men and one for women?" . . . "May there not be scars upon the soul more lasting even than those of the body?" . . . "Let your ears be deaf to the music that lures to destruction, your eyes be blind to the beauty of the Siren!" . . . "By the honor you bear your father or his memory, by the love of your mother, the purity of her womanhood, by her blessed prayers which are hovering like good angels over your head, by a sister's farewell kiss, nay more, in the name and behalf of her who some day shall be nearer and dearer to you than father, mother and sister, I beseech you: Let no courtesane's caress ever pollute your lips. Make chastity the law of your life!" . . . "Religion is as necessary for the soul of man as food is for his body!" . . . "What creed shall you embrace? Yonder is the rainbow, lifting its sublime arch to the heavens, and resting its base in the distant, dim horizon. What richness of beauty in its various colors, defying the art of man to reproduce upon canvas. There are the phenomena, but what is the noumenon, the underlying reality, the essential cause? Light. There could be no rainbow if the sun did not shine. Does it require too great exercise of the imagination to find in this decomposed light, variously refracted and reflected by rain-drop prisms, a partial picture of religious organizations and creeds? There is the blue of Presbyterianism, the purple of Episcopacy, the indigo of the Baptist, the orange of Methodism, the yellow of Congregationalism, yea, the scarlet of Roman Catholicism. Yet, by-and-by, when all clouds are gone from human minds, when all errors of Scriptural interpretation become impossible, and human reason, divinely guided, discovers only perfect truth, will the unity of the church, for which the Saviour prayed, be accomplished; then there will no longer be rays of light with their various colors, but re-united, they will make the earth splendid in glory and perfect beauty."

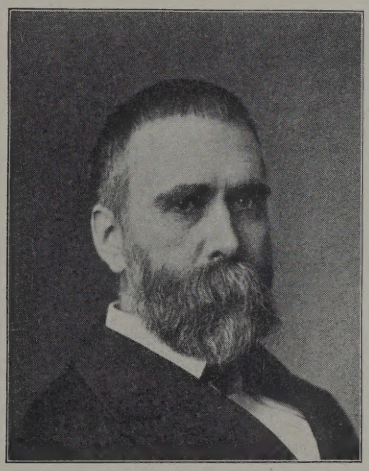
ROBERTS BARTHOLOW, that strange child of genius, who was thought by his contemporaries to be the very embodiment of cold cynicism, while he was, strangely enough, the fervent apostle of faith and warm optimism in the very department of medical knowledge where nowadays cynicism, pessimism and hopeless agnosticism are the rule, was a native of Maryland, having been born in the town of New Windsor, November 18, 1831. Every one knows Goethe's famous stanza:

"My father gave me dignity,
Of thought and word and bearing;
My mother gave me jollity,
Each joyful fancy sharing."

Goethe was more fortunate than young Bartholow in whose father's veins flowed the blood of the stern, austere and inflexible French Huguenots while the blood legacy from his mother's side was the cold, matter-of-fact

temperament of her English ancestry. Thus we can readily understand the peculiar makeup of Bartholow, who never had an intimate friend or even a close associate. A frigid dignity, a chilly reserve and an uninviting manner which was not lacking in a suggestion of cynicism and sarcasm, stood during his whole life between the man and the world at large, or, more particularly, between him and the smaller but more exacting world of professional associates.

Bartholow's father had decreed that the boy should follow a professional career, and, accordingly, gave him all the advantages of academic preparation at Calvert College (now New Windsor College), Maryland, where the young student received his baccalaureate degree in the arts in the year 1848. Young Bartholow left his Alma Mater with a splendid record of diligence and scholarship. He had shown especial aptness in the languages and excelled all his



ROBERTS BARTHOLOW

fellow students in the ease and perfection with which he mastered the Latin and Greek classics. The institution where he received his academic education was under the management of a religious brotherhood and, like all schools of this character, noted for the methodical thoroughness of the instruction given, especially in the cultivation of correct style and elegant diction. Here is where the foundation was laid to that splendid scholastic and belletristic mastery which made Bartholow the peerless wielder of the pen. Bartholow became an adept in the use of French and German while at Calvert College. He also devoted himself with much zeal to the study of chemistry and frequently in after-life referred to the great advantages he had enjoyed in this respect. While a student, he acted for a while as assistant instructor of chemistry.

He took up the study of medicine at the Medical Department of the University of Maryland and graduated after completing a three years' course.

For a year or two after getting his medical degree, he did post-graduate work in the clinics and hospitals of Baltimore and finally applied for the position of assistant surgeon in the regular army. He passed a splendid examination and was assigned to the expedition which in 1857 was sent out by the United States Government to restore order in the Far West where the fanatic Mormons under Brigham Young and the belligerent Indians were giving rise to no end of trouble. For four years Bartholow remained at one or the other post in the West, the monotony of army life being occasionally relieved by the ever-troublesome Comanches and Apaches. The young surgeon devoted his leisure time to the study and investigation of the febrile diseases that prevailed in the Western country. In conjunction with his medical studies, he gave much attention and time to questions of meteorology and botany.

In 1861, when guns were trained on Fort Sumter and the long and bitter struggle between the North and South was announced by the roar of those guns, Bartholow was stationed at Fort Union, New Mexico. When the orders of the Federal Government were received at Fort Union, all but two of the officers of the garrison embraced the cause of the South. They were all Southerners and seceded with the rest of the people of the South. Bartholow was one of the two officers who remained loyal to the flag and in September, 1861, reported in Baltimore under orders of the Government. He remained in Baltimore one year in charge of one of the military hospitals. The following year found him in Fort Schuyler, New York, where he was on duty as surgeon in charge of a large hospital. Here he wrote, by order of his superior officers, "A Manual of Instruction for Enlisting and Discharging Soldiers," which became the official handbook for the United States Government Recruiting and Discharging Stations. Another well-received product of his pen at that time was a book on "The Qualifications for the Medical Service." In 1863 he was ordered to Washington, D. C., as one of the surgeons of the Lincoln General Hospital. He wrote many valuable reports and papers on sanitary and hygienic subjects for the benefit of the medical service in the field hospitals. In 1864 he was in charge of the general military hospital in Nashville, Tenn.

From 1857 to 1864 he had been uninterruptedly in the service of his country and had served his country with all the zeal of the conscientious physician and dutiful soldier. In 1862 he had married without, however, being able to enjoy the blessings of domestic happiness. He yearned for his little fatherless family, and, accordingly, resigned his position in the army. He located in Cincinnati. Doctor Roelker, who enjoyed a large and influential clientele, took an interest in the young and capable newcomer and helped him to get a foothold and build up a practice. Bartholow, shortly after his arrival, was offered the chair of chemistry at the Medical College of Ohio and accepted it. The chair of chemistry for three terms had been filled by Mr. Nelson Sayler, an attorney, who subsequently rose to great

eminence in his profession. The splendid training Bartholow had received in the laboratories of Calvert College, now came in good stead. In spite of the objections raised by certain conservative persons who preferred a professional chemist to a practicing physician in the chair of chemistry, he made a splendid showing in his work. He taught chemistry in its relation to medicine and introduced new and startling methods of study. He was progressive, resourceful and enthusiastic, full of his subject and determined to win out. As a side issue he continued his studies and researches in sanitary science. With an iconoclastic disregard for precedent he invaded the unctious sessions of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine which were then, as they frequently are now, solemn occasions for mutual incense-offerings where any disturbance of convention and deviation from the noiseless tenor of long-established tradition were and are looked upon as sacrilegious. Nothing reveals the true mettle of a man better than a self-dependent disregard for petrifactions, a hatred of that conservatism which is synonymous with stagnation and consequent decomposition. Bartholow found in the placidly tranquil meetings of the academy the opportunity for the development and display of his peculiar gifts of fearless analysis and criticism. His practical work in sanitary science during the cholera epidemic of 1866 was of a high order of merit.

Bartholow soon acquired an extensive practice. He connected himself with a number of hospitals and gained a reputation as a clinical teacher of medicine. In 1866 he took charge of the cholera hospital and acquitted himself in a most creditable manner. In 1869 he became professor of materia medica and worked in his new field with all his characteristic energy. He revolutionized the methods of teaching therapeutics by substituting demonstration for explanation and by illustrating the action of drugs by experiments on animals.

Bartholow at this time was wonderfully active and productive. He took care of an immense practice, lectured at the college on materia medica, fulfilled the duties of numerous hospital positions, started the "Clinic," a new medical journal, wrote for many outside journals, published several small books (among them one on "Disinfection," another on "Spermatorrhea," another on "Hypodermic Medication," the latter being a bold and original treatise) wrote three prize-essays (for the Russell-prize on "Disinfection," for the Fiske-prize on the "Bromides," for the prize offered by the American Medical Association on "Atropia"). The crowning effort of all this tireless energy and ceaseless toil was his book on "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," that monument of therapeutic optimism which since its first appearance has been a source of information and inspiration to thousands of American physicians. Sixty thousand copies of this great work have been sold. It was truly the work of a master who has done more towards directing the current of therapeutic thought of American physicians into optimistic channels than any other writer on materia medica. He is the second really great writer on

therapeutics that Cincinnati may claim as her own. John Eberle, crude, forcible and severely logical, Roberts Bartholow, accomplished, optimistic and always authoritative, represent a combination that is typical of practically the highest and best achievements of American medicine during the last century. While Eberle was more or less a product of his own time, reflecting the rudimentary state of knowledge of the first half of the nineteenth century, Bartholow was a leader along the new paths which he had blazed. Because of this fact, he will outlive his famous predecessor.

In the enunciation and defense of new truths Bartholow was incisively positive even to the point of brutality. His splendid academic training, backed up by a vast amount of observation and experience, gave him the advantage in contests with most men. He was fearless and merciless. This is what raised hosts of enemies for him. He fought with weapons of analogy, logic and sarcasm up to the point of extermination. His intense nature could not tolerate concessions. It is not surprising that he was not popular in the vulgar sense of the word. The truth is never popular, especially if it is carried into the camp of the enemy with the irresistible force of superior mentality. It is the men of Bartholow's type who give to the profession that virile quality which is so rare in these molluscoid days of ours.

That Bartholow's temperament did not permit much of a lull in the doings of the Ohio faculty is not surprising. There was at least one other member of the faculty in those days who was of Bartholow's mettle intellectually and never went out of his way to avoid a good fight. This man was the inflammable Blackman. He was Bartholow's natural enemy and never did anything to disabuse the minds of the profession in regard to this fact. Blackman's attack on Bartholow on account of the latter's literal and not liberal use of a French essay on locomotor ataxia caused much excitement at the time. Blackman's pamphlet was entitled: "Literary Larceny or Prize Essaying Made Easy and Taught In a Single Lesson." The incident is referred to elsewhere.

Bartholow, within a few years, had risen to a position of great prominence in the American medical profession. His labors were appreciated and rewarded far and near. Mount St. Mary's College made him a Doctor of Laws. The College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the American Philosophical Society, the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh and the Society of Practical Medicine in Paris conferred Fellowships upon him.

A most sensational incident in his career was his experimentation on the brain of a living human subject which evoked a storm of criticism and condemnation in this country and Europe. The incident is well described by Dr. James W. Holland, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in the latter's splendid "Memoir of R. Bartholow." Doctor Holland says:

"In 1874 Bartholow published in the 'American Journal of the Medical Sciences' a report which has a retrospective interest and also illustrates his enterprise as the forerunner of all who operate on the human brain. His candid article has been re-

published by the anti-vivisectionists as a highly significant tract and references to it are still seen in their literature. The circumstances are these: The valuable results flowing from the experiments made by Hitzig and Ferrier upon the functions of the brain in animals had made a decided impression upon those seeking data for greater certainty in therapeutics. No one had as yet made similar experiments upon the brain. A case came under Doctor Bartholow's care of rapidly extending epithelioma of the scalp with exposure of the dura mater. To the ardent investigator this was a timely opportunity provided by Nature, and not to make use of it for extending the bounds of knowledge, would be to fail in his duty. With the full consent of the hopeless patient, who knew that life must soon be extinguished by the spread of the cancer, electric stimulation was applied directly to the posterior lobes of the cerebrum by needle electrodes. The results were confirmatory of those obtained in the lower animals by Hitzig and Ferrier, but at the time of the experiments, and for some hours after, there were complications which denoted that the knowledge was gained at the expense of some injury to the brain. The patient's death some days later was ascribed to extension of the cancer producing a thrombus of the longitudinal sinus. Doctor Bartholow got little credit for his daring in invading the sacred organ or his candor in reporting the whole affair. He was censured by medical journals at home and abroad. To his critics he replied that he had no reason to expect that the faradic current would prove electrolytic and that the tissues would not escape damage; that the celebrated case of recovery, after a crowbar had passed through the brain, had been considered as proof that the brain was tolerant of injury, but that his recent case having proved the contrary, it would be criminal to repeat such experiments. The editor of the 'British Medical Journal' expressed the opinion that the apology of Doctor Bartholow disarmed further criticism. Since that time the whole science of cerebral surgery has been developed upon the assumption that the antiseptic method gives plenary indulgence for that form of sacrilege."

In 1879, when Bartholow was in the zenith of his powers as a teacher and author, and enjoying what was thought to be the largest and most lucrative practice in Cincinnati, Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, was casting about for a successor to Dr. John Biddle, late professor of materia medica and therapeutics. The appointment was offered to Bartholow who accepted it. He was at that time professor of practice in the Medical College of Ohio, having five years previously (1874) become the successor of the great clinical teacher, James Graham. It has often been a matter of speculation why Bartholow was so readily induced to accept the Philadelphia offer. There is no doubt that the passing away of most of the associates of his early labors, like Blackman, Graham and Wright, had left him comparatively isolated among his younger colleagues. Bartholow represented a strange mixture of traits of mind and heart. There is such a thing as a companionship of opposition which holds men together who respect each other because of the affinity of their mettle. When the antagonist is gone, the spirit of active opposition, the life-element of some minds, is hushed and a void with a death-like stillness is left behind. Some say that Bartholow aspired to the highest scientific position in American medicine and that a post at some Eastern college would be the necessary stepping-stone. Be that as it may, Bartholow, not in the best of health and perhaps tempted by the prospect of a few years of comparative leisure and chance to recuperate, moved to Philadelphia, and

began his new labors as the associate of J. M. DaCosta, the distinguished clinician, who shared the medical clinic with Bartholow at Jefferson. Thus Cincinnati paid an old debt to Philadelphia when Bartholow became the incumbent of the chair which John Eberle years ago had vacated to become a professor in Cincinnati.

The splendid reputation which preceded Bartholow was fully sustained by his work as a teacher of medicine in Philadelphia. The great effort of his Eastern career was the publication of his "Practice of Medicine," a monumental work in which he reproduced the lectures he had delivered at the Medical College of Ohio. The work was received with much favor by the profession. It has been translated into the Japanese. Bartholow was an associate editor of the "Medical News" and a much-sought-after lecturer and consultant. In 1893 he gave up his active college work and spent most of his time at his summer home in Buzzard's Bay, Mass., in the enjoyment of well-merited fame as one of the foremost physicians of his time. His health was gradually failing. He suffered from diabetes which eventually was complicated by a mental breakdown. After a long illness he died at his Philadelphia home May 10, 1904, at the age of seventy-two.

"In his personal appearance," says Dr. J. N. Holland, "there was an air of distinction, due in part to his dignified demeanor and his careful dress. Of medium height and weight, his bearing was reserved and lacking in geniality. While his professional expertness was of undoubted value to society, as an unremitting student, with the habit of seclusion, the social life had few charms for him."

"His cool and somewhat cynical manner gave no intimation of his alertness and mobility. With mental powers always in light marching order, he was ready for lecture, consultation, post-mortem, or critique, able to cope with any adversary that his aggressive energies might arouse. The secret of his material success won without the arts that make for popularity must be found in his mental capacity, industry, and resolution, qualities which united in one brain always give to the possessor ascendency over others."

Bartholow's work in Cincinnati was productive of much good to the medical life of the city. With the versality and resourcefulness of a Humboldt he combined the aggressiveness and peppery temper of a Benvenuto Cellini, always ready to stir things in the interest of life, activity and progress. In his eyes persons did not exist, except as far as they were carriers of ideas and principles. He did not love men nor did he fear them. He was too much himself to toady to the mighty ones or to suppress those beneath him. He despised the provincialism in medicine which has been such a curse in the latter-day history of medicine in Cincinnati. He recognized but one criterion in medicine, that of truth as shown by analysis. In therapeutics he was broad and ever mindful of the purpose of all therapy, to-wit: to be a means to the end. He did not care whence a therapeutic suggestion came, provided it could stand the crucial test of analysis. The electro-therapeutic room equipped by him in the Good Samaritan Hospital and exhaustively described

in the "Clinic" (1872) was far ahead of his time and would be a credit to anyone even today. His notions about galvanism are interesting because novel and original. He gave the Eclectic school credit for doing the best research work in botany and pharmacology. His ever-alert mind gleaned and culled everywhere and at all times. He adopted as his motto:

"Quidquid agis, prudenter agas et respice finem!"

He always proceeded with care and forethought, his mind's eye riveted on the final purpose of all therapeutic and clinical work, to-wit: to add to our positive knowledge of everything pertaining to the treatment and cure of disease. When all that can be said about Bartholow has been told, we are bound to recognize his exalted position as the bearer of one of the most distinguished names in the annals of American medicine.

RICHARD W. SAUNDERS, for a time associated with Geo. C. Blackman, was born in 1835 of English parents who were living in Bologna, Italy, and afterwards moved to Florence where young Saunders received his literary education which was completed at the University of Pisa. At Pisa he graduated in medicine. He continued his studies in Vienna, Paris and London. At the latter place he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1858 he entered the medical service of the English army. He was stationed at Fermay, near Cork, Ireland, in Calcutta, India, Bengal, Cawnpore, during the Sepoy uprising, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Aden and Ceylon. He took tropical fever and was ordered to England. He made the trip from Ceylon via the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena in 119 days. After his recovery he was sent to Halifax, N. A., and later to Montreal. He resigned his position in 1865. He had wooed and won one of Kentucky's fair daughters and, in deference to her wishes, came to Cincinnati to practice his profession. Here he entered into a partnership with Blackman, which, however, was not of long duration. He was a mild-mannered European gentleman who certainly was not qualified to be the running mate of Blackman, a veritable Jupiter tonans. Saunder's health was not good and compelled him to retire from practice at a comparatively early age. He spent several years in Europe. Upon his return he lived in retirement in Newport, Ky., indulging his love of natural history and of art to the utmost. He was an expert botanist, a connoisseur of art, a lover of literature and a linguist of extraordinary ability. The Italian Government decorated him in recognition of his services as Italian Consul in Cincinnati. Saunders was one of the best educated and most highly polished men that ever practiced medicine in Cincinnati. He was prosector of surgery at the Medical College of Ohio 1865-'66. He died in 1881.

CHARLES O. WRIGHT, oldest son of the distinguished M. B. Wright, was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1835 and came to Cincinnati when his father was appointed a professor in the Medical College of Ohio in 1838. Young Wright began the study of medicine under W. W. Dawson in 1855, but gave up his medical studies the following year to engage in a commercial pursuit in California. The spirit of adventure once aroused gave him no rest. For three years he wandered from place to place. He visited the Sandwich Islands, China, Japan, Siam, India and Africa. After three years he returned to Cincinnati and became a student of medicine at the Medical College of Ohio. He graduated in 1862 and immediately entered the medical service of the army as assistant surgeon of the 35th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was captured at Chickamauga and spent almost two years in Libby Prison at Richmond, Va. He was exchanged and rejoined his regiment when he took sick and was compelled to return home. In 1864 he served as an interne in the Cincinnati Hospital. The following year he was appointed prosector of anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio, but resigned at the end of the term. For a short time he was dermatologist to the Good Samaritan Hospital. He died in 1889.

SAMUEL NICKLES, for thirty-three years a teacher in the Medical College of Ohio and revered by thousands of physicians who can not forget the conscientious devotion to duty, the plain honesty and dry, quaint humor of "Old Sammy Nickles," was born in Cincinnati in 1833, the child of Swiss-German immigrants. His father died, leaving the family in dire distress. Samuel was compelled to work in order to help in the support of his mother who had three children besides himself. In his spare moments and late at night, when others of his age were spending their time amid fun and frolic, young Nickles could be found in his poorly furnished but neatly kept room with a book or two and a dim candle-light as his only companions. He studied and worked incessantly to get an education. He had made up his mind to study medicine and at the age of twenty-one matriculated at the old Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery getting his degree in 1856. In 1859 he graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute. He at once entered general practice. During the war he was assigned to duty as surgeon of the 81st Regiment Ohio Reserve Militia. When the war was over, he took a course at the Medical College of Ohio and was granted a degree at the end of the term (1865). He was appointed demonstrator of anatomy the same year. In 1869 P. S. Conner who had been professor of physics and medical chemistry, was made professor of surgical anatomy, and Nickles became his successor in the chair of physics and medical chemistry. In 1871 the chair was changed to that of chemistry and pharmacy. In 1874 R. Bartholow became the successor of J. Graham in the chair of practice and Nickles was appointed professor of materia medica, succeeding Bartholow. In 1898, after thirty-five years of faithful service, Nickles resigned his chair and retired from practice. He was president of the Academy of Medicine in 1885.

Nickles's principal contributions to medical literature are to be found in the "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences." In the third volume are contained his papers on cholagogues (p. 28), diuretics (p. 543) and emetics (p. 809), in the fourth volume papers on expectorants (p. 48) and hypnotics (p. 813); in the fifth volume on laxatives (p. 468); in the sixth volume on purgatives or cathartics (p. 809); in the seventh volume on tonics (p. 805). Other papers of value are on digitalis (Am. Journal Med. Sc., Vol. 58, p. 410) and on the diuretic action of calomel (Ohio Med. Journal, Vol. III., p. 117).

In 1868 he translated Emil Siegle's "Treatment of Diseases of the Throat and Lungs by Inhalation" (2d ed.), a book of 136 pages. The translation was published by R. W. Carroll & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Nickles did his best work in the lecture room where his deliberate manner and systematic mode of procedure were well adapted to the subject of materia medica. His knowledge of the subject was vast and thoroughly digested. In addition to his profession he was much interested and well read in German literature. After his retirement (1898) he spent his time in communion with the great naturalists and philosophers, especially Ernst Haeckel, whom he revered almost to the point of worship. Like his great idol he was an agnostic of the optimistic type. He died in 1908.

As a medical teacher Nickles, like Blackman, Graham, Wright and the other giants of those days, did not impersonate a stereotyped copy or a mediocre reproduction of some model or type. Samuel Nickles did not fit into a prescribed mould. He was a type, not a stereotype. The generation which gave him to the profession was a generation of great teachers and leaders because it was a generation of individualities.

WM. WALLACE SEELY was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1838. His literary education was obtained at Phillip's Academy, Andover, Mass., and Yale College. He graduated at Yale in 1862, admittedly the best all-round Yale graduate of that year. He excelled in literature and in the sciences and was a versatile athlete. He studied medicine at the Medical College of Ohio, graduating in 1864. The following year he filled the position of demonstrator of anatomy. In 1865 a chair of ophthalmology and otology was created and Seely was appointed to fill it. He resigned in 1899. During his service as a member of the faculty he served as the latter's secretary for a number of years. He was dean of the faculty from 1881 to 1900. He died suddenly in 1903.

Seely was a man of great ability. As an oculist he enjoyed a vast reputation. He was a wonderfully dexterous operator and, during the early part of his career, a frequent contributor to the literature of his specialty. Seely was liberally endowed with wordly goods, which fact redounded to the disadvantage of the profession because it deprived the latter of the work which this brilliant man would have given to medicine, if the attractions of social

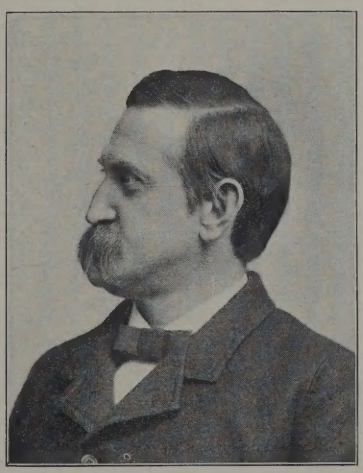
position had not absorbed so much of his time and enegy. His persistent advocacy of the yellow oxide of mercury ointment in ophthalmology has become thoroughly identified with his name.

WM. H. GOBRECHT, popular teacher of anatomy and editor of an American edition of Erasmus Wilson's Anatomy, was a native of Philadelphia, where he was born in 1828. He graduated at the Philadelphia Central High School in 1846 and at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1849. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. From 1858 to 1861 he was professor of anatomy in his Alma Mater. His excellent edition of Wilson's Anatomy appeared in 1858. In August, 1861, he enlisted and served as a surgeon of the 49th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry until January, 1863. From March, 1863, to October, 1865, he was on duty in Covington, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio, as surgeon of the United States Volunteers and a member of the Army Medical Examining Board, also at Camp Dennison and Johnson's Island, Ohio, being brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for faithful and meritorious service. In 1865 he became professor of anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio and filled this chair for ten years. In 1878 he accepted the appointment of professor of anatomy in the Fort Wayne College of Medicine, Indiana, and served in this capacity until 1882, being at the same time one of the associate editors of the Fort Wayne Journal of Medicine. From 1882 to 1885 and again from 1890 to 1893 he served as one of the medical attachees of the Pension Bureau in Washington. He died in the latter city in 1901. His assistant at the Medical College of Ohio from 1867 to 1870 was J. Q. A. Hudson, who subsequently located in Meigs County, where he died in 1875.

PHINEAS SANBORN CONNER whose name is a synonym for the Periclean age in the history of the Ohio College, was born at West Chester, Pa., August 23, 1839. When he was two years old, his parents removed to Camden County, North Carolina, and three years later to Cincinnati. His father, Dr. P. S. Conner, Sr., was a practicing physician, a man with a modest, retiring disposition, well-informed but averse to display of any kind. He died in Cincinnati in 1854. The mother was a most extraordinary woman, energetic, brainy and scholarly. It was this mother who moulded the character of the son. The latter developed under the spell of his mother's influence and, throughout his illustrious career, has drawn no small share of strength and inspiration from her memory. In 1855 young Conner entered Dartmouth College and graduated in 1859. He attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio 1859-'60 and at Jefferson Medical College 1860-'61. He graduated at Jefferson in 1861. During his student days and after graduation he saw much practical work, first at a retreat for the insane at Hartford, Conn., where he was stationed as apothecary and assistant physician, and later on in some of the New York Hospitals. In November, 1861, he passed the

Army Medical Board and entered the service of the Government as acting assistant surgeon on the staff of the Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C. In April, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the United States Army. He remained in the service until August, 1866, having served in various capacities in the Washington hospitals, in the Department of the Gulf, at Fort Columbus (New York Harbor) and in the Department of North Carolina. He was brevetted captain and major in the United States Army "for faithful and meritorious service during the war."

The war being over, Conner located in Cincinnati and dispelled the weary hours of vigil which make up the largest portion of every young man's first year in practice, by filling the chair of surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. In this position he succeeded Thomas Wood, who had held the chair for two terms following the death of A. H. Baker, founder of and first professor of surgery in the college. Conner's associates in the



P. S. Conner

college were D. D. Bramble who had just entered the school and was occupying the chair of anatomy; R. R. McIlvaine, who was teaching physiology; R. C. Stockton Reed, professor of materia medica; B. S. Lawson, professor of practice; E. Buckner and Thos. Carroll, who divided the chair of obstetrics and gynecology, and—last but not least—the great Daniel Vaughn, professor of chemistry, who took a deep interest in young Conner and befriended him in many ways. In 1868 Conner was appointed professor of physics and medical chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio, succeeding Roberts Bartholow who had been transferred to the chair of materia medica. In 1869 Conner became professor of surgical anatomy. In 1875 he was appointed professor of clinical surgery in Dartmouth College, his duties at the latter institution requiring his presence during the Spring and Summer months. In 1887 he became professor of surgery at the Medical College of Ohio.

He severed his active connection with the college in 1905 when he resigned and yielded his chair to his successor, Joseph Ransohoff. Some of his best work as a teacher of surgery was done in the amphitheaters of the Cincinnati and Good Samaritan Hospitals. He was a member of the Examining Board which was appointed by President McKinley after the Spanish-American war to investigate the medical management of the army during the war.

Conner has contributed liberally to the literature of surgery. He was one of the associate editors of Keen and White's American Text-book of Surgery. To Ashhurst's International Encyclopedia of Surgery" he contributed monographs on "Gunshot Wounds" and "Injuries and Diseases of Muscles, Tendons and Fasciae," to Pepper's "System of Practical Medicine" one on "Tetanus," to Dennis's "System of Surgery" one on "Gunshot Wounds."

In the "Clinic," the official organ of the Medical College of Ohio, the following papers appeared:

"Excision of hip." 1871. I., 205, 219. "Hernia cerebri." 1872. II., 301-303. "Dry earth as a surgical dressing." 1872. III., 109. "The anatomists after Vesalius." 1874. VI., 145-151. "Exsection of portions of the supra- and infra-orbital nerves for the relief of tic douloureux." 1874. VII., 97-99. "Resection of metatarsus, anterior tarsus and parts of astragulus and os calcis. Recovery with useful foot." 1875. IX., 73-77. "Popliteal aneurism. Amputation." 1875. I., 185. "Webbed fingers." 1875. IX., 29-31. "Strangulated femoral hernia in the male." 1875. VIII., 73. "The 'Bavarian' plaster dressing in the treatment of fractures, especially of the lower extremity." 1875. IV., 133. "Pistol wounds of the heart." 1876. X., 255-257.

The following papers appeared in the "Lancet and Clinic" and "Lancet-Clinic":

"Subcutaneous osteotomy for the relief of vicious ankylosis of knee." 1878. I., 1-4. "Tracheotomy with the thermo-cautery." 1879. II., 261. "Cancer: has it a constitutional or local origin?" 1879. II., 381-383. "A case of strangulated hernia; operation; persistence of stercoraceous vomiting; death; autopsy." 1880. IV., 25. "Nascent oxygen in the treatment of wounds, ulcers, etc." 1880. IV., 51. "Bromide of ethyl." 1880. IV., 395. "Fracture of the lower end of the radius: how is it produced?" 1881. VI., 371-373. "Clinical lecture on primary venereal ulcers." 1881. VI., 165-171. "Clinical lecture on femoral hernia." 1881. VI., 49-51. "Scirrhus in the male breast." 1881. VI., 524. "Tetanus, its symptomatology and pathology." 1882. IX., 534-537. "Deformities of the fingers. 1882. IX., 439. "External perineal urethrotomy." 1882. IX., 1. "Elephantiasis of the vulva." 1883. X., 108. "Comminuted fracture of the knee-joint." 1883. X., 108. "Punctured wounds of the skull." 1884. XII., 1-4. "Vesical explorations." 1885. XIV., 737. "Chronic cystitis." 1886. XVI., 445-447. "Caries of the tarsus." 1888. XXI., 671-676.

The following papers appeared in the "Journal of the American Medical Association":

"The medical service of the U. S. Pension Bureau." 1886. VII., 570-572. "Case of sarcoma of the scalp." 1888. XI., 233. "Address on surgery delivered at the fortieth annual meeting of the American Medical Association, Newport, R. I., June 27, 1889."

1889. XIII., 15-19. "Fracture lower end of the radius." 1894. XXIII., 54. "Address at the closing exercises of the Army Medical School, April 1, 1898." 1898. XXX., 941-944.

In the transactions of the American Surgical Association the following papers were published:

"Excision of the tarsus with a report of two successful removals of the entire tarsus." 1883. I., 285-305. "Willard Parker (1800-1884). Obituary." 1885. II., 39. "Traumatic cephalhydrocele with a report of two cases." 1885. II., 55-63. "The etiology of traumatic tetanus." 1885. III., 315-334. "Moses Gunn (1822-1887). Necrology." 1888. VI., 27. "Surgical treatment of tumors of the bladder." 1890. VIII., 21-38.

The transactions of the Ohio State Medical Society contain the following papers:

"Surgical applications of carbolic acid." 1876. III., 325. "On the use of plaster of Paris roller in the treatment of club-foot." 1879. XXXIV., 121. "External perineal urethrotomy." 1882. XXXVII., 81-85. "Vescical explorations." 1885. 73-78.

The following papers appeared in various journals:

"Meckel's ganglion and the propriety of its removal for the relief of neuralgia of the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves." Am. J. Med. Sc., Phila. 1870. IX., 359-373. "Foreign body in air-passages; tracheotomy; expulsion after sixteen days." Am. J. Med. Sc., Phila. 1877. XXIV., 595. "On injuries of the hand." Med. News & Libr., Phila. 1879. XXXVII., 65-69. "On the use of the actual cautery (the thermo-cautery of Paquelin) in the treatment of carbuncle." Med. News, Phila. 1882. XII., 648. "Excision of the tarsus." Phila. Med. Times. 1882-'83. XIII., 607-609. "Fracture of the neck of the thigh-bone." Fort Wayne J. Med. Sc. 1885-'86. V., 69-73. "The etiology of traumatic tetanus." Med. News, Phila. 1885. XLVII., 88-90. "Strangulated hernia with a report of 33 herniotomies." Med. News, Phila. 1886. XLIX., 621-623. "Hospitals for the sick; their construction and management." Proc. Nat. Confer. Char., Boston. 1886. 237-250. "Specimen of myxosarcoma of the scalp." Semi-monthly J. Proc. Path. Soc., Phila., Wilmington. 1886. I., 14. "Legal Medicine." Proc. Alumni Assn. M. College of Ohio, Cincinnati. 1888. 33-36. "The late manifestations of syphilis." Trans. Cong. Am. Phys. & Surg. 1891. New Haven. 1892. II., 78-93. "Stab wound of the chest." International Clinic, Phila. 1891. II., 106-110. "Tubercular disease of the tarsus; operation." International Clinic, Phila. 1891. II., 110-112. "Essentials and non-essentials in medical education." Bull. Acad. Med., Easton, Pa. 1892. 129-136. "Late syphilis." Med. News, Phila. 1892. LX., 85-92. "Operative treatment of cancer of lips, tongue, floor of mouth and pharynx." Ann. Surg., Phila. 1895. XXII., 445-450. "Dartmouth men in medicine" (pamphlet). "Historical address at Dartmouth Centennial" (pamphlet).

For fully twenty-five years Conner was the commanding figure in the old Ohio College. He was typical of its best traditions and scholarship. He was one of the last survivors of a generation of teachers that made Cincinnati a great medical center. Like his associates Conner was an individuality that at all times stood out in characteristic bold relief, neither conventional nor stencil-made, but always an original well-defined type. It was men of this kind that loomed up and drew the attention of the whole country to the town

within whose walls these giants had arisen: Blackman, Graham, Bartholow, Seely, Dawson, Whittaker, Conner, Reamy and others. It was said of the son of Peleus, that his armor was too large and heavy for any of his Myrmidons to don. What will posterity say of Conner and his followers? To hundreds of physicians throughout the Western country one of the cherished memories of their student days is the Agamemnon-like pose, the intense nature and supremely self-confident air of that born chieftain, P. S. Conner. He was always himself, fair and square, ruggedly honest, sometimes wrong in his judgment, but always right at heart. Posterity will recognize a trinity of great surgeons that have shed imperishable luster upon the Ohio College, R. D. Mussey, G. C. Blackman and P. S. Conner. Dartmouth College showed her appreciation of her illustrious alumnus as early as 1884 when the venerable Alma Mater of Mussey and other famous men conferred upon Conner the degree of Doctor of Laws. Conner died March 26, 1909. The last few years of his life were embittered by failing health and by the loss of his wife and his son. It is safe to predict that many years will pass before a man will arise in Cincinnati who will take the place of P. S. Conner as a power for good in the profession, morally and educationally. To the Medical College of Ohio his forced retirement at a critical time in its history proved to be a calamity in more senses than one.

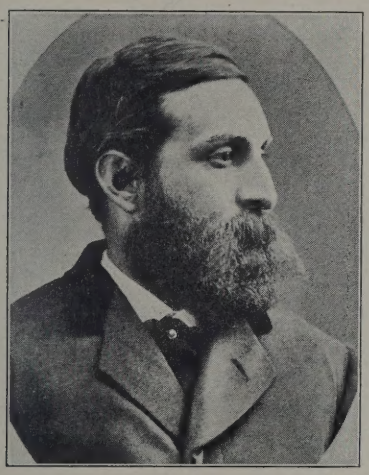
CHARLES S. MUSCROFT was born in Sheffield, England, in 1820. He came to this country when he was two years old. His father was one of the colonists who were to take part in the community experiment at New Harmony, Ind. On his way to New Harmony he was detained in Cincinnati and decided to remain here. He became one of the founders of the Ohio Mechanics Institute.

Young Muscroft was raised in Cincinnati. He began the study of medicine under Chas. L. Avery and graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1843. He devoted himself to the practice of surgery. He was one of the founders of St. Mary's Hospital and for many years its surgeon and the chief of its staff. During the war he was assigned as surgeon to the 10th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and later on appointed medical director. From 1867 to 1869 he was prosector of surgery at the Medical College of Ohio under G. C. Blackman. For several years he served on the staff of the Cincinnati Hospital. He was at one time health officer of the city. He died in 1888. His son, C. S. Muscroft, Jr., (born 1853) graduated at the Miami Medical College in 1875, was police surgeon in 1880, coroner in 1882 and has served on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital.

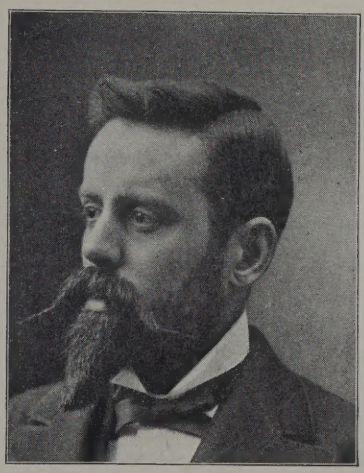
Muscroft, while not a voluminous writer, gave to the profession a number of papers of great value and at least two that were of historical import. One of these referred to bloodless amputation at the hip-joint which he was the first surgeon in this country to perform. The method of preventing hemorrhage consisted in the introduction of a needle and pressure by torsion. The

other paper ("Exsection of Ulna") is quoted by Gross in his Centennial History of Medicine in America. In this work three Cincinnati surgeons are mentioned: Mussey, Blackman and Muscroft. In 1876 Muscroft was elected president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. Muscroft is the author of the sketch of the "Life and Services of Geo. C. Blackman" in the Transactions of the American Medical Association (1872).

EDWARD RIVES was the son of Landon C. Rives, Drake's associate in the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College. He was born in Cincinnati in 1833. His education was obtained at the University of Virginia. He began the study of medicine in his father's office and matriculated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was the student of Willard Parker, his father's erstwhile colleague in the Cincinnati College.



EDWARD RIVES



LANDON R. LONGWORTH

He graduated with high honors and entered Bellevue Hospital as an interne, subsequently serving in the Randall Island Children's Hospital for two years. His first experience as a practicing physician was gained in the mountains of Virginia where he had formed a partnership with Dr. L. C. Rives, Jr., an older brother. When the war broke out, he entered the medical service of the army of the Confederacy as brigade surgeon in Pickett's Division of the Army of Northern Virginia. He served throughout the war and left a magnificent record behind as a medical officer of ability, skill and loyalty to duty. He was considered the peer of any surgeon in the Confederate service. He filled the chair of physiology in the Medical College of Ohio during the session 1869-'70. In his class work he had the assistance of his brilliant nephew, Landon R. Longworth. Rives was presumably the first man in this country who used the magic lantern as a means of illustration before the class, especially in the demonstration of microscopic slides, in the preparation of

which he was a master. His splendid skill as a surgeon was recognized in 1872 when he was appointed on the staff of the Cincinnati Hospital. His health failing, he moved to Hillsboro, Ohio, where he died in 1883. Throughout his whole life he was the type of an educated and cultured professional gentleman, such as might be expected in the progeny of the fine old Virginia stock from which he sprang.

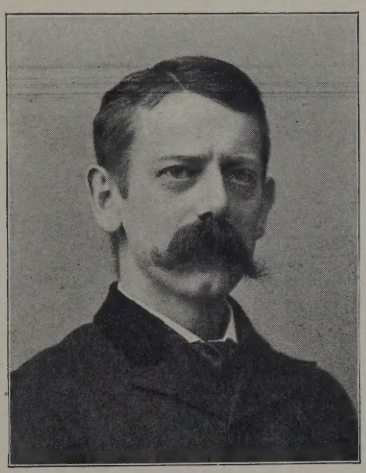
JAMES T. WHITTAKER. The life work and services of this splendid type of the modern physician might befittingly be expressed in three words. He was a gentleman, he was a scholar, he was an idealist. Whatever Dr. Whittaker was to his friends, to his patients, to his students, to his home town or to the cause of medicine, it was the product of that happy combination: the instinct of the gentleman, the latitude of the scholar and the never-lagging, soul-stirring, magnetic love of the profession and its ideals. As a man he was amiability itself, as a physician he embodied the concreteness of scholarship in its broadest sense, as an example to the younger men he was a constant inspiration. The very association with him seemed to arouse ambition and enthusiasm. Up to the very last when he lay, weary and wan, upon his bed of anguish, a sufferer from incurable disease, his interest in the profession he loved and the Medical College of Ohio in whose behalf he had worked so long and faithfully, never lagged. I would like to banish from my memory the sight of that noble sufferer in the last days of his illness. Yet, amid the signs of approaching dissolution, when the shades of eternal night were creeping over his emaciated frame, he thought of the science he had loved so well and the work that was still to be done.

> His brow was sad; his eye beneath
> Flashed like a falchion from its sheath,
> And like a silver-clarion rung
> The accents of that unknown tongue:
> Excelsior!

James T. Whittaker was born in Cincinnati March 3, 1843. His father moved to Covington, Ky., when the son was still quite young and there the delicate, frail-looking, fair-haired lad attended the public schools. He was a bright boy, eager to study and learn, and was always at the head of his class. When he was twelve years of age he attended the High School in Covington and was a zealous student. To strengthen his frail body he bravely took part in the athletic games of the stronger boys. Among his fellow-students at that time were two boys who later in life became distinguished members of the medical profession of Cincinnati, John C. Cleveland and A. G. Drury. In 1859 he went to Oxford, Ohio, and became a student at Miami University.

Doctor Drury, in his "Memoir of Whittaker," tells about the patriotism of the young student who had hardly outgrown his "roundabouts." "In August, 1862, the Confederate Army under General Bragg entered Ken-

tucky in an attempt to capture Louisville, and thus hold the State. After the battle of Richmond, Ky., fought August 30, 1862, Kirby Smith's corps of Bragg's army was sent to capture Cincinnati. The records show this city to have been comparatively unprotected. There was indeed mounting in hot haste. Volunteers from the city and adjacent territory were mustered in. Old citizens well remember the 'squirrel-hunters.' The Forty-first Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, was mustered into service September 4, 1862. James T. Whittaker's name appears on the register as a private. He was mustered out with the regiment on the 4th of October following, the emergency for which it was called, having passed. During this time he served in the trenches which encircled the city south of Covington, and while on duty received a flesh wound in the arm. After his discharge he returned to Miami University where he graduated in 1863."



JAS. T. WHITTAKER

Immediately after his graduation Whittaker entered the service of his country as surgeon's steward on the U. S. S. "Reindeer" and resigned April 15, 1865, with the rank of Acting Assistant Surgeon. He attended the University of Pennsylvania (Medical Department) in 1866, the Medical College of Ohio during the session of '66-'67, graduating in medicine from the latter institution in 1867. For one year he served as Chief Resident Physician in the Commercial Hospital. The following year he spent in Europe, where he attended the clinics and lectures of great masters such as Virchow, Frerichs and DuBois Raymond. October, 1869, he returned to Cincinnati and plunged at once into practice and college work. After serving as a quizz-master in practice and obstetrics and getting his first experience as a lecturer, he was appointed professor of physiology in 1870. The following year clinical medicine was added to his chair. When Roberts Bartholow left the city to go to Philadelphia in 1879, Whittaker became professor of practice. He held the chair until the time of his death in 1900.

During the whole of his long and honorable career as a member of the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, Doctor Whittaker was a frequent and authoritative contributor to the literature of his profession. The monographs on "Asthma, Acute and Chronic Bronchitis and Whooping Cough" (Hare's System of Practical Therapeutics, Vol. II.), "Diseases of the Heart and Pericardium" (Twentieth Century Practice, Vol. IV.), "Meningitis" (Handbook of the Medical Sciences, Vols. II. and IV.), "Diseases of the Lungs and Pleura" (Sajous's Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences, 1892-'94) are valuable on account of the vast amount of material digested. In the bibliography of tuberculosis he was posted as no American physician of his time. He was the first and most loyal American pupil and supporter of Robert Koch in the latter's labors on behalf of the etiology, biology and therapy of tuberculosis. As the editor of the "Clinic" from 1871 to 1876 he championed the best interests of the profession with all his splendid resources of style and scholarship.

Whittaker was admittedly one of the most scholarly American physicians of his time. His learning was vast, thorough and wonderfully diversified even outside of medicine. Aided by a marvelous memory and inspired by enthusiastic love of scientific truth and progress, he was at once the apostle of all that was good and noble in our profession, and, in his whole makeup, a living example of what he championed. With three hundred and more medical students sitting before him as though they were fascinated by the magical presence of that unassuming but carefully attired little man with the inexhaustible vocabulary, there was no doubt that the hypnotizing element was not so much *what* he said, but *how* he said it and above all the fact that *he* said it. His voice was not that of an orator but rather that of an accomplished conversationalist. His lectures were delightful because he was a delightful man. They were interesting because he drew from a never-failing fount of information with the aid of an ever-ready and always pleasant command of language. His lectures were entertaining rather than instructive. In the words of Thomas C. Minor, "he was persuasive rather than argumentative." His lectures were primarily a flow of soul and incidentally a feast of reason. The aesthetic element, rather than the philosophic, predominated. He neither possessed the methodical precision of Bartholow nor the plastic realism of Graham. The elements of his strength were the charm of his presence and the magic of his mentality. He was not a producer of new ideas in medicine, but knew how to interpret and transmit the ideas of others with the aid of that wonderful sum-total of forces that gave him his own peculiar strength. In this respect he resembled his distinguished predecessor, John P. Harrison. From what has been said, it would appear that the failure of Whittaker's "Theory and Practice of Medicine" (1893) was not at all surprising. A book that has hardly anything in its method or plan to give it a well-defined identity in this age of medical book-making, is bound to fall stillborn from the press. If Whittaker could have added his own personality

to his work, it would have been a veritable book of magic in medicine. Whittaker, like his predecessor Harrison, was a polished, cultured and immensely popular teacher and yet the books written by the two men on the practice of medicine, caused hardly a ripple in the current of medical literature. Whittaker's "Lectures on Physiology" (1879) were written in the pleasing, rambling style of the litterateur and belong to the class of books which followed in the wake of Buechner's "Kraft und Stoff" which was their classical prototype. Whittaker's pleasing style and versatility appear to best advantage in his novel "Exiled for Lèse Majesté" (1898) which is well worth perusal.

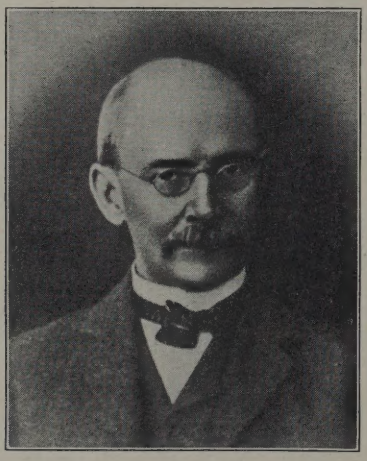
What, then, is Whittaker's claim to a high place in the medical annals of Cincinnati, or, for that matter, of the West? First of all, he was a gentleman as fine and well-bred as ever graced the profession of medicine. Secondly, he was the possessor of a marvelous scholarship, amazing in its immensity. Thirdly, he embodied a form of scientific altruism that is altogether too rare in this material country of ours. Whittaker was a truth-seeker who loved the truth for its own sake. He was a teacher who inculcated the greatest, the best and most enduring lessons of scientific idealism and of humanity by the irresistible force of his example. He was an enthusiast with all the shortcomings of the sanguine optimist. He yearned for the pilot who would land him safely in the harbor of truth and knowledge where there would be no more mysteries to fathom and no more questions to ask. Mehr Licht! embodied the craving of his soul. His whole life was a paraphrase of this greatest of all epigrams. Thousands of American physicians owe their love of medicine and humanity to that little gentleman whom they never tired of hearing. The association with him during my own interneship at the Good Samaritan Hospital is the most cherished memory of my professional life.

Whittaker was a splendid German scholar. A little occurrence that incidently illustrates the witty side of his nature, is not unworthy of being recorded. Two Cincinnati physicians who had a patient at the Good Samaritan Hospital and were waiting for Doctor Whittaker who was to see the case in consultation, had an argument in regard to the gender of the German word *"Kind."* When Whittaker entered the room, they drew him into the discussion. With an ironical twinkle in his eye he remarked: "I have seen some children that were *masculine* and others that were *feminine,* but in regard to the child, you gentlemen are talking about, I would not for the world want to offend either one of you by taking sides. I prefer to maintain a *neutral* position."

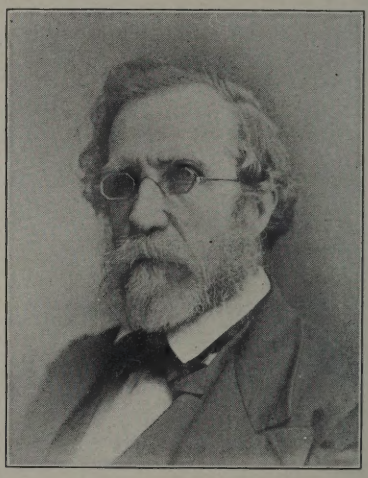
Whittaker and his magnetic personality will never be forgotten by those who had the privilege of attending his lectures at the Medical College of Ohio. Nature only now and then creates the like of James T. Whittaker.

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face,
When I have crossed the bar.

CHAUNCEY D. PALMER was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1839, began his medical studies in the office of John Davis and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1862. For two years he was stationed as assistant surgeon at Camp Dennison, Ohio. In 1870 he succeeded Th. Parvin in the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. In 1872 when a rule was adopted that no member of the staff of the Cincinnati Hospital should be connected with any medical college, Palmer resigned his chair in the college in order to retain his position in the hospital. When, a few months later, the rule was rescinded, he re-assumed his chair, dividing it with T. A. Reamy who taught obstetrics. Palmer retained the chair of gynecology until 1906 when he resigned. He has been a liberal contributor to the literature of his specialty. Probably his best paper is that on the "Differential Diagnosis of Pregnancy and Abdominal Tumors" in the American Text-book of Obstetrics. He has enriched the armamentarium of obstetrics and gynecology by an obstetrical forceps, a speculum and a dilator.



J. L. CLEVELAND



CHAS. C. MUSCROFT

JOHN L. CLEVELAND was born on a farm in Kenton County, Kentucky, in 1841. In 1854 he entered the district school in Covington, Ky., in 1855 the high school from which he graduated in 1859. He continued his studies at Centre College, Danville, Ky., at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and took his bachelor's degree at Centre College in 1863. For two years he studied theology in Princeton. In 1865 he began his medical course at the Medical College of Ohio, graduated in 1868, served one year in the Commercial Hospital and entered general practice. From 1870 to 1874 he was demonstrator of anatomy in his Alma Mater. For one term (1872-'73) he lectured on gynecology. In 1882 he was elected president of the Academy of Medicine. He was professor of practice in the Laura Memorial College.

He died in 1906. Doctor Cleveland was a scholar of wide culture, a physician of great skill and very popular as a consultant. He was one of the most valuable members of the profession on account of his vast and thoroughly digested medical learning.

THADDEUS ASBURY REAMY was born in Frederick County, Virginia, in 1829. When he was three years old, his parents settled on a farm in Muskingum County, Ohio, about ten miles from Zanesville. Young Reamy was raised like most farmer boys. In the Summer he worked as a farmhand, in the Winter time he attended a country school. When he reached the years of manhood, he taught school. In 1853 he graduated from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and located in Mount Sterling, subsequently moving to Zanesville, Ohio, where he practiced for eight years. In 1858 he was elected professor of materia medica in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He held this chair for two years. From 1860 to 1863 he was a member of the General Assembly of Ohio, having been elected from Muskingum County. In 1861 he passed the Army Medical Board and was commissioned surgeon of the 122d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His military career came to an end within six months when the Secretary of War ordered him to report to the Governor of Ohio who gave him his discharge from the army that he might take his seat in the Legislature. During the year 1863 he served as surgeon in a military camp near Newark, Ohio. In the same year he was elected professor of gynecology in Starling Medical College. He resigned this chair in 1871 upon his removal to Cincinnati and acceptance of the chair of obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics in the Medical College of Ohio. He held the chair of obstetrics until 1887 when he resigned and became professor of clinical gynecology. He retired from active work in 1906. Some of his best clinical teaching was done in the amphitheatre of the Good Samaritan Hospital. He was the first to give clinical class instruction in obstetrics in Cincinnati.

Reamy in his palmy days was the ideal teacher. He had a splendid physique, fine intellectual and yet kindly countenance, a sonorous voice and an animated delivery. He was a natural born orator who knew how to inspire and enthuse the large classes that assembled in the Good Samaritan Hospital in the seventies and eighties. The students loved him because his countenance beamed with earnestness and kindly feeling on the brightest as well as the lowliest member of the class. It carried conviction with it. He impersonated a type that is rare because the attributes of mind and heart which constitute this type, are given to but few. He was earnest, full of life and enthusiasm. His manner was aglow with human feeling and every word he spoke rang true. His humor was quaint and naive, strangely at variance and yet, somehow or other, delightfully in accord with his general makeup. Like all his great contemporaries he was built on large lines and

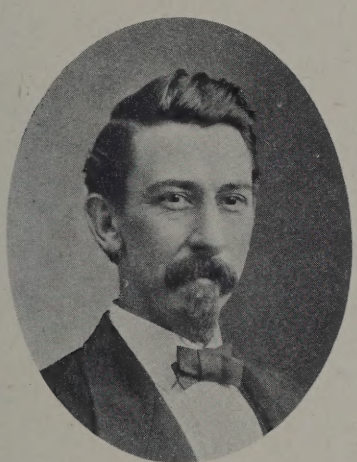
always acted the part. He was a pillar of strength to the Medical College of Ohio and left a vacant chair when he retired from the school which he had so long adorned. He died March 11, 1909.

Reamy's assistants at the college were James L. McMechan (1876-1878) and Giles S. Mitchell (1878-1880). The former (born 1847) graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1868 and has been in general practice since that time. Mitchell is referred to elsewhere.

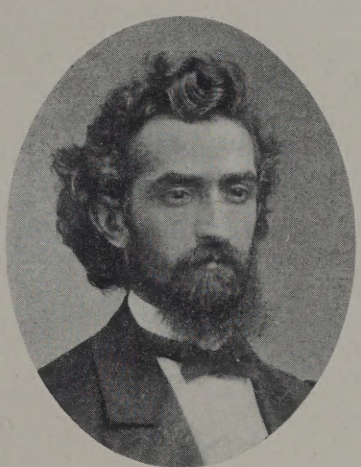
LANDON RIVES LONGWORTH, whose untimely death deprived the Medical College of Ohio of more than merely a teacher of medicine, was through his mother the grandson of Landon C. Rives, that distinguished obstetrician, who was Drake's associate in the Cincinnati College. He was born December 25, 1846. Seldom was there a child born that had at the time of its birth so many assurances of subsequent happiness, success and usefulness. Landon Longworth came from illustrious ancestry and inherited an abundance of everything that is worth while: brains, artistic temperament, character, lofty ambition, and—last, but not least—a comfortable allowance of the world's goods, that useful element in the exercise of the art of *savoir vivre*. Getting his baccalaureate degree at Harvard in 1867 he looked around to see what avenue through life he wished to choose. Not like Hercules, who had but two paths to choose from, Landon Longworth had every path opened unto him that human existence could provide and many more which human inclination might choose to blaze. In 1868 he went to Europe to study art under Hans Gude, and under this master's inspiring direction became a painter of no mean accomplishment. With his heart afire he returned to his native land where the dance around the golden calf allows people no time or inclination to worship at the shrine of the Muses. Longworth felt the chilling solitude of an artistic temperament in this country and decided to study medicine. Medicine is universal in its psychic adaptability. Depending on the individual interpretation and impersonation, it is capable of raising the soul to the heights of Olympus or lowering the heart to the level of the things that are earthy. It may be a science, a handicraft, a mere business, depending on the man who is a Galen, a Vesalius or a—Shylock. When Landon Longworth took up the study of medicine in 1870, he aimed for the highest, because he was a high-born child of genius. His first preceptor was Dr. Edward Rives, his uncle, who had been a teacher in the Medical College of Ohio. After a preliminary course in the Ohio College, Longworth went to New York and became a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He graduated at the head of his class in 1873 and continued his studies in Austria and Germany, paying special attention to microscopy. In 1874 he returned to Cincinnati and became demonstrator and eventually professor of anatomy at the Medical College of Ohio and pathologist to the Good Samaritan and Cincinnati Hospitals. He was an enthusiastic microscopist, devoted much time and labor to photography,

invented a new electric arc-light and incidentally was a musician that ranked with the best. This wonderfully gifted and versatile man was laid low by the hand of death on January 14, 1879, before his career had fairly begun. For the college his death was a calamity. If he had lived, the mantle of the intellectual and professional leadership would have eventually fallen upon him and the traditions of the old Ohio College would have been preserved in all their glory by the clean hands, the superior mind, the scholarship and character of Landon R. Longworth.

H. A. CLARK was born in Portsmouth, England, in 1844. He was brought to this country when he was six years old. In 1864 he enlisted in the army. After a short service he received his honorable discharge on account of ill health. He attended Starling Medical College, Columbus,



H. A. Clark



Nelson Sayler

Ohio, and graduated in 1869. He was appointed physician to the Ohio Penitentiary but resigned when he was offered the demonstratorship of chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio (1873). The following year he became professor of chemistry. He resigned in 1877 and accepted the chair of anatomy in the Medical College of Fort Wayne, Ind. There he had some difficulty and being a man of quick impulses, he resigned then and there and went to Eureka, Kansas, to work as a clerk in a drug store. After a year or two he started a newspaper and lost everything he had. He moved to Severy, a small town near Eureka, and began to practice medicine. Here he died in 1882. He was a wonderfully gifted man, but ill-balanced and of a sour, pessimistic temperament.

JONATHAN L. CILLEY, born 1838, graduated from the Miami Medical College in 1866 and served one year in the Commercial Hospital as an interne. His preliminary education was obtained at Harvard University

where he received his baccalaureate degree in 1853. He made an excellent record as a medical officer during the Civil War. In 1871 he assumed the post of demonstrator of anatomy in the Miami Medical College, and held it for seven years. In 1879 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio, receiving the *ad eundem* degree of Doctor of Medicine from the latter institution in 1880. In 1889 he was made adjunct professor of anatomy. He resigned in 1899 and moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he died in 1903. From 1875 to 1880 he taught physiology in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery. He held the chair of anatomy in the Woman's Medical College and lectured on plastic anatomy in the Cincinnati Art School. Cilley was a good anatomist and quizz-master, and was very popular with the students.

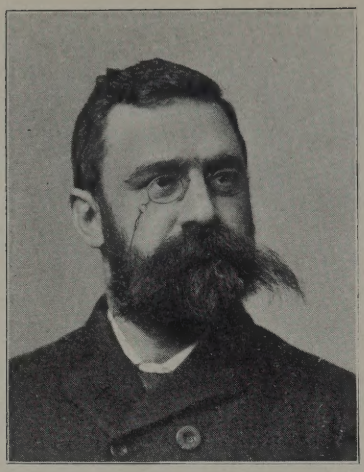
FREDERICK FORCHHEIMER was born in Cincinnati in 1853. He graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons at the age of twenty and went abroad where he devoted special attention and study to pediatrics. In 1876 he was appointed demonstrator of morbid anatomy and of histology in the Medical College of Ohio. In 1877 he succeeded H. A. Clark in the chair of chemistry. In 1879 he became professor of physiology and clinical lecturer on diseases of children. In 1900 he succeeded Jas. T. Whittaker in the chair of practice. Upon the resignation of P. S. Conner he became dean of the faculty. In 1907 appeared his text-book of practice ("Prophylaxis and Treatment"). He has contributed liberally to the literature of pediatrics. His position as an able exponent of the latter subject is generally recognized. Not the least of his accomplishments is his mastery of the violin.

JAMES G. HYNDMAN was born in Cincinnati in 1853. He attended Woodward High School and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of James T. Whittaker. He graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1874, having served on the house staff of the Cincinnati Hospital for two years previous to his graduation. He entered private practice and incidentally translated papers from the German and French for the "Clinic," a weekly publication issued in the interests of the Medical College of Ohio. Eventually he became J. T. Whittaker's associate in editing the "Clinic." In 1876 he was appointed assistant to the chair of practice (Bartholow), in 1879 lecturer on medical chemistry and clinical lecturer on laryngology, in 1880 professor of medical chemistry. For many years he was secretary of the Medical College of Ohio and in this way became personally known to hundreds of physicians in all parts of the country. His unfaltering loyalty to the ideals of the old Ohio will be remembered for many years to come. He was one of the translators of Ziemssen's Encyclopedia of Medicine. He died in 1904.

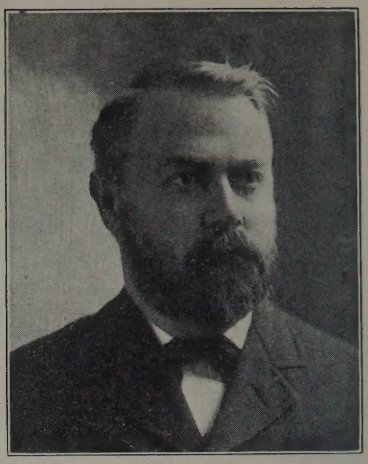
JOSEPH RANSOHOFF was born in Cincinnati in 1853. He graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1874, served as an interne in the Cincinnati Hospital, went abroad for a number of years, receiving a Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, of London, in 1877. In 1879 he became the successor of Landon Longworth, as professor of descriptive anatomy, succeeding the distinguished P. S. Conner in the chair of surgery in 1902. The following year he became a trustee of the University of Cincinnati, thus assuming a position of control with reference to the institution of whose teaching staff he was a member, an arrangement which Daniel Drake, eighty years previously, had designated as being "ill-advised and a fruitful source of abuse." Ransohoff's term expired in 1907. Ransohoff was an efficient teacher of descriptive anatomy and did good work as incumbent of that chair and as clinical lecturer on dermatology.

T. LOUIS BROWN was an Englishman by birth. He was born in 1835, came to this country at an early age and spent many years at the hardest kind of manual work. In spite of all the difficulties which poverty put in his way, he acquired an education by denying himself every kind of pleasure and by burning the midnight oil. He graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1872 and was demonstrator of anatomy from 1872 to 1878. He died in 1900. Brown was an odd genius, talented, versatile and thoroughly original. He could design and build a house and do any kind of mechanical work. He was a practical pharmacist, a naturalist, an astronomer, an expert microscopist, a musician, an actor, and, withal, the most delightful and lovable of men.

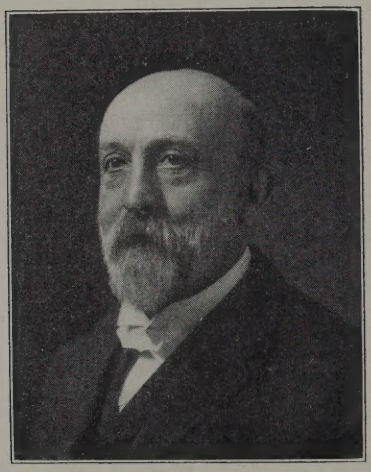
FREDERICK KEBLER was born in Cincinnati in 1855 and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1876. He was appointed instructor in histology in 1879. Four years later he was put in charge of the microscopic laboratories, and, in addition to his work therein, lectured on hygiene. In 1887 he became adjunct professor of practice. He resigned in 1895 and died two years later, wrecked in body and mind. In spite of his uneventful career, pursuing the noiseless tenor of his way as a zealous teacher and devoted friend of the students, the name of Frederick Kebler will never be forgotten by those who had the privilege of knowing this excellent man who by nature was fitted for everything that was great and good. Within the memory of living man the Medical College of Ohio never had a better teacher than was Frederick, or, as his friends called him, Fritz Kebler. His very presence radiated warmth and inspiration. He came from an ill-starred family and he himself drifted about on the ocean of life like a rudderless ship. This was the cruel irony of Fate. That royal homage, which is contained in the word "gentleman," was never more befittingly bestowed than upon Kebler, and there was no one who ever disputed the fitness of the appellation in his case. During his connection with the Medical Col-



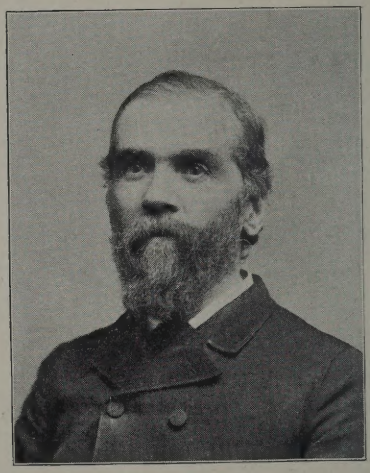
F. KEBLER



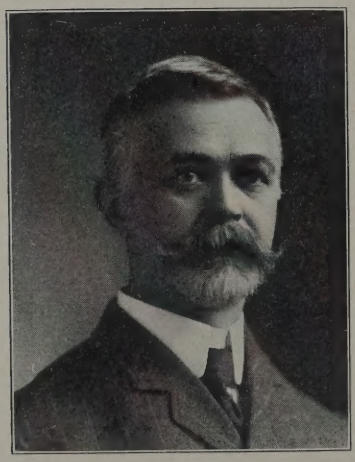
WALTER S. CHRISTOPHER



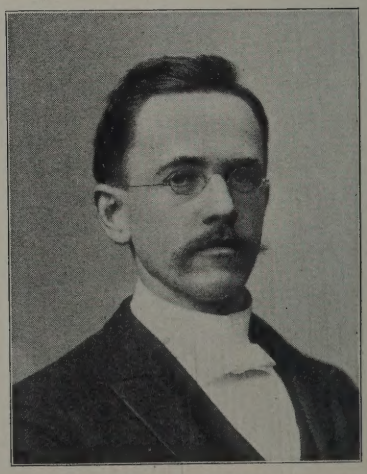
C. D. PALMER



SAMUEL NICKLES



JAS. G. HYNDMAN



JAS. M. FRENCH

lege of Ohio Kebler's personality and influence over the student body were among the most valuable assets of the school. He was

> A combination and a form, indeed,
> Where every god did seem to set his seal
> To give the world assurance of a man!

In the history of medical education in the Middle West Kebler's name should be linked with those of Jedediah Cobb, John Locke, James Graham and others, most of whom left no written legacy of their scholarship, and made few, if any, contributions to science, but helped to form the character of the profession by their teaching and by their example.

WALTER S. CHRISTOPHER was born in Newport, Ky., in 1859. He attended the Medical College of Ohio and graduated in 1883. In 1885 he was appointed demonstrator of chemistry and assistant clinician in the pediatric department. These subordinate positions were out of all proportion to his capacity and scientific fitness. Dissatisfied with his surroundings, he left Cincinnati in 1891 to assume the chair of practice in the University of Michigan. The prospects of larger clinical possibilities prompted him in 1893 to accept the chair of pediatrics in the Chicago Polyclinic and later on, in addition thereto, a similar position in the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons. Christopher in a short time rose to the highest rank as a specialist in children's diseases and as a teacher of pediatrics. He was a clinician of extraordinary attainments, a thoroughly scientific thinker, a clear and systematic teacher and an original investigator. Mayor Carter Harrison, Jr., recognizing Christopher's extraordinay fitness, appointed him a member of the board of education. In his new position Christopher's work was of epoch-making importance. He created the Child-study Department in the educational management of Chicago's schools and did work of enduring value in establishing this new department on a scientific basis. The reports of this department published by the Chicago Board of Education, bear eloquent testimony to Christopher's originality and thoroughness. His studies of nutrition and disturbances of metabolism in childhood are too well known and appreciated to require any comment. Christopher was an ideal teacher, personally a nobleman by nature, and, owing to the splendid sum-total of attributes of mind and character embodied in him, immensely popular in the profession. He died in 1905. Being the incomparably able exponent of a new and important departure in educational work, his untimely death was in the nature of a national loss.

JAMES MAGOFFIN FRENCH was born in Iberia, Morrow County, Ohio, in 1858. His father and grandfather were Presbyterian ministers. When James was twelve years old, he came to Cincinnati with his parents. In 1878 he received his baccalaureate degree in the arts from Westminster

College, Pennsylvania, and became a student in the Medical College of Ohio. He graduated in 1880, and, having served as a resident physician in the Good Samaritan Hospital for one year, began to practice in Cincinnati. In 1887 he was appointed demonstrator of pathology and lecturer on morbid anatomy. In 1895 he was made a lecturer on medicine. He resigned in 1903 and moved to San Diego, Cal., on account of ill health. He had been the editor of the Ohio Medical Journal (Journal of the Medical College of Ohio) and a contributor to the Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences. His greatest service to the cause of medicine was his book on "Practice," which is deservedly popular with the profession, and is, without a doubt, the most valuable contribution which has been made by a Cincinnati author to medical science since the days of Roberts Bartholow. French was in frail health all his life and undoubtedly shortened his days by his close attention to study and to his practice. He was of an austere, cheerless temperament, an indefatigable student and a conscientious practitioner. As a teacher he was dry and uninteresting. At heart he was a good, well-meaning man who deserved more sunshine than life had in store for him. He had a wealth of well-digested medical knowledge which was stored in a mind, naturally systematic and logical. Whatever he wrote, was well-defined, clear-cut and unincumbered with non-essentials. He possessed the gift of analysis in a high degree and had a splendid sense of proportion in gauging the perspective of a subject seen from the reader's point of view. This is what made his text-book of practice so popular with the profession. French died of tuberculosis in San Diego, Cal., in 1907.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

(Baker's College.)

ON March 7, 1851, a charter which bore the signature of John F. Morse, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Charles C. Converse, Speaker of the Senate, was issued by the Legislature of Ohio, by virtue of which charter A. H. Baker, C. S. Kauffman, Peter Outcalt, Jacob Graff, Jos. K. Smith, Jos. Draper, Wm. Cameron, Wm. B. Dodds, Cornelius Moore, Martin Tilbert, Stanley Matthews, O. M. Spencer and Robert Moore were constituted a "body corporate and politic to be known by the name and style of the Cincinnati Medical and Surgical College" and duly authorized to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Strangely enough, the institution for which the charter was obtained never went into operation, at least its legal name, the "Cincinnati Medical and Surgical College," was never applied to the institution which derived its legal existence and status from the aforesaid charter. For fully forty years diplomas were issued by the "Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery" which had no legal existence because no charter had ever been granted to an institution of that name. After four decades the mistake was discovered by an accident and rectified.

The Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery was the creation of one man who, like Drake, suffered from that delusion which makes its victim crave a chair in a medical college, or, in its severer form, causes the unfortunate sufferer to found a medical school as a proper stage-setting for his (real or imagined) genius. When Drake retrospectively and not without some humor uttered these words of self-criticism, he had reached the eventide of life. He looked back and smiled at the follies and errors of the days gone by. That mighty delusion was at that time to him "ein überwundener Standpunkt," as the Germans would say. To liken Alvah H. Baker, the founder of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, to the great founder of the Medical College of Ohio and of the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College, is justified by the intention to make the creation of Baker's ambition appear in the most charitable light. In no other sense would it be possible to find even the suggestion of an analogy between these two men and their "delusions."

Baker was ambitious and energetic. He was convinced that the glory and revenue derived from a medical school would amply compensate for labor and time spent. He made up his mind that *he* would be the school,

especially as far as the glory and the revenue were concerned. He started out by renting a building at the southwest corner of Longworth Street and Western Row (Central Avenue), which he fitted up as a medical college with a hospital attachment. He assumed the deanship and the chair of surgery. Benj. S. Lawson, Registrar, was professor of practice. R. A. Spencer was the anatomist, Charles W. Wright the chemist. The remaining professors were James Graham (materia medica), J. Sidney Skinner (pathology), Edward Mead (obstetrics and diseases of women and children). Charles W. Wright (not related to M. B. Wright) had been connected with the "Medical Institute." James Graham, subsequently a giant among medical teachers, was a young beginner, "to fortune and to fame unknown." Baker, in "discovering" Graham, showed what a splendid judge of men he was. Edward Mead was probably the best educated man in the first faculty of Baker's school.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY (1851–1871)

The fees were fixed at $10 for each professor, $5 for matriculation, $10 demonstrator's ticket, $25 graduation fee and $5 hospital ticket. The hospital referred to in the last item is the Commercial Hospital. Baker profited by Drake's fight (1835 to 1839). After a four years' struggle Drake succeeded in getting the Legislature in 1839 to open the portals of the Commercial Hospital to the students of any regular school of medicine. Baker took a decided stand, basing his claim on the legislative act of 1839 and obtained the hospital privilege for his students without any struggle.

The personnel of the faculty was constantly changing under Baker's regime. Some of the early professors remained but one term, several of them not even a full term. Baker was a hard taskmaster. He expected his associates in the faculty to work for glory while he pocketed the proceeds. In addition to this he was an arbitrary manager whose will was supposed to

be supreme law for every individual in the school. These were the factors which militated against the school during Baker's lifetime. It was only after his death that the oppobrium which had clung to the school was removed, largely through the efforts of the many excellent men who filled the chairs, especially in the seventies and later. During the second session (1852-'53) Elijah Slack, the first professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio (1819-1830), filled the chair of chemistry. Another man of prominence was Pliny M. Crume, of Eaton, Ohio, who taught obstetrics for a few sessions. He was one of the founders of the Ohio State Society. E. S. Wayne and Geo. W. Gordon were strong men, the former a pharmacologist and chemist of national reputation, the latter closely identified with the early history of the American Medical Association. W. W. Dawson and Thad. A. Reamy were among the early professors. In the sixties P. S. Conner lectured on surgery for one term. The first decade in the life of Baker's school was an interrupted chain of internal and external troubles, largely attributable to the selfish and domineering manner of the founder of the school. Baker wanted to be surgeon to the Commercial Hospital. When he failed in his attempt to get the appointment, he refused to let his students purchase hospital tickets and began to harrass the hospital management in every imaginable manner. In order to break up the other two schools (Ohio and Miami) Baker made a free school out of his institution. A long and bitter controversy and endless confusion were the result of Baker's attitude. The merger of the Ohio and Miami Colleges (1857) was indirectly brought about by Baker. His school was probably best characterized by Robert R. McIlvaine, the father of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, who taught physiology in Baker's school for a short time. His characterization refers to the school while under Baker's management:

"The Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery was conceived in sin and born in iniquity. The best that can be said of it is that it is a normal school for medical teachers. No one goes there to teach but those who are ambitious to learn how to teach in a better school."

In 1854 Baker's college building was the scene of one of the most fiendish crimes in the history of the West. The story of the Arrison Infernal Machine is thus related in Greve's History of Cincinnati:

"One day in June, 1854, a fine-looking stranger called upon Dr. A. H. Baker to make inquiries as to a medical student named Isaac H. Allison. After stating that he expected to see him in less than a week, he took his departure. Baker spoke of the matter to Allison, who said that he supposed the man was a gambler who, because of a previous difficulty, maintained a grudge against him. Nothing more was seen of the man and the occurrence passed from the minds of both Baker and Allison. On June 26, about nine o'clock in the evening, a man answering the description of the stranger stopped a couple of boys on Longworth Street and employed them to carry a box to Mr. Allison, who was the steward of the Marine Hospital at the southwest corner of Western Row and Longworth Street. He cautioned them not to shake the box for fear of damaging the contents. The boys took the box and left it at a haberdasher's

named Stockton, whose store was in the building of the Marine Hospital. The box was wrapped in brown paper and tied with a cord. Attached to it was a card, addressed to Mr. Allison, Marine Hospital, corner of Western Row and Longworth Street, Cincinnati. The clerk who received the box carried it to Dr. John W. Baker, who was seated at the door of his office in the same building, with the request to hand it to Mr. Allison. Doctor Baker was busy for the moment and laid the box on the table. Doctor Cummins casually picked up the box and shook it. It was about a foot long, six inches wide and weighed from 10 to 15 pounds. As he shook the box, he heard a hard substance rattling inside. A moment later Doctor Baker started with the box upstairs. At the head of the stairs he met Allison's wife, who was the matron of the hospital, and handed the box to her. She took it to her room and gave it to her husband. Allison sat down upon a chair and after untying the strings and taking off the paper commenced pulling off the sliding top of the box and immediately a terrific explosion took place. The two Drs. Baker, hearing the report, at first supposed that it was thunder. They then heard the ceiling falling and the walls tremble and the screams from the Allisons' room. They immediately rushed in and found the room filled with dust of the falling plaster and powder smoke. The bedclothes were on fire and Mrs. Allison ablaze. Doctor Baker tore the clothes from her body and soon succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Allison was then heard calling for help. The room was absolutely dark and a light was hastily procured. Then Allison was seen crawling on his hands and knees towards the window. His clothes were burning and the whole front of his body torn out so that his entrails protruded from his abdomen. He was picked up and carried into an adjoining room and Mrs. Allison, who was seen to be badly injured, was carried to a room in the first story. It was learned at once that Allison could not live. To inquirers he stated that it was evident that the box contained a torpedo and that he suspected a man named Arrison of the crime. There were found in his legs 22 balls, slug shots and pieces of iron. His abdomen, hands and face were dreadfully burned and both his eyes burned out. After suffering intense pain for a little over an hour, he died in great agony at half past twelve. Mrs. Allison was so wounded in one arm that it was found necessary to amputate it. Her other hand, as well as her shoulders, face and breast, were badly burned. Both Allison and his wife were young and attractive people of good family and were possessed of many friends. Mrs. Allison died the following day, after suffering great agony. The noise of the explosion was so great as to be heard all over that part of the city. A special police force was assigned to search for the murderer and a reward was offered for his apprehension. It developed at once that the box had been made about four days before by McCullough & Hively on Fifth Street. After it was finished, the person who had ordered it brought it back to have it made larger. A description of this person corresponded with that of the man who gave the box to the boys and also to that of the purchaser of some fulminating powder at Saulsbury's drug store. This person named Arrison was a fellow-student of Allison in the college. During the temporary absence of Doctor Baker, he had been appointed assistant surgeon in the hospital at which time he had a slight controversy with the steward, Mr. Allison. From this came a challenge which, however, was not accepted. A little later, in a dispute about a book, the lie was given and as a result Allison knocked Arrison down. The latter had given out on the Saturday evening previous that he was about to go to his home in Iowa, but was seen in the city on the following Monday. Apparently the murderer had little scruple about human life, for he told the boys to whom he gave the box he carried, to stay and see the prettiest thing they had ever seen in their lives. The object of this was, of course, to prevent their appearing against him. Arrison had disappeared, however, and could not be found. An accident disclosed his whereabouts. He wrote to a friend in the city asking if the excitement had subsided and if the police were still on his track. This letter was by accident delivered to a person other than the one

to whom it was addressed, who turned it over to Marshall Ruffin. Ruffin and another officer at once started for Iowa where they found Arrison. At first he denied his identity and made an effort to get a revolver, but he was handcuffed and brought to Cincinnati for trial. He was tried for the murder of Allison and for some strange reason escaped the death penalty, being sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. At the end of his term he had the impudence to return to the city. A movement was started to try him for the murder of Mrs. Allison, and he prudently left the city and returned to Iowa."

Baker's career as the head of a medical college was beset with endless difficulties and hardships. The dearth of clinical material was a serious drawback. The clinical lectures at the Commercial Hospital made his school depend on outside talent and constantly reminded his students of the short-

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comings of their Alma Mater. Baker reduced the fees until, in 1857, in order to kill his competitors, he made a free school out of his institution. In 1852 he decided to give two complete courses in one year, enabling any student to get his degree in twelve months. This plan had been unsuccessfully tried by Transylvania University. Baker offered all kinds of inducements in his mad rivalry to attract students. That under these conditions irregularities occurred, is hardly surprising. In 1855 he granted diplomas to twenty-six applicants. Of these thirteen were honorary, *i. e.*, they were con-

ferred on persons who had not attended lectures. These were the circumstances that engendered a condition of instability in the faculty. Good, conscientious men refused to sanction methods of this kind. Strong men would not put up with Baker's domineering way. Thus the personnel of the faculty was constantly changing. The character of the school improved after 1865 and—barring a few setbacks that were occasioned by the periodical wrangles which are or seem to be unavoidable in the normal life of a medical school in this country—continued to improve steadily. The school reached its climax of quality probably in 1890, although the general makeup of the faculty was creditable up to the time of the dissolution of the college in 1901.

In 1872 the school moved into a building which for many years had been used by the Sisters of Charity for school purposes. It was located at No. 164 George Street, and was well adapted to the wants of a medical college. Here the school enjoyed considerable prosperity. In 1893 the college was moved to Vine Street, between Liberty and Green Streets. The increasing difficulty of obtaining eligible students in sufficient number to meet the expense involved in conducting a thoroughly modern medical school and competing successfully with numerous rival schools led to the abandonment of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, as it has of many others. In the half century of its existence it gave to the profession many excellent practitioners, and, in its didactic staff, evolved some truly great teachers. A turning point in the history of this school was the re-organization of the faculty in 1882. This re-construction followed an embroglio in which most of the trustees and professors were involved. It recalled the early days in the life of the Medical College of Ohio when upheavals were the order of the day. R. C. Stockton Reed, Chas. A. L. Reed and J. A. Thacker brought charges of incompetency and total unfitness against the trustees and charges of illiteracy, indecency and deceitfulness against some of the professors. The result was a good-sized row in which practically everybody was involved. The atmosphere was cleared and the school continued under improved conditions.

The fees charged in 1868 were $20 for one course of lectures. In 1873 the lecture fee was increased to $25. During the last fifteen years of the life of the school the average fee was $40 for one session, not including charges for matriculation, graduation, etc.

The Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery established medical co-education for women in Cincinnati. It admitted female students in 1883 and in the three years following conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on seven women. In 1886 a separate department for women was created under the name of "The Woman's Medical College of Cincinnati," and continued as such as a part of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery until 1890. In the latter year a charter was obtained for the Woman's College and the latter established as an independent institution. The first course of lectures (1890-'91) was delivered in the Lancet Building. Later on a build-

ing was leased on West Eighth Street (old number 262). Notwithstanding the increasing patronage and the very creditable work done by the faculty, it was decided to abandon the school in 1895 in favor of the Laura Memorial College, the latter absorbing the Woman's College. The Woman's College during its eight years of existence had been attended by over one hundred female students. The professors were, with few exceptions, members of the faculty of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. During the last year Geo. A. Fackler was the dean of the faculty. He held the chair of materia medica. Leonard Freeman, now of Denver, Col., was the professor of surgery; C. A. L. Reed taught gynecology; W. E. Kiely, practice; Wm. H. Wenning, obstetrics; T. P. White, physiology, and J. L. Cilley, anatomy.

In 1890 a dental department was organized in conjunction with the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and Gustave S. Junkerman placed

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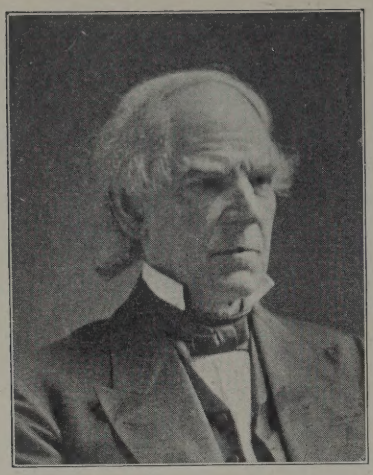
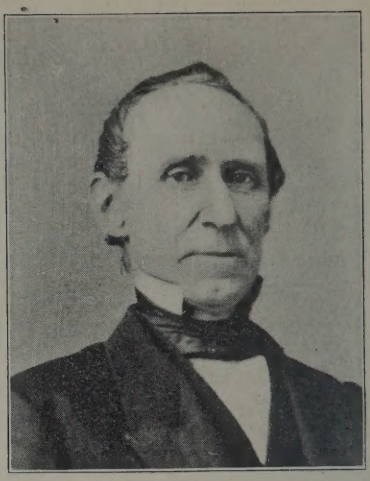
at the head of the new department, which began operations with a class of thirty-six dental matriculants. At the end of the term ten dental students graduated. During the second session much friction occurred between the dental department and the trustees of the medical department. The final result was an open rupture which eventually led to the secession of the dental professors, notably G. S. Junkerman, who organized an independent dental college, the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery, on Court, near Plum, which has been in successful operation since 1893.

The following sketches include the most prominent teachers who were connected with the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

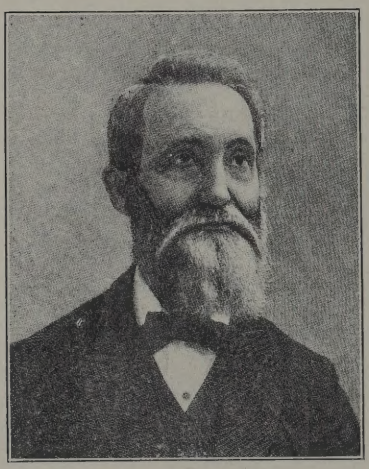
ALVAH H. BAKER was born on a farm in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1806. His early educational advantages were scant. He came to Plattsville, Ohio, in 1820 and opened a country school. While teaching, to



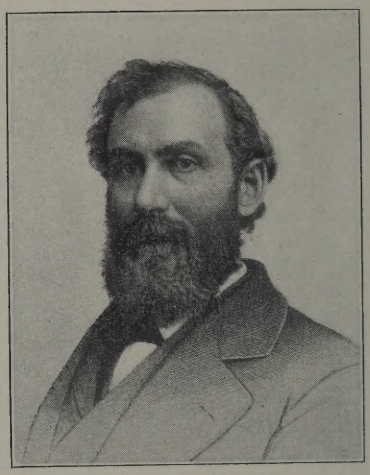
B. S. Lawson



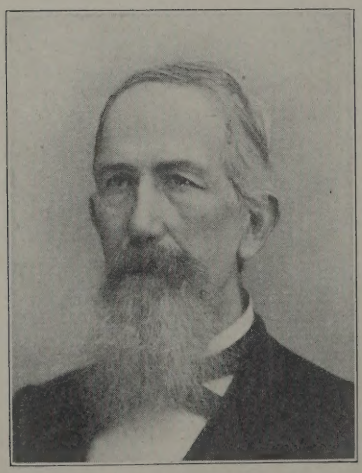
Alvah H. Baker



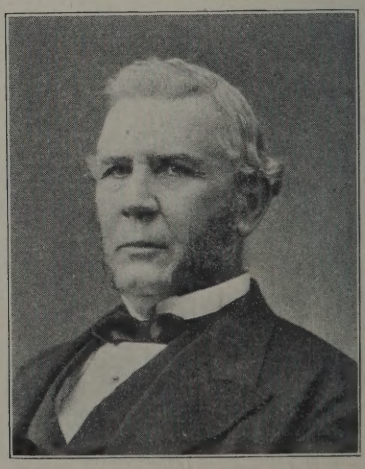
John A. Thacker



J. W. Underhill



J. B. A. Risk



W. P. Thornton

save up enough money for a medical education, he pursued his studies in mathematics and in Latin. In 1830 he matriculated at Jefferson Medical College and graduated the following year. One of his teachers at Jefferson was Daniel Drake, who lectured there during one term. In 1833 Baker began to practice in Alexandria, Preble County, Ohio. After three years he moved to Eaton and finally, in 1846, to Cincinnati. He took a lively interest in the troubles of the Medical College of Ohio, and, failing to get a place in the faculty of the school, went out of his way to embarrass the school, especially in the controversy concerning the control of the Commercial Hospital. In 1851 he was ready to participate in the organization of the Miami Medical College, and again failing in his ambition, appealed to the Ohio Legislature for a charter of a new school, the "Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery." The origin of the school was Baker's insatiable ambition to be a professor of surgery. While practicing in Preble County he had done some creditable work as a surgeon and was generally considered the best all around surgeon in that section of the country. Before coming to Cincinnati he lectured on surgery in the Indiana Medical College for one term. In conjunction with some of his personal friends, notably Dr. Pliny M. Crume, of Eaton, Ohio, he founded the "Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery." He became its professor of surgery, delivering didactic lectures with great enthusiasm until the time of his death, July 30, 1865. In order to provide clinical material for demonstration he waged a most bitter warfare against the Medical College of Ohio and contributed a liberal share to the general confusion in medical affairs in the fifties. That his position as the competitor of two masters like Mussey and Blackman was not an enviable one, can readily be understood. As a teacher of surgery he was crude and lacked the polish of the college-bred physician. Native genius which frequently supplants education he did not possess. He was energetic and had a singular charm of personality by means of which he grappled his friends to his soul with hoops of steel. He was extreme and intense in his likes and dislikes and would adhere to a once chosen position with a stubbornness that could not be swayed by argument nor broken by force. He was stately and dignified and very jealous of the homage which he thought was due his position. In his younger days he was a smart dresser, and never failed to impress the countryfolk of Preble County with his glossy black silk hat, polished boots and latest cut of coat and trousers, with manners to match.

Baker did a great deal for the profession as an indefatigable and practical organizer. He presided over the Medical Convention of Ohio, 1847. He was one of the twelve physicians who in 1848 applied for and obtained papers of incorporation for the Ohio State Society. Baker took a very prominent part in the preliminaries and personally appealed to an old friend and neighbor, the Hon. Joseph S. Hawkins, of Eaton, Ohio, who was at that time Speaker of the House of Representatives of Ohio, and enlisted this gentleman's good will and support. To get a charter for a medical organi-

zation at that time was by no means a simple matter. There had been so much wrangling in the ranks of the profession and disagreement involving the Legislature and even the laity, that the law-makers in Columbus were always glad when a session passed without some new outbreak among the doctors. Baker was a persistent and yet popular lobbyist. He did most of the preliminary work in founding the State Society. He was a regular attendant at its meetings and was always very much in evidence, especially in legislative matters. In conducting his college, popularly known as "Baker's School," he proved himself a shrewd and successful manager. He was a good judge of men and seldom made a mistake in choosing a young man for some important position in the school. It was only when the young element asserted itself and Baker imagined his exalted position to be at stake, that trouble arose. This fact explains the many changes in the personnel of the professors that were characteristic of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery during Baker's management. The only man that held out was B. S. Lawson who had no surgical ambition and was otherwise a mild-mannered and unobtrusive gentleman. There is no doubt, however, that Baker was a figure to be reckoned with in Cincinnati in his day, mainly on account of his aggressive, pugnacious temperament, which kept his adversaries from resting on their oars.

BENJAMIN S. LAWSON, one of the founders of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery and its first professor of practice, was born in Virginia, in 1800. His early education was scant. He came to Cincinnati and graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1830. He entered the Commercial Hospital and remained as an interne for one year. In 1851 he assisted in the organization of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery and became its professor of theory and practice. He held this chair for twenty years. He died in 1886. During his unusually long professional career he enjoyed a large patronage. He was distinctly a typical physician of the old school, dignified and thoroughly conventional in his conduct and consistently conservative in his therapy and ethics.

EDWARD MEAD was a native of England, but came to this country at an early age. He took up his residence in Columbus, Ohio, where he began to study medicine under the direction of the distinguished Robert Thompson, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the early struggles of the Medical College of Ohio. Mead finally matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio and graduated in 1841. He moved to Chicago where he had charge of an asylum for the insane and lectured in the Medical Department of Illinois College. In 1851 he returned to Cincinnati to assume the chair of obstetrics in the newly founded Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. During the second term he lectured on mental diseases and medical jurisprudence. He started the "American Psychological

Journal" in 1853 and issued five numbers of it. It bears eloquent testimony to his ability and erudition. He resigned at the end of the second Winter-term, thoroughly convinced that medical teaching is not always an unalloyed boon. Mead was a man of high ideals in medicine. This probably accounts for some of his troubles during his association with A. H. Baker. He remained in Cincinnati until 1869. He conducted a sanitarium ("Retreat for the Insane") beyond College Hill and later on in S. Mt. Auburn. He moved to Boston and devoted his time to practice and literary work. While on a vacation trip in 1893, the steamer was wrecked in the Azores and he was drowned. Mead was the author of the report on medical education published by the Illinois State Convention in 1844, and contributed to the report on preliminary education adopted by the National Medical Convention which met in New York in 1846. A significant utterance occurred in his farewell address to the students of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery:

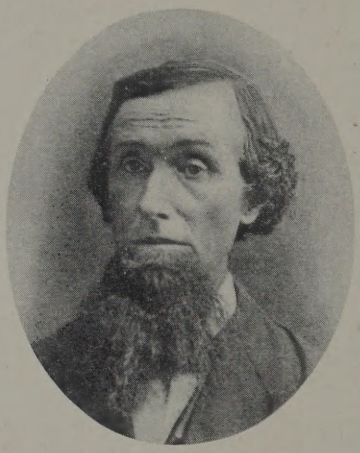
"Quacks may vaunt—they may increase and multiply upon the face of the earth. Colleges may vacillate—become iniquitous, engender dissent, pander to prejudice, feed vanity, seek pelf; but the true science of medicine stands forth in its spotless purity, a beautiful superstructure, enduring as the rocky sea-girt isle that has through ages withstood the lashing billows of the foaming ocean in its maddened fury."

THOMAS W. GORDON was connected with the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery during the early years of its existence. He lectured on chemistry and for two or three years on materia medica. During the Civil War he served as surgeon of the 97th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He died in Georgetown, Ohio, in 1900, eighty-one years old. He was one of the strongest supporters of the American Medical Association in the early years of its career.

ROBERT CURRAN was born in Huntington County, Pennsylvania, in 1806. The family drifted to Perry County, Ohio, when he was ten years old. At thirteen he was left an orphan. In spite of many hardships he acquired an education, mainly through Dr. Wm. Maclay Awl, who was his warm friend. The latter subsequently rose to great distinction as the first superintendent of a State Asylum for the Insane in Ohio (see biographical sketch of M. B. Wright elsewhere in this book). Young Curran studied under Dr. Awl from 1828 to 1830, took one course at the Medical College of Ohio and obtained a license to practice. After practicing in Indiana for a number of years he took another course of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio and graduated in 1837. From 1848 to 1852 he was professor of physiology in Asbury University, Greencastle, afterwards Indianapolis, during the term 1852-'53 professor of physiology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from 1853 to 1857 physician to the Indiana State Prison. Ill health compelled him to seek rest and to resign the chair of materia medica

in the Kentucky School of Medicine to which he had been elected shortly after he left Cincinnati. He finally located in Jeffersonville, Ind., and died there in 1872. At the time of his death he was one of the most distinguished members of the profession in Indiana, particularly conspicuous as a member of the State Society.

DANIEL VAUGHN. Scientific altruism, as exemplified in the life and work of many a European scholar, is a phase of human existence that seems to have no place on American soil. Science for the sake of science, knowledge for the sake of knowledge, without the expectation of returns in silver and gold, is a species of philosophy that Americans ordinarily classify under the head of a mental aberration, a more or less advanced stage of lunacy. Scientific altruism is the purest and most exalted form of human freedom.



DANIEL VAUGHN

And yet, it is foreign in the land of the brave and the home of the free. We rant and rave, shouting the battle-cry of freedom and amid all the glamor of our free institutions and the clamor for human ideals, many an apostle of liberty of the mind and freedom of the soul, remains a slave to the lowliest form of servitude. Abject poverty is the grim master of his body until the unshackled soul is liberated by the hand of death. Such was the weird life history of Daniel Vaughn, known and honored the world over as one of the great American thinkers and scientists.

Daniel Vaughn (or Vaughan) was an Irishman by birth. He first saw the light of day at Glenomara, County Clare, Ireland, about the year 1820. Very little is known about his early history. In after life Vaughn never discussed it or anything pertaining to it. He had the advantages of a good education. An uncle of his was a Roman Catholic priest who afterwards became a bishop. This man took a keen interest in his nephew and gave him every opportunity to become proficient in the classics and in all the other

branches taught at classical schools in Europe. When Daniel was eighteen years old, he was to go to a theological seminary in Cork. He was to study for the priesthood. Daniel who had not been consulted in the matter, took the money which his good uncle advanced him and started out. In Queenstown he saw ships destined for distant ports and after a little struggle between his love of independence and the severe sense of duty which his early training had developed in him, he boarded an American liner and started for the new world, ready to carve out an existence and a future for himself. After setting his foot on American soil, he wandered about a great deal. He visited Virginia and other Southern States. In Kentucky he made the acquaintance of a Colonel Stamps, of Bourbon County, who took a great deal of interest in the young Irishman and offered him a home and suitable employment. Vaughn became the teacher of Colonel Stamps's children, and, being successful, opened a regular private school which was attended by the children of the neighboring families. It was a classical school because he taught Latin, Greek, mathematics, geology, astronomy, etc. For awhile, he taught Greek at a college in Kentucky. He was an indefatigable student all the time, devoting every leisure hour to scientific reading. His intense thirst for knowledge suggested to him the advantages of living in a large town where books could be much more easily obtained. He finally decided to come to Cincinnati and left his Kentucky friends who had learnt to love their earnest and dutiful teacher and were loath to lose him. He located in Cincinnati in 1850 and soon made a reputation as a lecturer on scientific subjects. He occupied the chair of chemistry in the Cincinnati Eclectic Institute for one term, and, in addition to his college work, filled engagements to lecture before schools, academies, teachers' institutes and colleges in all parts of Ohio and the neighboring States.

In 1850 he wrote one of his earliest and best papers on a scientific subject. He had but recently taken up the study of human and plant physiology in conjunction with certain biological researches in which he was interested. The paper referred to was entitled "Chemical Researches in Animal and Vegetable Physiology" and was published in the Eclectic Medical Journal, December, 1850. Judging from the comments and criticisms in the contemporaneous journals, Vaughn's paper elicited a lively discussion and gained for its author a great reputation as an original thinker and logical reasoner. The interesting feature of Vaughn's paper is the assumption that the phenomena of life in the animal as well as in the vegetable body are chemical processes and are due to a form of electrolysis. Vaughn explained the existence of a dormant force, akin to galvanic electricity, in the organic cell which, therefore, was made to appear in the role of an electric generator, its stored-up energy or electrical force being synonymous with cell-vitality or the activity of the vital principle. He illustrates the point by a direct analogy between the digestive process in plants (circulation of their juices and evolution of oxygen) and the conduct of voltaic electricity. He then applies his

theory to the activity of the life principle in the animal body and explains the electrolytic character of respiration, digestion, metabolism and other vital phenomena. Vaughn's paper was a remarkable specimen of scientific reasoning. Virchow was theorizing and experimenting along the same lines a few years later, as was also Draper, who was the leading American physiologist of his time. Vaughn was in advance of Dubois-Raymond and Claude Bernard, whose experiments in cell-physiology are well known. The Eclectic Institute where Vaughn was teaching chemistry at the time, showed its appreciation of his remarkable work by making him (*honoris causa*) a Doctor of Medicine in 1855. His work in experimental physiology obtained for him a Fellowship in the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Among the schools he visited for the purpose of delivering lectures were the Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, the Mechanics' Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Vaughn's work soon attracted attention in Europe, especially in England, where the scientific journals, notably the "Journal of the British Association for the Advancement of Science," published his papers and articles. Many of his papers appeared in Silliman's Journal, whose editor was the distinguished professor of physics at Yale, and in the "American Philosophical Journal." His most important papers were:

Researches in Meteoric Astronomy. (Report of the British Association. 1854.)

Secular Variations in Lunar and Terrestrial Motion. (British Association for the Advancement of Science. 1857.)

On the Light of Suns, Meteors and Temporary Stars. (British Association for the Advancement of Science. 1857.)

On the Effects of the Earth's Rotation on Atmospheric Movements. (British Association for the Advancement of Science. 1859.)

Chemical Action of Feeble Currents of Electricity. (Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. 1851.)

On the Growth of Trees in Continental and Insular Climates. (British Association for the Advancement of Science. 1859.)

On Luminous Meteors and Temporary Stars. (The London, Edinburgh and Dublin Philosophical Magazine. 4th series. Vol. XVI.)

He wrote extensively on astronomy and had the satisfaction of successfully attacking the nebular hypothesis of the great astronomer, Laplace. Many scientific bodies in Europe recognized the merit of his work in astronomy by conferring honorary memberships upon him. Not the least of his many achievements was his phenomenal linguistic ability. He was an accomplished French, German, Italian and Spanish scholar, not to mention his complete mastery of Latin and Greek. As a mathematician, he ranked among the leaders in this country.

In 1860 he accepted the appointment of professor of chemistry in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. The twelve years of Vaughn's activity in this institution form the brightest chapter in the checkered career of "Baker's School." During that time another of Cincinnati's intellectual

giants began his career as a teacher in a subordinate position at the Cincinnati College. This fledgling was Phineas S. Conner, whose remarkable gifts Vaughn soon recognized. He took a warm and friendly interest in the much younger Conner who always referred to this fact with great pride. Doctor Conner told a characteristic story about Vaughn's total absorption in his own world of thought. Vaughn had called for a foreign letter in the old Post-office (Fourth and Vine). The letter brought the announcement of an Honorary Fellowship being conferred upon him by some scientific society in France. While he was walking along, reading the letter, he took a misstep, landing on his back in the gutter. It had been raining and the streets were covered with slush. Lying in the dirt did not seem to bother Vaughn in the least. Undismayed he finished reading his letter, then slowly emerged from the mire and walked on. In 1872 Vaughn resigned his position with the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He lectured at various places in Lexington, in Louisville, etc. His Cincinnati friends lost track of him. Only occasionally one would notice him bending over a book in the Cincinnati Public Library, with a woolen shawl drawn over his head, oblivious to his surroundings. He hardly ever spoke to anyone. He seemed wrapped up in his own thoughts. He had grown suspicious and fearful of people. He slowly seemed to waste away, his form was stooped, his eye hollow, his cheek sunken and shrivelled. The world, at least the small world in Cincinnati, had forgotten the man whose illustrious name was spoken with respect in all European countries. One day in 1879, it was on April 1, the profession of the city was startled by the news that in the building at the southeast corner of Sixth and John Streets, in a cold, cheerless room containing a broken chair, an old bedstead and a pile of rags, an emaciated old man, covered with dirt and prostrated from pulmonary hemorrhage, was found by a neighbor. It was Daniel Vaughn and the world suddenly remembered the brilliant scholar of years gone by. Willing hands and tender hearts brightened the last few days of the poor sufferer who was placed in the care of the good Sisters of the Good Samaritan Hospital. On April 6, his martyrdom came to an end and his noble soul gained its freedom. Daniel Vaughn, among hundreds of thousands of his townsmen, will be one of the very few, whose name will survive this century. Can anyone fathom the depth of this man's martyrdom, alone in a cold room, sick in body and soul, with nothing to eat and without even one human being to hand him a cooling drink for his feverish lips? His only companion was a well-worn Bible, covered with finger-marks and candle-drippings. He perished from starvation in a land of plenty, and in a city blessed with prosperity. He died in the faith of his fathers, a devout Roman Catholic. John Uri Lloyd, the author of "Etidorhpa," has paid the following beautifully pathetic tribute ("Etidorhpa," 10th ed., p. 160) to the memory of Daniel Vaughn:

"Daniel Vaughn was fitted for a scientific throne, a position of the highest honor; but, neglected by man, proud as a king, he bore uncomplainingly privations most bitter

and suffered alone until he finally died of starvation and neglect in the city of his adoption. Some persons are ready to cry: 'Shame! Shame!' at wealthy Cincinnati; others assert that men could not give to Daniel Vaughn, and since the first edition of 'Etidorhpa' appeared, the author has learned of one vain attempt to serve the interests of this peculiar man. He would not beg, and knowing his capacities, if he could not procure a position in which to earn a living, he preferred to starve. The only bitterness of his nature, it is said, went out against those who, in his opinion, kept him from such employment as returns a livelihood to scientific men; for he well knew his intellect earned for him such a right in Cincinnati. Will the spirit of that great man, the talented Daniel Vaughn, bear malice against the people of the city in which none who knew him, will deny that he perished from cold and privation? Commemorated is he not by a bust of bronze that distorts the facts, in that the garments are not seedy and unkempt, the figure stooping, the cheek hollow, and the eye pitifully expressive of an empty stomach? That bust modestly rests in the Public Library he loved so well, in which he suffered so uncomplainingly, and starved so patiently."

Was Daniel Vaughn's life a failure? Viewed from the standpoint of material estimation, it was not a worldly success. Yet, who would say that the life of any man who added to the sum-total of human knowledge, and, therefore, of human happiness, was lived in vain? Daniel Vaughn was not of the world, at least not of the thoughtless, frivolous, ephemeral world. He was a denizen of that realm where the breath of life is infused by the love of truth, where the pulses quicken in the search after knowledge, where the concepts of birth, life and death are lost within the confines of eternity and the individual is absorbed and yet perpetuated by the Mind Universal. In this realm Daniel Vaughn lived the life of a nobleman, a prince among men. He has not lived in vain,—

"Denn wer den Besten seiner Zeit gelebt,
Der hat gelebt für alle Zeiten!"

J. B. A. RISK, born in Georgetown, Ky., in 1823, attended Transylvania University and graduated from its medical department in 1848. He located at Morgan Station, Pendleton County, Kentucky, and in the course of forty or more years of practice became one of the most prominent physicians in the Southwest. He lived and practiced at Falmouth, Ky., during the latter part of his life. He was connected with the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery from 1864 as a lecturer on almost every branch. His best work was done in the chair of obstetrics, gynecology and diseases of children which he filled for five years during the sixties. He retired in 1885 but continued to serve the college as a member of its board of trustees. He died in 1891 at Falmouth.

DANIEL S. YOUNG, picturesque character, surgeon, artist, inventor, was born in New York in 1827. He graduated in medicine at the Albany Medical College, New York, in 1855, and located in Cincinnati. During the war he was surgeon of the 21st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the war he lectured on surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and

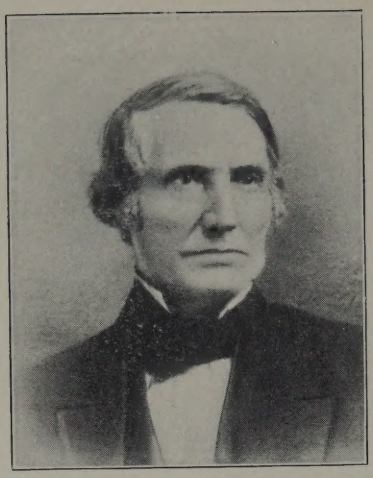
Surgery, succeeding A. H. Baker, the founder of the college, who died in 1865. He contributed some valuable papers on military surgery to the "Cincinnati Journal of Medicine" which was edited by G. C. Blackman. The beautiful colored illustrations which accompany these papers were Young's work, who was an expert draftsman, painter, engraver, lithographer and wood-cutter. Young was engaged in writing a Surgical History of the Civil War but abandoned the work when the War Department announced the preparation of such a work by the Surgeon General's Office. Young was for some years connected with the surgical staff of the Cincinnati Hospital. He enjoyed a wide reputation as a surgeon and an obstetrician. He died in 1902.

Dan Young, as he was generally known, was a versatile man. Years ago he discovered that zinc plates might be used for engraving. He never thought of patenting his invention. If he had, he might have amassed millions. He was a master of the art of etching and modelling. Some beautiful samples of his work are to be found in the Library of the Cincinnati Hospital. He was a violin-maker whose products excited the admiration of connoisseurs everywhere. There was hardly any kind of handiwork in which Young did not excel. In making splints or dressings of any kind he was as quick as he was resourceful and artistic. That he possessed the eccentricities of genius to a very liberal extent, it is but natural to suppose. Blackman had a very high regard for Young as a surgeon.

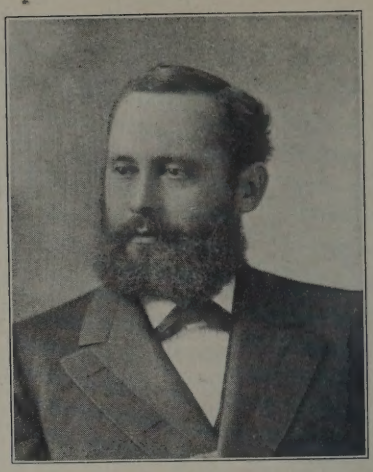
Young in 1867 reported a case of gangrene of the heart, a pathological curiosity. In 1880 he made a drawing within twelve hours after the shooting of President Garfield, showing the exact location of the bullet. The autopsy made many weeks later proved the correctness of Young's diagram.

THOMAS CARROLL was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1795. His parents came to America in 1804 and settled in Columbiana County, Ohio, where young Carroll grew up amid the hardships of pioneer life. He managed to attend Transylvania University, and, having received his degree in medicine, returned to the home of his parents to practice medicine. In 1841 he decided to locate in Cincinnati where he eventually became one of the leading physicians. He was professor of gynecology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery from 1867 to 1868. He died in 1871. He contributed many papers of value to the current journals.

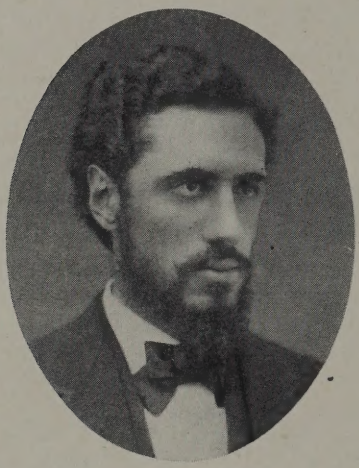
CHARLES WOODWARD was born in Philadelphia, in 1803. He attended Princeton University, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1825, and matriculated as a student of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated in 1828 and began the practice of medicine in Cincinnati. He lived here until the time of his death in 1874. In 1857 he was elected president of the Ohio State Medical Society. For a short time he was the incumbent of the chair of physiology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine



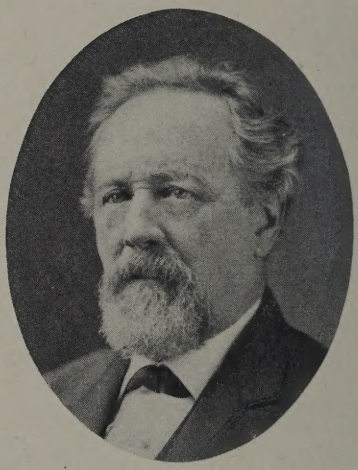
THOMAS CARROLL



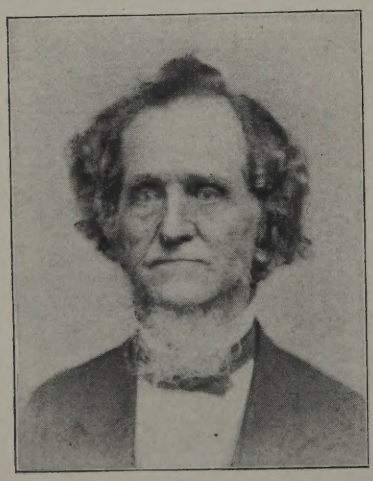
JOSEPH AUB



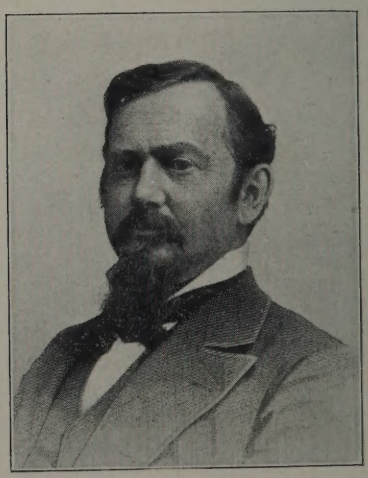
W. A. ROTHACKER



CHARLES WOODWARD



W. T. TALLIAFERRO



JAMES H. BUCKNER

and Surgery. Considering the quiet and comparatively uneventful life of a man like Charles Woodward who was naturally of a modest and retiring disposition, it is difficult to estimate the influence of his professional activity on the trend of medical affairs during his life. He gave tone, dignity and high respectability to medical practice and impersonated in all his dealings the type of the perfect professional gentleman. He was immensely popular in the profession and exercised a wholesome influence because of his tactful and conciliatory temperament. For many years he commanded what was considered the largest general practice in Cincinnati. P. S. Conner spoke of Charles Woodward as the best type of a general practitioner Cincinnati has ever had.

W. T. TALLIAFERRO (popularly known as Dr. Tolliver) was born in the South where the name of Talliaferro has been a familiar one for more than a century. Col. Nicholas Talliaferro whose father was an Italian by birth, served with distinction in the War of the Revolution, and after the war settled in Kentucky. Doctor Talliaferro, son of Colonel Talliaferro, saw the light of day in Newington, Orange County, Virginia. He enlisted as a volunteer in Ball's Kentucky Light Dragoons who in the war of 1812 formed part of the left wing of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison's army. Later on he became a sailor and took part in the battle of Lake Erie under Commodore Perry. He again enlisted in the army and was present at the engagement of Moravian Town, Canada, in 1813. His patriotic services were rewarded by a purse of $700 and a gold medal from the State of Kentucky. He began to study medicine as a student apprentice in Augusta, Ky., and in 1818 attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. He located in Washington, Ky., and in 1823 operated successfully for cataract on a boy five years old who had been blind from birth. This was one of the first cataract operations in the West. To qualify himself still better for practice, he took a course at the University of New York in 1824. Subsequently he located in Maysville, Ky., and performed many cataract operations which attracted wide attention in the West and South. A story is told of a Mr. Hutchcraft who was a wealthy and influential man and had become blind. He had been a patient of B. W. Dudley, of Lexington, Ky., had consulted the most renowned physicians in the East and in Europe and had returned home unimproved and thoroughly disheartened. His friends urged him to consult Dr. Talliaferro who told him that his case was by no means hopeless. Mr. Hutchcraft, in keeping with an agreement made, deposited five thousand dollars to be paid over to Dr. Talliaferro if the treatment should be a success. Mr. Hutchcraft regained his sight and the doctor received his fee. Doctor Talliaferro realizing the necessity of a more central and accessible location, moved to Cincinnati in 1841. Together with Drs. Vattier, Strader and Marshall he established a hospital at the southwest corner of Franklin Street and Broadway which was known as the "Hotel for Invalids," and was the second

regular hospital in Cincinnati, the first one being the Commercial Hospital founded by the State of Ohio at the instigation of Daniel Drake in 1820. The "Hotel for Invalids" was a notable institution in its day. Doctor Talliaferro was connected with it for a number of years. Some of the best physicians of the city were in attendance during the twenty-five or more years of its existence. It was considered a well-appointed institution of its kind. It attracted patients from all over the country, most of whom came to see Doctor Talliaferro, whose cataract operations had made him famous throughout the West and South. In 1850 Doctor Talliaferro formed a partnership with his nephew, Philip J. Buckner, who had been a noted surgeon in Kentucky and located in Cincinnati at his uncle's earnest solicitation. P. J. Buckner (born in Augusta, Ky., in 1800, made an honorary Doctor of Medicine by the Medical College of Ohio in 1837, a surgeon of great ability) died in 1853, leaving a son, Wm. Buckner (born at Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, in 1824, graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1848, practiced in Georgetown, Hamilton, Chicago and Cincinnati, died in 1857 in Hillsboro, Ohio) who became Doctor Talliaferro's partner. For awhile Talliaferro was associated with L. M. Lawson. From 1861 his son-in-law, James H. Buckner, shared his practice. Although advanced in years, Doctor Talliaferro was induced to accept the chair of ophthalmology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery and filled it for a number of years. He died March 22, 1871. He was a unique character, much beloved on account of his quaintness and originality. In his special work he was a pioneer endowed with that degree of common sense and native talent which erudition and scientific culture *per se* can never supplant.

JOSHUA W. UNDERHILL was born in Kingston, Md., in 1837. He was raised by a childless couple, his mother having died when he was three years old, and his father having left for parts unknown and never being heard from any more. Young Underhill grew up amid the hardest kind of toil. After working hours, instead of resting his tired body, he sat up and studied incessantly. Eventually he drifted to Ohio and took up the study of medicine. He began to practice in Burnettsville, Ind., in 1860. He received his degree at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1865. The following year he took the *ad eundem* degree at the New York Bellevue Hospital Medical College. During the Civil War he saw active service, first as a private, then hospital steward, then assistant surgeon and finally surgeon of the 46th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was present at the capture of New Madrid, at the capture of Memphis, at the skirmishes on the St. Charles River, and witnessed the destruction of the steamer "Mound City" and the scalding to death of nearly her entire crew. He was in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills and in all the engagements that led to the capture of Vicksburg. He was with Sherman during the

siege of Jackson, Miss., and accompanied his regiment on various sanguinary expeditions in Louisiana and other Southern States.

In 1866 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in 1872 lecturer on medical jurisprudence, in 1879 professor of materia medica, in 1880 professor of obstetrics. He was a Fellow of the American Gynecological Society, one of the founders and in 1879 president of the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society. In 1870 he was elected Coroner of Hamilton County and for years was a most useful member of the school board.

Underhill was one of the most brilliant men in the local profession. He was a tireless student and a scholarly writer. Some of his papers on medical jurisprudence and obstetrics are among the best extant. They were published in the "American Journal of Obstetrics," the "Obstetric Gazette," the "Cincinnati Medical News," and the "Lancet and Clinic." He died, a total physical and mental wreck, in 1888.

GEORGE E. WALTON was born in Cincinnati in 1839. He graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1864. He entered general practice in Cincinnati in 1867, after spending two years in Europe. He has contributed liberally to the literature of the profession. He is an authority on balneology, climatology, etc. He published extensive monographs on "The Mineral Springs of the United States, Canada, and Spas of Europe," and "The Health Resorts of Europe and America." For a time he lectured on practice in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He is living in Daytona, Fla.

JAMES H. BUCKNER was born in Burlington, Ky., in 1836. He attended the public schools in Covington and afterwards the literary department of the Cincinnati College. In 1857 he was a student at Dartmouth College. He graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1861 and entered the medical service of the army. He was on duty on the gunboat Cairo. Shortly after the fall of Fort Donelson he took seriously ill and was sent home. He had married a step-daughter of Doctor Talliaferro and became the latter's partner in practice. In 1862 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio and held this position for one term. In 1866 he was appointed professor of physiology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. After Talliaferro's death in 1872 he took the chair of ophthalmology in the same institution and served on the staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital. In 1873 he became a member of the staff of St. Mary's Hospital. In 1878 he was elected president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. In 1882 he accepted the chair of ophthalmology at the Toledo Medical College and filled it for one term. He died in 1906.

DAVID D. BRAMBLE was born in Montgomery, Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1839 and received his early education in Farmer's College, College Hill, Ohio. For a number of years he taught school and finally took up the study of medicine. He attended the Medical College of Ohio and graduated in 1862. After serving one term as interne in the Commercial Hospital, he entered general practice. He became a member of the faculty of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1866, assuming the chair of anatomy. In 1872 he was elected professor of surgery and dean of the college. In 1881 he became professor of genito-urinary surgery, George B. Orr assuming the chair of general surgery. Bramble remained the incumbent of the chair of genito-urinary surgery until 1893 when he retired from the school. He has been in active practice of his profession for nearly fifty years.

WILLIAM A. ROTHACKER, one of the most gifted medical men that ever came from a Cincinnati medical school, was born in Cincinnati in 1854. He received his medical degree from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1877. He served as an interne in the Cincinnati Hospital and became pathologist to the institution in 1878, succeeding the brilliant Landon R. Longworth. He was professor of pathology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery for a number of years. In the Miami Medical College he lectured on pathological anatomy from 1884-85 and during the following term on principles of surgery and general pathology. His knowledge of normal and morbid structures was phenomenal. He was a plain, unassuming man and immensely popular with the students. He edited an "Atlas of Gynecology" (by E. A. Martin and J. P. Maygrier). About the year 1890 he disappeared from view. Misfortune of diverse kinds had overtaken him and blighted the existence of the man whose future at one time seemed more promising than that of any young physician in Cincinnati. He died in 1896.

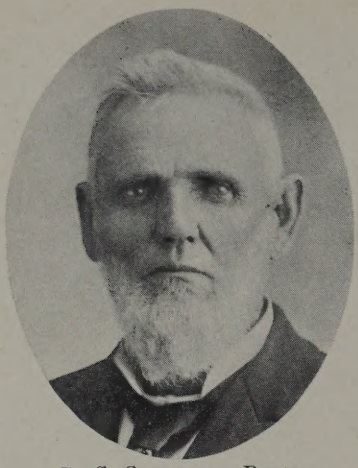
GILES S. MITCHELL was born in Martinsville, Ind., in 1852, took his baccalaureate degree in the arts at the University of Indiana in 1873 and graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1875. He became the assistant and associate of Thad. A. Reamy, his father-in-law. He spent nearly three years in Europe (1876-'78). After his return he rapidly rose to a position of prominence in the profession. He was Doctor Reamy's assistant in obstetrics at the Medical College of Ohio from 1879 to 1883, and in 1884 became professor of materia medica in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, remaining with the school until the time of its dissolution in 1902. He also held the chair of obstetrics in the Woman's Medical College from 1887 to 1895. He was for several years gynecologist to St. Mary's Hospital and the Presbyterian Hospital. He was president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine in 1884, and presided over the section of gynecology

of the Pan-American Medical Congress in Washington in 1893. In addition to being an excellent practitioner he was a very public-spirited citizen. His premature demise occurred in 1904. He was a brother-in-law of James G. Hyndman, for many years secretary of the Medical College of Ohio.

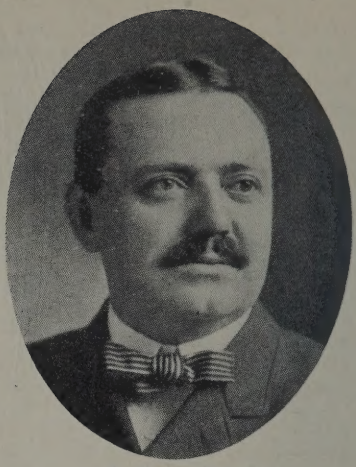
W. P. THORNTON was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1817. After an unsuccessful attempt to study for the ministry at Wabash College in 1837, he matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio and began the study of medicine. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1839, and, in an adventurous mood, went to Mississippi, where he practiced for five years. He moved to Cincinnati in 1846, and became one of the leading physicians in a short time. He was for years connected with the Cincinnati Hospital and the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He was one of the first Cincinnati physicians to go to Europe for study. In 1878 he retired from practice, and spent the remainder of his life on his beautiful country home in College Hill, where he died in 1883.

M. B. GRAFF was born in Cincinnati in 1841. He attended Woodward High School and graduated in medicine at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1862. He entered the army but had to return home on account of failing health. In the Fall of the same year he made another attempt to serve his country and was on duty for about ten months on the gunboat "City of Memphis," squadron of the Mississippi. In the Fall of 1863 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and took his degree in 1864. He returned to his native town and practiced medicine until 1877 when he died of tuberculosis. For three Winters preceding his death he was demonstrator of anatomy in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

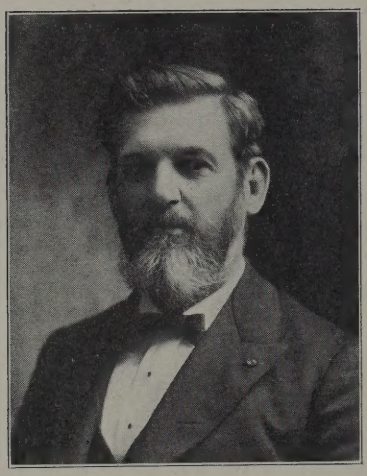
R. C. STOCKTON REED who was at the helm during the palmy days of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, was born in Franklin, Ohio, in 1825. He attended two courses of lectures at Starling Medical College but took his degree at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1860. He began to practice at Wolf Lake, Ind., in 1852, and moved to Stockton, Ohio, in 1861. The following year he was elected professor of materia medica in his Alma Mater, succeeding Thad. A. Reamy, who had held the chair for two years. Reed continued as professor of materia medica until 1892 with the exception of two sessions (1880-1882). In 1882 State medicine was added to his subject. In 1893 he removed to California but returned a few years later and is living in his old home in Stockton, Ohio. Much of the success of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery was due to his judicious management.



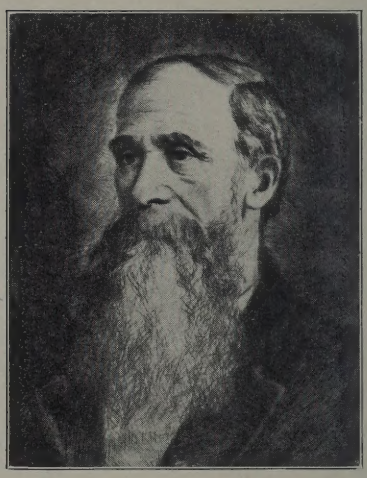
R. C. Stockton Reed



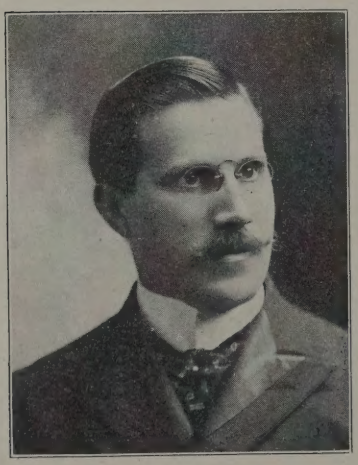
C. A. L. Reed



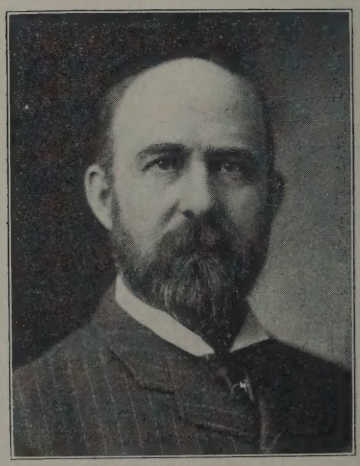
James C. Culbertson



Daniel S. Young



Max Thorner



Giles S. Mitchell

MARION L. AMICK was born in Scipio, Ind., in 1843. He attended Hanover College but interrupted his studies to serve his country during the Civil War. He graduated from Hanover in 1867 and two years later received his degree in medicine from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He was connected with the institution named in the capacity of demonstrator, later professor of anatomy until 1882, professor of neurology until 1892 when he retired. He died in 1904.

CHARLES ALFRED LEE REED, son of R. C. Stockton Reed, was born at Wolf Lake, Ind., in 1856. He attended Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and studied medicine at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating in 1874. He did post-graduate work in Dublin, Birmingham and London and began to practice in Fidelity, Ill., subsequently moving to Hamilton, Ohio. In 1887 he located in Cincinnati. His work as a medical teacher began in 1876 when he became professor of pathology in his Alma Mater. He resigned after one year. In 1882, while practicing in Hamilton, he was appointed to the chair of gynecology and abdominal surgery. He filled this chair for nearly twenty years. In 1902 he was made professor of clinical gynecology in the Medical College of Ohio. From 1892 to 1902 he was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Cincinnati.

In 1890 Reed was elected chairman of the section of obstetrics and gynecology at the Nashville meeting of the American Medical Association. Since that time his career forms a part of the history of the profession of this country. The Pan-American Congress which convened in Washington, D. C., in 1893, was planned by him. He was the secretary-general of this notable gathering which was attended by nearly a thousand delegates, representing eighteen American countries. In 1896 when the Ohio Legislature created a Board of Medical Registration and Examination, Reed became a member of this board. He resigned in 1899. In 1898 he presided over the meeting of the American Association of Gynecologists and Obstetricians of which organization he was one of the founders. In 1900 he received the highest distinction within the gift of the American profession, the presidency of the American Medical Association. He presided over the St. Paul meeting in 1901. In 1902 he issued his "Text-book of Gynecology." In 1904 he went to Panama in the capacity of Special Commissioner of the United States Government. His report concerning conditions on the Isthmus was a remarkable document and effected many reforms in the management of affairs. Reed has been honored by medical associations at home and abroad. He has been an indefatigable worker in the interests of professional progress. The idea of unifying the whole profession on a broad, liberal basis, with a view of breaking down the barriers which separate the different schools in medicine, was first openly expressed by him. It became the keynote of the policy which has been pursued by the American Medical Asso-

ciation for the past few years. This modernism in the profession marks a new era in the history of medicine in this country and is, without a doubt, the most remarkable achievement in the history of the national association. Reed has boldly and lucidly drawn the plans according to which the evolution of professional and social economic problems must take place, if the profession is to maintain its position of influence amid the rapidly changing conditions of the human family, socially, educationally and economically. With a view of establishing professional character on a firmer basis than the shaky foundation of personal opinions about the materia medica, Reed has advocated elimination of materia medica from the list of subjects to be considered by State Boards, and has persistently emphasized the necessity of a high standard of preliminary and medical education coupled with freedom of therapeutic action. The policy of the national association in regard to medical legislation has been and is largely inspired by Reed, whose career, both at home and in the larger arena of national activity and usefulness, has hardly reached its zenith, and yet, has been full of achievements of a high order. It is today the best illustration of the possibilities of Medical Cincinnati. His efforts on behalf of French language and literature have been rewarded by the French Government by membership in the Legion of Honor.

JOSEPH AUB, one of the most distinguished of the earlier Cincinnati oculists, was born in Cincinnati in 1846 from plain, old-fashioned parents who had originally come from Bavaria. He graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1866 and, after diligent study and application, took the degree of Doctor of Medicine for the second time, his second Alma Mater being the University of Erlangen. In 1869 he became resident physician in the New York Eye and Ear Hospital under Knapp. He came back to Cincinnati in 1871 and was appointed oculist and aurist to the Cincinnati Hospital. In 1877 he became professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, resigning the chair in 1882. He was a man of tireless energy and boundless ambition who in a few years had become one of the leaders in his line of work in the West. As a result of overwork his health broke down. He died in Cincinnati in 1888, not quite forty-three years of age.

A memorable surgical feat was a transplantation of skin from the arm to the eyelid for the cure of ectropion, the flap being over two inches long and over one inch wide. Aub performed this operation successfully in 1877. It was the second operation of its kind in this country. Aub was a clean, painstaking operator, a skillful diagnostician and well versed in the literature of his branch to which he contributed not a few papers of greatest value. Aside from lectures and case reports published in the current journals he contributed his most important papers to Knapp's "Archives of Ophthalmology and Otology."

JOHN A. THACKER, a master of the pen which he fearlessly wielded in the interests of whatever he considered right and worth championing, was the son of a country doctor in Goshen, Clermont County, Ohio. He was born in 1833. His love of books and of knowledge was a characteristic of him when he was a mere boy. His father decided that the boy should have educational advantages commensurate with his natural talents and sent him to Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. There the boy acquired a splendid education, and, having made up his mind that he would follow in the footsteps of his father, entered the latter's office to study medicine. Eventually he became a student at the Miami Medical College and received his degree in 1856. He spent one year as interne in the Commercial Hospital and subsequently a year in the Lick Run Asylum for the Insane as medical officer in charge. The latter institution was the forerunner of the present Longview Asylum. In 1863 Thacker was appointed professor of psychology and diseases of the mind in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery and held this chair for ten years. In 1872 Dr. B. S. Lawson resigned the chair of practice and Thacker was elected to fill it. He resigned in 1878 but again filled the chair of practice for one term 1882-'83. He died in 1891.

Thacker was an expert microscopist and had a magnificent collection of microscopic slides. It was said at one time that his collection of diatomes was the most valuable in this country. The Royal Microscopical Society of England recognized his eminent qualification for scientific work by conferring a Fellowship upon him.

Thacker was best known and will be remembered longest as a medical journalist of superior ability. He had the proper conception of the position which a medical editor should occupy. He wrote on every subject of interest to the profession, expressed his views with strength and candor and recognized no idols except truth and honor. He fought rings and ringsters unrelentingly without regard to the name or the station of the individual involved. In 1872 when the fight for the control of the Cincinnati Hospital had grown more bitter than ever, Thacker wrote editorials on the situation that show at once his mastery of the pen as well as his clear and logical mind and his great moral courage. In the "Cincinnati Medical Repertory," which he founded in 1868, and in its successor, the "Medical News," will be found the evidences of Thacker's superb fitness for medical journalism. He and Thomas C. Minor are unquestionably *facile principes* among the many who have tried their hands at medical journalism in Cincinnati for fifty years past. In private life Thacker was a hard-working and thrifty practitioner, who accumulated quite a fortune through frugal habits and good investments.

JAMES C. CULBERTSON was born at Culbertson's Mills, Miami County, Ohio, a place named after the large flouring mills built by his father. He was educated at Monroe Academy and took one course at the classical school in Philadelphia, known as Jefferson College (not to be confounded

with Jefferson Medical College). To recuperate his health he spent a few years on a farm in Butler County which belonged to his father. In 1860 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Davis, of Cincinnati. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 5th Ohio Volunteer Infantry but was detailed as hospital steward and as such saw much service in different places, notably in West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, Washington City, and finally in the Fall of 1863, Cincinnati. He was assigned to duty at the Cincinnati Marine Hospital where his preceptor, John Davis, was in charge at the time. He utilized his spare time to attend lectures at the Medical College of Ohio. After a few months his health began to fail and he was discharged on a certificate of disability. He returned to his father's farm but joined the service again in May, 1864, with a commission as assistant surgeon of the 137th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, remaining with the regiment until the Fall of 1864, when it was mustered out of the service. He had a chance to take a position in the Insane Asylum of the City of New York, Blackwell's Island, and accordingly went to New York where he filled the position of chief medical officer of the institution named, and incidentally attended lectures at Bellevue, receiving his degree in March, 1865. The following month he returned to Cincinnati and entered private practice. In 1873 he purchased from Dr. E. B. Stevens the "Cincinnati Lancet and Observer," which in 1875 absorbed the "Indiana Journal of Medicine." The latter journal was originally a Cincinnati publication ("Cincinnati Journal of Medicine," edited by G. C. Blackman and Theophilus Parvin). Doctor Parvin, upon his removal to Indianapolis, took the journal with him and issued it from Indianapolis. It was absorbed by the "Lancet and Observer" in 1875. In 1878 Culbertson obtained possession of the "Clinic," consolidated it with his own journal and renamed the latter "The Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic." In 1881 Culbertson purchased the "Obstetric Gazette" and continued its publication. About this time he purchased property on West Seventh Street and erected a building, called the Lancet Building, for the accommodation of his printing and editorial offices. A hall in the second floor was for many years the home of different medical societies, notably the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. In 1891 Culbertson moved to Chicago and edited the "Journal of the American Medical Association." He returned in 1892. In addition to his journalistic enterprises, Culbertson was interested in different industrial undertakings, particularly the manufacture of fine brick and tile. He was the inventor of a furnace for the abatement of the bituminous coal-gas nuisance. His furnace is placed under steam boilers and burns up the gas and carbon instead of allowing their escape through chimneys. Culbertson died after a lingering illness in 1908. As a medical journalist he gave much of value to the profession, especially during the earlier years of his career. He banished the approved, tiresome, academic style from the columns of his publications and was thoroughly journalistic in his editorial work. His little book, "Luke, the Beloved Physician," has had a large sale. For a

number of years he held the chair of practice in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

GEORGE B. ORR was born in Cincinnati in 1841. He graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1869. He assumed the chair of surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1882 and in 1889 the same chair in the Laura Memorial College. He had been assistant to the chairs of anatomy and surgery in the Medical College of Ohio from 1876 to 1879. His father, Thos. Jefferson Orr, born in Virginia in 1810, came to Cincinnati in 1832, graduated from Drake's College in 1837, located in Utica, Ind., returned to Cincinnati in 1840 and continued in practice until 1869. He died on his farm in Kentucky in 1873.

LAWRENCE C. CARR, born in 1855, graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1878 and gathered his first professional experience on the yellow fever steamer "John Porter." In 1883 he was appointed professor of obstetrics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He resigned in 1887 to volunteer his services during a yellow fever epidemic in Jacksonville, Fla. In 1898 President McKinley appointed him surgeon of the United States Volunteers with the rank of major. He was put in charge of the General Hospital at Santiago, Cuba. The following year he was appointed medical inspector and chief sanitary officer for the Eastern division, Cuba. In 1901 he rose to the position of chief surgeon of the Eastern division. In 1902 he was surgeon in charge of Camp Vicars, Mindanao, P. I. He left the service in 1903 and made a trip around the world, whereupon he resumed his practice in Cincinnati.

J. TRUSH was born in Switzerland in 1837. He came to this country at an early age. He began the study of medicine at the St. Louis Medical College, heard lectures at the Medical College of Ohio and received his degree from the first named institution in 1865. He entered the service in 1861 as hospital steward, 16th Illinois Infantry, Quincy, Ill., was commissioned assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant in 1862, and accompanied his regiment in many engagements, raids and battles under Generals Negley, Rosecrans and Sherman. He served throughout the Civil War, winning promotions by attention to and faithful performance of duty. He received his honorable discharge in 1865 as surgeon with the rank of major. He has been in active practice since 1865. He entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1872 and has at different times held the chairs of physiology, obstetrics and practice. He retired from the school in 1893. As a lucid lecturer and practical teacher he was much esteemed.

MAX THORNER was born in Geestemuende, Germany, in 1859. He attended the Gymnasium at Oldenburg and studied medicine at the Universities of Jena, Leipzig, Heidelberg and Munich. At the latter place he took

his degree in 1884. After another year of clinical work in Berlin, Paris, Vienna and London he located in Cincinnati and in a short time was recognized as an eminently well qualified laryngologist. He served on the staff of the Jewish Hospital and subsequently also on that of the Cincinnati Hospital. In 1888 he was appointed professor of laryngology and otology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He was one of the contributors to Burnett's "System of Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat;" and in every way an active worker in his specialty. His untimely death occurred in 1899.

HERSHELL D. HINCKLEY, born in Franklin County, Indiana, in 1847, attended the Medical College of Ohio, graduating in 1867. He continued his studies at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, and the London Hospitals. In 1875 he located at Oxford, Ohio, and built up a large practice. He was the first health officer of Oxford, organizer of its Board of Health and author of its health ordinances. He was a trustee of the Miami University for nine years. The institution recognized the value of his work by conferring upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Professionally he had become identified with surgery and accepted the appointment of professor of surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1894. He became a resident of Cincinnati in that year. He filled the chair named until 1902, when the college was abandoned. For two terms he lectured on oral surgery and pathology in the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery. From 1896 to 1907 he was surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital. In the latter year, owing to failing health, he retired from practice and sought the Horatian ideal of human happiness on a farm in Butler County, Ohio, close to the bosom of nature. *Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis, etc.*

Many other men have been connected with the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, especially during the first decade of its existence when the personnel of the faculty was constantly changing.

The professors of *anatomy* were R. A. Spencer, C. G. Comegys, W. W. Dawson, Robert Spencer, Wm. P. Thornton, D. D. Bramble, M. L. Amick, W. A. Rothacker, W. A. Martin, Charles E. Caldwell and W. E. Lewis. The latter two subsequently joined the faculty of the Miami Medical College, the former (1890) as professor of descriptive anatomy and later of orthopedic surgery, the latter (1901) as professor of anatomy. Lewis is considered one of the best teachers of anatomy in the Middle West. Spencer came from Monticello, Ind., and had a great reputation as an anatomist.

The professors of *physiology* were R. A. Spencer, Robert Curran, Charles Woodward, Chandler B. Chapman, R. R. McIlvaine, J. H. Buckner, F. B. Anderson, J. Trush, R. B. Davey, A. B. Isham, Wm. Judkins, J. H. Hazard and John M. Shaller.

The professors of *chemistry* were Chas. W. Wright, Elijah Slack, Geo. M. McLean, E. S. Wayne, J. W. Gordon, Daniel Vaughn, Chauncey R. Stuntz, J. P. Patterson and Wm. Dickoré. Stuntz was for many years a teacher in Woodward High School. Dickoré is an eminent chemist who later on was connected with the Miami Medical College. McLean was a Princeton man (1826) who had taught chemistry and natural sciences in Hanover College, Indiana. He was a graduate of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (1829). He died in 1886.

The professors of *materia medica* were James Graham, J. S. Harrison, J. W. Gordon, T. A. Reamy, R. C. Stockton Reed, and A. B. Isham. Harrison who had graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1848, had been a professor in the Central Indiana Medical College where A. H. Baker was associated with him. He subsequently practiced in St. Louis.

The professors of *practice* were B. S. Lawson, J. A. Thacker, G. E. Walton, J. Trush, J. C. Culbertson and Wm. E. Kiely.

The professors of *surgery* were A. H. Baker, Thomas Wood, P. S. Conner, Daniel S. Young, Chas. F. Thomas, D. D. Bramble, George B. Orr, and H. D. Hinckley. Thomas was a successful practitioner of Covington, Ky.

The professors of *obstetrics* were Edward Mead, Pliny M. Crume, J. H. Tate, G. R. Chitwood, J. B. A. Risk, E. Buckner, A. J. Miles, J. Trush, J. W. Underhill, Chas. A. L. Reed and L. C. Carr.

The professors of *gynecology* were Edward Mead, Pliny M. Crume, J. H. Tate, G. R. Chitwood, J. B. A. Risk, Thomas Carroll, A. J. Miles and G. Mitchell. Chitwood came from Connersville, Ind.

Other men who were connected with the institution in some capacity or other were J. S. Skinner subsequently a practitioner in Columbus, Ohio; J. W. Mighels who wrote good papers on obstetrics for the journals; G. A. Gotwald, who practiced near Dayton, Ohio; Lewis L. Pinkerton, a general practitioner in Carthage, Ohio, who was associated with Drake in the Hamilton County Medical Association; J. W. Tullis who afterwards practiced in Troy, Ohio; J. C. Beck, originally of Indiana, who subsequently became a nostrum vender; T. A. Pinkney, who was located in College Hill, Ohio, and B. P. Goode, an excellent general practitioner of Cincinnati, who gave the profession some valuable statistics on intubation. Many of the early teachers resided and practiced in other towns but came to Cincinnati to lecture, *e. g.*, T. A. Reamy who for two years journeyed all the way from Zanesville to lecture at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

The impression prevails that the school has not been definitely abandoned, but that it is only *in suspensu* temporarily. If the Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati, the product of the merger of the Ohio and Miami Colleges (1909), should prove a disappointment, a re-organization of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery is likely to be attempted.

CHAPTER XIV.

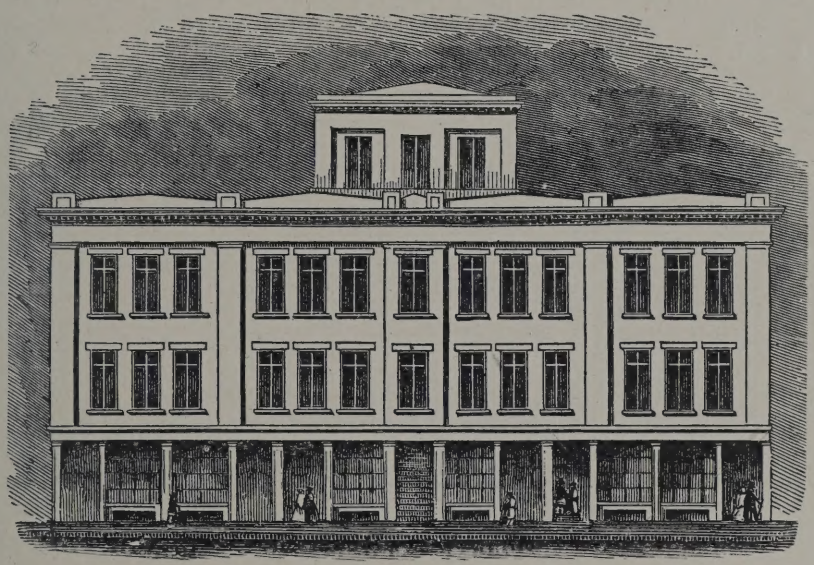
THE MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(1852—1857.)

THE circumstances out of which the Miami Medical College was evolved have already been referred to. The organization of a number of private medical schools (Summer schools, preparatory schools, quizz classes) by some of the ambitious young men in Cincinnati, notably the "Cincinnati Medical Institute" in 1850, had prepared the soil upon which a new school could spring up and grow. The event which precipitated the long-expected denouement was the resignation of Reuben D. Mussey from the Ohio faculty. Mussey's troubles with his ambitious colleague Shotwell have been spoken of elsewhere. The condition of unrest in the Ohio school, the constant change in the personnel of the Ohio faculty, the meddling of the trustees with the business of the professors, all these factors contributed towards disgusting Mussey with the surroundings. He resigned and—*nolens volens*—became the nucleus of a coterie of able and aggressive men who persuaded him that the psychological moment of starting a rival school had arrived, and that he was the Messiah for whose coming they had been waiting for these many years. Mussey was seventy-two years old at the time, had served the Ohio school thirteen years and was the acknowledged head of the surgical fraternity in the West. Mussey took the lead in the movement and the Miami Medical College began its career. The charter of the new school was granted by the Commissioners of Hamilton County according to a law which had been passed by the Ohio Legislature the previous winter, authorizing county commissioners to grant charters when a sufficient amount of stock had been subscribed.

The first faculty meeting was held in the office of Dr. John F. White, at the northwest corner of Race and Fourth Streets, July 22, 1852. There was much enthusiasm when the distinguished Mussey arose and moved to elect Jesse P. Judkins dean of the new school. Organization was effected by electing R. D. Mussey professor of surgery, J. P. Judkins professor of surgical anatomy and pathology, Chas. L. Avery professor of descriptive anatomy, John Davis adjunct professor of anatomy, John F. White professor of practice, George Mendenhall professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, John A. Murphy professor of materia medica, therapeutics and medical jurisprudence, C. G. Comegys professor of institutes of

medicine (physiology), and John Locke, Jr., professor of chemistry. The appointment of John Locke, son of the great scientist, was prompted by sentiment rather than by his particular fitness. John Locke, Sr., was ignominiously dismissed from the faculty of the Ohio College a few months after the Miami College had begun its career. Locke's position in the college had been in jeopardy for at least two terms. Vattier hated him and would have probably dismissed him sooner if he had been able to find a suitable substitute. Perhaps he was afraid that the Miami faculty would be strengthened by the accession of Locke. The latter was immensely popular among the younger men in the profession, and it is more than likely that efforts were made to persuade Locke to resign with Mussey and join the new school. John Locke's heart was with the old school that he had helped to build up.



Miami Medical College (1852–1857)

He remained at his post until told that he was no longer wanted. John Locke, Jr., was elected professor of chemistry in the Miami College, but he never served. He remained with his father in the Ohio school in the capacity of assistant. His place in the Miami school was taken by H. E. Foote.

The building at the northwest corner of Fifth Street and Central Avenue (Western Row) was remodelled and became the first home of the Miami Medical College. A dispensary was established in the college building and clinical lectures and demonstrations given in St. John's Hotel for Invalids, northwest corner Third and Plum Streets, which was under the professional control of the Miami faculty. The new school started with thirty-four students. The school grew in favor with the profession and enjoyed increasing patronage. The graduating class in 1853 numbered seven, in 1854 seventeen, in 1855 seventeen, in 1856 eighteen, in 1857 thirty-one. The number of

matriculants in 1857 was three times as large as that of the first class (1852). The granting of diplomas was accompanied by much ceremony and was made very impressive by the offering up of the Hippocratic oath in the following modernized form:

"In the presence of the trustees and faculty of Miami College, and the people assembled, I do solemnly pledge my honor as a gentleman, that, in being admitted to the rights, duties and privileges of the Profession of Medicine, I will faithfully perform the duties which may devolve upon me as a member thereof, that I will strictly observe the rules and etiquette, acknowledged by the profession for its government and more particularly as laid down in the Code of Ethics, adopted by the American Medical Association, and which has been read and explained to me. This I do with the full and explicit understanding, that should I knowingly fail in any important particular, to perform my duties in accordance with this pledge, I hereby concede to the trustees and faculty of the college (after due notification and a hearing) the power and right to withdraw from me the diploma granted by them, with all the honors, privileges and immunities pertaining thereto. In confirmation of which I hereunto affix my name."

In 1855 Elkanah Williams, the great eye-surgeon, opened an ophthalmologic clinic in connection with the college. It was the second clinic of this character on this side of the Alleghenies, the first one having been conducted by Daniel Drake and Willard Parker in conjunction with the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College (1835-'39). A noteworthy event of the year 1856 was the appearance of Alexis St. Martin before the class of the Miami Medical College. The man was the famous subject through whom Dr. Wm. Beaumont made his gastrological investigations. The man was at that time fifty-three years old and was the father of seventeen children. He was presented to the class by Doctor Bunting, of Montreal, June 13, 1856. Many physicians were present. Doctor Bunting read an account of his case, and exhibited the opening, together with some experiments. He introduced a thermometer bulb into the stomach, showing a temperature of 100° Fahr. A glass tube was introduced and a small quantity of chyle was withdrawn. St. Martin drank a tumbler or two of water, which he ejected through the orifice by a simple contraction of the abdominal muscles. R. D. Mussey was an interested spectator. He was not satisfied to see and smell the excretion from the man's stomach but insisted upon tasting it.

That the relations of the two rival colleges were by no means amicable, can be readily imagined. The principal bone of contention was, of course, the Commercial Hospital where the students of the Miami College received their clinical instruction from the Ohio professors. This was a source of great annoyance to the Miami teachers. By political machinations and combinations, by appeal to the township trustees and to the Legislature the attempt was made to change the law which gave the Ohio College absolute control of the Commercial Hospital. Worn out by the long-continued strife, the Ohio trustees suggested to combine the two colleges and in this way give the ambitious men in the Miami faculty a chance in the Commercial

Hospital. At first the proposition was met with derision. Within a year after it had been made, the matter was seriously discussed by the Miami men. Some of them were disposed to consider the proposition while others were opposed to it. Two factors finally facilitated the merger of the two schools. One was the desire of the most distinguished Miami professor to retire from active work and spend the rest of his life in peace and comfort. Mussey was aging rapidly, and his retirement or death was only a question of time. Without him the outlook for the school was gloomy. Then there was A. H. Baker, the common enemy of both schools. His threat to make a free school out of the "Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery" hastened the outcome of the negotiations. A re-organization of the Ohio faculty resulted in the election of four Miami professors, Judkins, Comegys, Foote and Mendenhall, to the chairs of descriptive anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and obstetrics, including diseases of women and children. The previous incumbents, Tate, Armor, Warder and Marshall, retired. Marshall was in ill health, Warder had repeatedly asked to be relieved, Tate resigned because he failed in getting the chair to which Mendenhall was elected. Armor left because he had secured a more desirable appointment elsewhere. Thus, the Miami Medical College after five years of vigorous existence gave up its identity and was absorbed by its rival. Within two months after the Miami College had abandoned its home on Fifth Street and Western Row, a Dancing Academy was in full swing where once the intricacies of medical and surgical lore had been expounded, and a cheap restaurant was in operation where, but a few months before, the forced contributions of neighboring graveyards had aided the student in his analysis of the machinery that is so fearfully and so wonderfully built. *Tempora mutantur!*

From 1857 to 1865 the history of the Miami Medical College is that of the Medical College of Ohio.

The men who founded the Miami Medical College were among the ablest members of the profession. They were amply capable of coping with their rivals in the Ohio school and possessed the *esprit de corps* that was absent in the Ohio College. R. D. Mussey started his career in Cincinnati as a professor in the Medical College of Ohio, to which he gave more than twice the number of years of service which he spent in the corresponding chair in the Miami Medical College. It is right, therefore, that a sketch of this remarkable man should have been given in a chapter devoted to the Ohio College. To the latter he gave not only longer, but better service. While in the surgical chair of the Ohio College, he was in the full enjoyment of his great powers as a surgeon and teacher. To the Miami College he gave his great name, although there is no doubt that he was not the Mussey of old. The other founders of the Miami Medical College were mostly young men, some of whom like Avery, Davis, etc., had received their early training as teachers in the Medical College of Ohio.

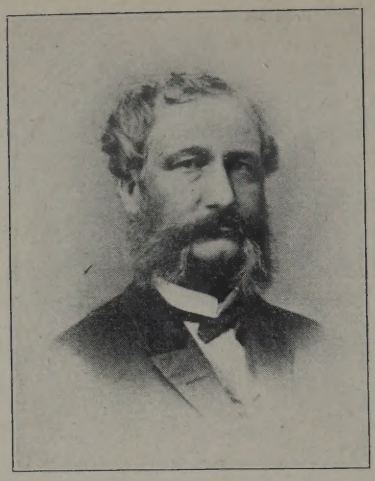
JESSE P. JUDKINS, brilliant anatomist, immensely popular teacher, quaint and original character, was born in 1815 in Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio. He received his collegiate education in Canonsburg, Pa., and Steubenville, Ohio, dividing his time between his classical studies and becoming an adept in engineering and other technical pursuits. His father and several of his relatives being physicians, it was but natural that young Jesse should have turned his attention to medicine at an early age. He matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1836, graduated in 1838, became demonstrator of anatomy in 1839 under Shotwell, retaining this position for five years. He gave private courses in anatomy for a number of years. In 1847 he was elected professor of anatomy at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and remained in the latter city until 1852 when the Miami Medical College was organized and Judkins made professor of surgical anatomy and pathology. A student at Starling College during Judkins' incumbency of the chair of anatomy was Thad. A. Reamy, afterwards a distinguished medical teacher in Cincinnati, who remembered Judkins as a most eloquent and enthusiastic lecturer. The year 1853 Judkins spent in Europe. He taught surgical anatomy in the Miami Medical College until 1857 when the consolidation of the Ohio and Miami Colleges took place. Judkins became professor of descriptive anatomy in the new school. In 1861 he resigned and devoted himself to his extensive practice. In 1863 he fell and injured his right foot. He was confined to his bed for weeks and hardly recovered from the effects of his injury when, in January, 1864, his brother Robert, a physician in Highland County, Ohio, to whom he was deeply attached, died. Jesse Judkins never recovered from the shock. He grew melancholy and morose, which was all the more noticeable in view of the buoyant and happy disposition for which he had always been noted. He assisted in the re-organization of the Miami Medical College in 1865. He was only the semblance of his former self when he was induced, in the Summer of 1867, to seek rest in Mackinaw. He returned to Cincinnati in September, 1867, a hopeless invalid and died within three months. Judkins, jolly, clever and thoroughly unconventional, was a unique figure in the medical profession of the city. He had an enormous following among the laity and was equally popular with physicians and students. From 1848 to 1859 he shared offices with Oliver M. Langdon, the distinguished neurologist.

Jesse P. Judkins was the most prominent member of a family of physicians. His half-brother William, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1788, and began to practice in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1811. Twenty years later he removed to Cincinnati where he died in 1861. He was an exemplary man, a skillful surgeon and a good all-around physician who was enthusiastically devoted to his profession up to the very moment of his death. He was known as the "quaker-doctor" because he conformed to the dress and language of the Quakers all his life. He was a Doctor Medicinæ *honoris causa* (Transylvania University).

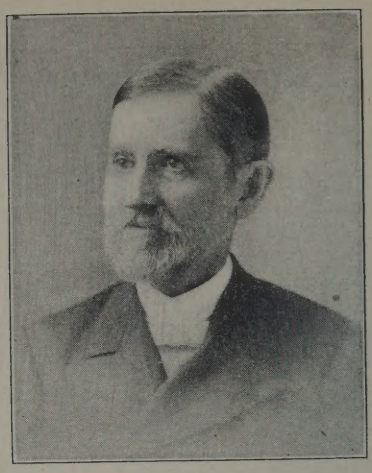
William Judkins had three sons who became members of the profession. The oldest one of the three was David Judkins who was born in Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, in 1817 and was, therefore, only two years younger than his uncle Jesse. David Judkins attended Woodward College, and the old Cincinnati College, graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1842 and served as resident physician in the Commercial Hospital. He died in 1893. During his long and active professional life he was at all times prominently identified with the profession. For thirty years he served on the staff of the Cincinnati Hospital. When he died, he was president of its board of trustees. During the Civil War he had charge of military relief stations in Cincinnati and Vicksburg. The other two sons of William Judkins were C. P. and William who were well-known and highly respected members of the local profession. C. P. Judkins died in 1900, Wm. Judkins in 1906.

CHARLES L. AVERY was one of the leading physicians of the city when he was asked to help in the organization of the Miami Medical College. He was a descendant of distinguished ancestry on both sides. His father was a leading public man, his mother was a L'Hommedieu and belonged to one of the pioneer families of the Ohio Valley. Charles L. Avery was born in 1816 and had the best advantages of education and travel. He graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1836 and located in Cincinnati. In 1844 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in his Alma Mater, but resigned at the end of the term. His successor was John Davis. In 1852 he assumed the chair of anatomy in the Miami Medical College and achieved a vast reputation as a teacher. In 1858 the unfortunate man was stricken with paralysis which eventually made a helpless invalid out of him while his mind remained unimpaired. He spent several years on his back, a living corpse. He was relieved by death in 1867.

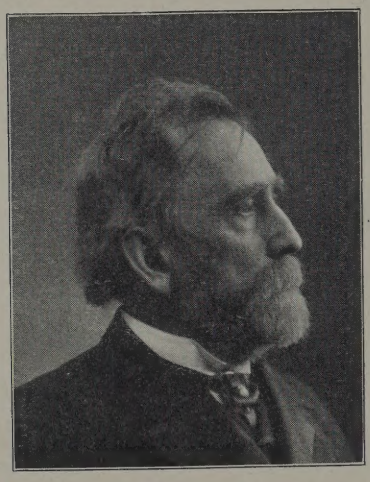
JOHN DAVIS was born on a farm in Butler County, Ohio, in 1821. His parents were Welsh people who had emigrated to this country in 1818. Young Davis was sent to Cincinnati to attend Woodward College. He studied medicine at the Medical College of Ohio, graduated in 1843, served one year as an interne in the Commercial Hospital and opened an office on Vine Street near Twelfth, where the City Dispensary, conducted by Drs. Mendenhall, Vattier and others, was located. He became demonstrator of anatomy in his Alma Mater in 1846, resigning in 1852 to become demonstrator of anatomy in the newly founded Miami Medical College. Chas. L. Avery who held the chair of anatomy, resigned in 1855, and John Davis became his successor. When the consolidation of the two colleges took place, two years later, his connection with the teaching staff of the college ceased. He, however, retained his position as a clinical teacher in the Commercial, afterwards the Cincinnati Hospital. He was in 1867 one of the organizers of the Union Central Life Insurance Company and devoted much



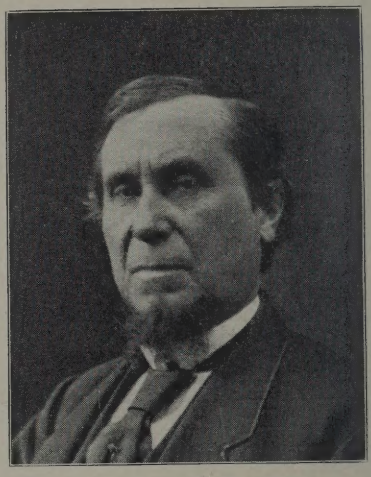
JOHN F. WHITE



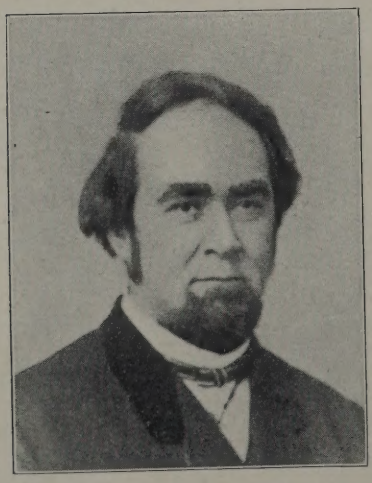
JOHN DAVIS



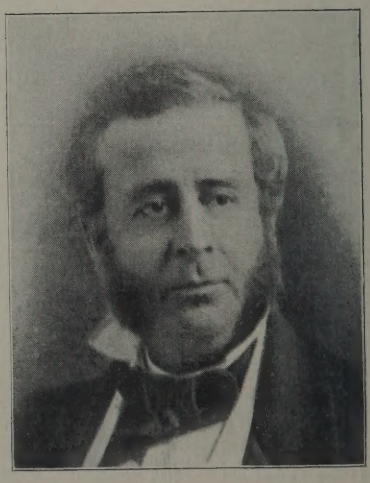
JOHN A. MURPHY



GEORGE MENDENHALL



JESSE P. JUDKINS



CHAS. L. AVERY

of his time and labor to insurance matters. He was for several years a member of the school board and of the board of trustees of the University of Cincinnati. He died in 1890.

JOHN F. WHITE, one of the founders of the Miami Medical College and its first professor of practice, was born in Philadelphia in 1813. He received his literary education at Amherst College and his medical training at Jefferson Medical College. In 1835 he left Philadelphia to become a surgeon on board of an East India merchant vessel. After a few years he returned and spent a year in the Philadelphia Hospital in the capacity of house physician. He finally, in 1844, came to Cincinnati and entered private practice. In 1852 he assisted in the organization of the Miami Medical College. The first faculty meeting was held in his office on the northwest corner of Fourth and Race Streets, July 22, 1852. He assumed the chair of practice and held it until the consolidation of the two colleges in 1857. White was not an eloquent lecturer, but a thoroughly faithful and effective teacher. As a member of the medical staff of the Commercial Hospital his work was of the highest order. His clinical lectures were well received by the students. White died in 1881, having several years previously retired from active practice.

GEORGE MENDENHALL was a scion of an old Quaker family of Pennsylvania. He was born in Sharon, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, but grew up in Fairfield, Columbiana County, Ohio, where his parents had settled when he was but a few years old. It is worthy of comment that Columbiana County, Ohio, has given to Cincinnati some of its most eminent medical men, such as Graham, Fries and others. Young Mendenhall was fourteen years old when his father died. Mr. Mendenhall, Sr., was a well-informed man who had given his talented son much attention and time so that in point of education young Mendenhall was much farther advanced than the boys of the village who, like him, had attended the village school. The boy was of frail build and not fitted for any kind of occupation that would require much physical effort. After his father's death he found employment in a general store where drugs were handled. The latter fact aroused his interest in medicine and he devoted much time to reading chemical and pharmaceutical publications. He finally made up his mind to become a physician and took up the study of Latin, continuing it until he had reached quite a respectable degree of proficiency. At the age of sixteen he entered the office of a physician in Salem, Ohio, as student apprentice and prepared himself for a regular course in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania where he finally received his degree in 1835. He located in Cleveland, Ohio, and remained eight years, returning to Philadelphia for the Winter (1837-'38) when an interneship in the Philadelphia Hospital was offered to him. While he was a resident of Cleveland, he took a lively interest

in public affairs and served for three terms as a member of the City Council of Cleveland. He probably felt that a political career in Cleveland would not offer the chances for advancement in his profession which he so much desired, and decided to make a change. He knew of a number of young men in Cincinnati who had located there without money or friends and yet were doing well, and he decided to follow their example. He came to Cincinnati in 1843. Among his earliest acquaintances in Cincinnati were Drs. Vattier and Warder, the former an energetic man of diversified interests, the latter a successful practitioner and a scientist of note. These men and others of similar caliber constituted the attending staff of a public clinic known as the City Dispensary. Mendenhall became associated with them in the conduct of it and subsequently also of a Summer school of clinical medicine modelled after the Philadelphia Medical Institute founded by Nathaniel Chapman and patronized by physicians who wanted to spend a week in the Summer brushing up and doing some post-graduate work. This Summer school in Cincinnati was quite successful for a number of years. Mendenhall was by this time a very busy physician with a lucrative practice and an ever-increasing enthusiasm in matters pertaining to the work of his profession. In 1850 he became associated in the editorial management of the "Western Lancet," and continued in journalistic work for two years. When out of the soil of malcontent a new medical school, the Miami Medical College, sprang into existence in 1852, Mendenhall became one of its chief promoters and its professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. In 1857, after the consolidation of the two colleges, he held the same chair in the Medical College of Ohio. That the mixture of the Ohio and Miami elements did not form a homogeneous mass, was soon to be seen. The old Ohio contingent, led by the intrepid Blackman, was slowly gaining the upper hand and making things very uncomfortable for the men who had been professors in the Miami school. The wrangling in the faculty and in the board of trustees led to the climax of 1860 which culminated in the exodus of all the trustees and nearly all the professors, including the entire Miami contingent. Mendenhall resigned and devoted himself to his constantly growing practice. During the sixties he was second to none in the extent of his obstetrical work. In 1865 when the Miami Medical College was reorganized, Mendenhall became its dean and the incumbent of the obstetrical chair. He reached the climax of his professional career in 1869 when, at its meeting in New Orleans, the American Medical Association elected him president for the meeting (1870) in Washington. At the New Orleans meeting in 1869 he was the American Medical Association's first vice-president. In 1872 he went to Europe to recover his health which had been failing. He was received with much courtesy by the London Obstetrical Society and made one of its Fellows. He returned to Cincinnati in 1873 and died the following year of paralysis. Mendenhall was very popular with the profession. He was a well-meaning, kind-hearted man, thoroughly imbued with

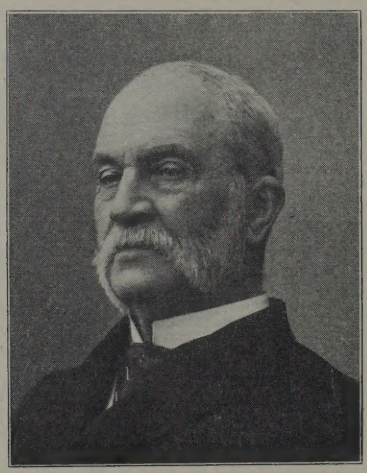
the ideals of the profession. That the rivalry of the two colleges involved the individual relations of their professors and re-acted on the professional and even the private life of the latter, was the circumstance that embittered many years of Mendenhall's life. His loyalty to the cause of the Miami College made him the target of much abuse and enmity on the part of quite a few prominent men in the profession. That in the heat of argument and warfare many regrettable things were said and done by all concerned, was an unavoidable feature of the situation. Mendenhall wrote but little. His reputation rested on his general usefulness as a representative physician and as a popular clinical teacher of midwifery. His literary efforts are referred to in the last chapter of this book.

JOHN A. MURPHY was born in Hawkins County, East Tennessee, in 1824. He attended the literary department of the old Cincinnati College, and in 1843 entered the office of John P. Harrison as a student of medicine. He attended the Medical College of Ohio and graduated in 1846. He served one year as interne in the Commercial Hospital and began to practice in 1848. He participated in the organization of the Miami Medical College in 1852 and became its first professor of materia medica and forensic medicine. He went to Paris and London in 1853. In 1857, after the consolidation of the Miami and Ohio Colleges, he assumed the chair of materia medica in the new Ohio College. During the war he was attached to the United States Military Hospital on Third Street, and also examined recruits in the Second Congressional District of Ohio. The position of medical examiner at that time was not a particularly desirable one on account of the odium of bribery which attached to the office. After the war Murphy took an active part in the re-organization of the Miami Medical College and assumed the chair of practice which he held until 1881. From 1881 to 1890 he taught clinical medicine. He retired in 1890 owing to greatly impaired health. He died in 1900. Murphy was one of the founders and associate editors of the "Medical Observer." After the union of the "Observer" with the "Western Lancet" Murphy became one of the editors of the new journal.

Murphy will always be remembered as the most persistent and loyal champion of the cause of the Miami College. The welfare of the latter was the one passion of his life. He loved the Miami College just as John Locke had loved the Ohio school. In advocating and defending the interests of the Miami College he was intensely aggressive and uncompromising. He was naturally of an irritable and belligerent disposition, largely due to a physical ailment which for the greater part of his life caused him much distress and suffering. He was for years a member of the Cincinnati Hospital staff and at the time of his death a member of its board of directors. As a practitioner he was one of the best known and successful members of the profession. He was a natural-born organizer and in this way became one of the earliest and most active champions of organization in the pro-

fession. He was always prominently identified with the doings of medical societies and, nearly up to the time of his death, a regular attendant at the meetings and participant in the doings of the Academy of Medicine. He was by nature a man of affairs, full of action and initiative. Much of the success of the Miami College is due to his loyal and energetic management.

CORNELIUS G. COMEGYS was born at Cherburg (near Dover), Kent County, Delaware, July 23, 1816. He attended Dover Academy where he received a splendid classical education. Contrary to the wishes of his family he did not choose a professional career, but left home to see the country and finally became engaged in mercantile pursuits in Indiana. His father, who had risen to great prominence as a politician in his native State, being elected Governor of Delaware in 1839, persuaded the son to return East and continue his studies. Young Comegys had in 1839 married a daughter of



C. G. COMEGYS

Governor Tiffin, of Ohio, and with her returned East. Perchance he visited Philadelphia in 1845 and had the good fortune of becoming acquainted with William Edmonds Horner, who was a power in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and was considered the prince of American anatomists. Gross categorically states that Horner is the most accomplished anatomist our country has produced. This learned and famous man had an almost hypnotic influence over young Comegys who at once decided to study medicine under the direction of this great master. He devoted himself to the study of medicine with much zeal and graduated in 1848. His object was to remain in Philadelphia, but he soon realized that it was by no means easy for a beginner to gain a foothold in the home town of his Alma Mater. He had seen something of the West when he was in business, and finally decided to locate in Cincinnati, at that time a rising town offering good

prospects to young and ambitious men. He came to Cincinnati in 1849 and practiced here for two years. In 1851 he went abroad for study and observation. Paris was at that time the Mecca of American physicians. Comegys also visited London. In 1852 he returned to America and accepted the chair of anatomy which Dr. A. H. Baker offered him in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. Things did not suit him exactly in the latter institution. When, a few months later, the chair of the institutes of medicine in the Miami Medical College was offered to him, he resigned his chair in Baker's school and became a member of the Miami Faculty. In 1857 the Miami College was consolidated with the Ohio College, Comegys becoming professor of the institutes of medicine in the combined school. When in 1860 all the professors and trustees of the Ohio College resigned and left the belligerent Blackman in full possession of the field, Comegys whose cold dignity never failed to arouse Blackman's ire, resigned with the rest. In 1864 he again became a member of the Ohio College but resigned in 1868. Ill health was the alleged cause of his resignation. That things did not run quite as smoothly during these four years as might have been desirable, can not be gainsaid. Comegys was not a man that made friends readily. He meant well but was unyielding in the face of opposition. He was frigidly courteous and dignified, a man of strong likes and dislikes, rather precise and exacting in his dealings with others. That such a man should have been on amiable terms with the moody and inflammable Blackman, the giant of the faculty, can hardly be believed. Comegys's nervous system suffered a good deal under the continuous pressure and eventually threatened to collapse. He resigned and devoted himself to his work as a member of the Cincinnati Hospital staff with renewed vigor. His connection with the staff of the Cincinnati Hospital started in 1857. He became deeply interested in many problems of public interest and for years was the best type of a public-spirited, representative citizen. As a member of the board of education he typified that disinterested and intelligent appreciation of educational subjects which might have been expected from a cultured and well-informed physician such as he was. Next to its actual founder, Charles McMicken, the University of Cincinnati owes more to Comegys than to any other man. He favored and championed the creation of a great medical school in conjunction with the university. He saw a trend of ideas and paved the way for things that were inevitable. He realized that the proprietary school in medicine was doomed and that the European pattern of a university medical school would be the American medical school of the future. He took a broad view of the range of activity which an American university should properly develop. He was distinctly a man of ideas, unfortunately three or four decades ahead of his time. He was a fervent champion of the rights and duties of the profession, and was an indefatigable advocate of representation of the medical profession in the President's cabinet.

To the profession he gave much of lasting value. His translation of Renouard's "History of Medicine" was a pretentious effort that elicited warm praise in this country and England. A meritorious performance was his translation of Charcot's "Lectures on the Pathological Anatomy of the Nervous System." He wrote many short papers for the medical journals. His articles on the pathology and treatment of phthisis attracted much attention. A revolutionary contribution to clinical medicine was his paper on "Hydrotherapy in the Treatment of Entero-colitis" (1875). Comegys was one of the founders of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. He was a Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians. At the time of his death he was one of the best known and most influential members of the profession in the West. He died in 1896.

CHAPTER XV.

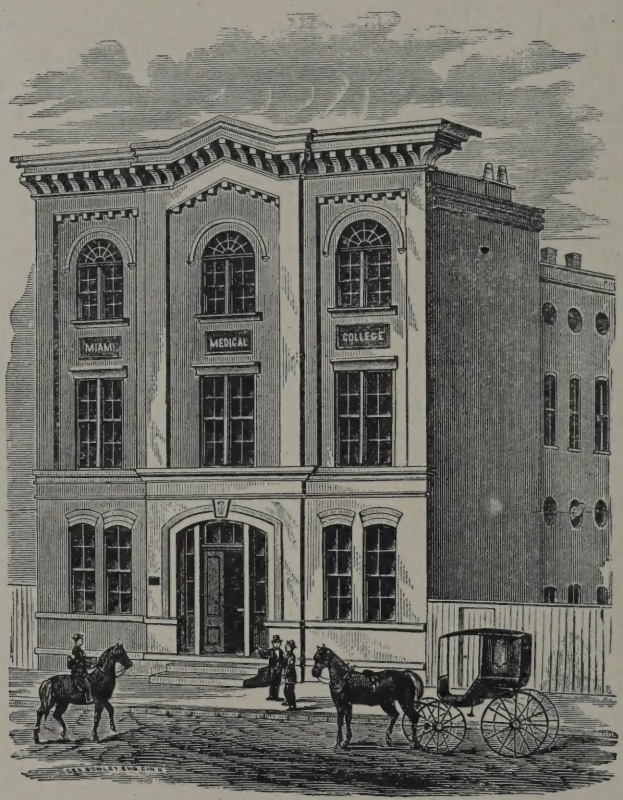
THE MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(1865—1908.)

WHEN in 1857 the Ohio and Miami Colleges consolidated, four Miami professors were added to the Ohio faculty. The Miami College ceased to exist. The following year four more men who had been identified with the Miami cause, became teachers in the Ohio College. Thus, eight Miami men were connected with the old Ohio in 1859, to-wit: Jesse Judkins, Geo. Mendenhall, H. E. Foote, C. G. Comegys, E. B. Stevens, B. F. Richardson, J. A. Murphy and Wm. Clendenin. Two sessions passed in comparative peace. In 1860 the Miami contingent with the exception of Judkins withdrew, leaving the great thunderer, Blackman, in possession of the field. Judkins followed his colleagues the subsequent year. Thus, the Miami College, within three years after the merger, became nothing more than an historical reminiscence. Some of the erstwhile Miami teachers enlisted in the army, while others pursued the noiseless tenor of a general practitioner's life. That some of them had become victims of the "delusion" which Drake refers to, is evident from the fact that private courses in special lines of work were given by them, especially at St. John's Hospital which about that time passed into the exclusive control of the Miami men.

The end of the Civil War allowed the thoughts of men to drift into other than military channels. The suggestion to revive the old Miami was received with enthusiasm by the friends of the institution. A faculty was organized in 1865 with three of the original professors (Judkins, Murphy and Mendenhall) as the nucleus. The other men were Wm. Clendenin, E. Williams, Chandler B. Chapman, E. B. Stevens, Wm. H. Taylor, B. F. Richardson, H. E. Foote and Wm. H. Mussey, son of the distinguished R. D. Mussey. One hundred and fifty-six students matriculated for the first course to be given by the new faculty. The home of the revived institution was the building of the Ohio Dental College, on College Street. Encouraged by the success of the new venture, the professors purchased a large lot on Twelfth Street near Plum, and erected a building upon it as a permanent home for the Miami College. The new building was formally opened in 1866 and the college entered upon a career of increasing prosperity. It showed its strength when it successfully assailed the Medical College of Ohio in the Cincinnati Hospital and broke up the monopoly of the rival school as early as 1865.

The Miami College grew in professional favor from year to year. In 1866 twenty-six graduates received their diplomas, in 1872 sixty-nine. The management of the school was firm and vigorous in guarding the interests of the school and in adapting the policy of the latter to the increasing demands of higher medical education. The man at the helm was John A. Murphy, erratic and belligerent, but true and loyal when the interests of his college were concerned. A number of excellent men helped to give character and tone to the institution. Strangely enough, the *aetas aurea* of the Miami College



Miami Medical College (1866-1909)

was synchronous with that of the Ohio school, in spite of the fact that their rivalry was by no means amicable. The bitterness of their competition was a bad factor in the medical life of the Ohio Valley, because it communicated itself to their graduates and alumni who perpetuated the factional strife beyond the college portals, not infrequently at the expense of the fraternal feeling which is the mortar of the professional edifice. In 1886 the Miami College tried the experiment of "affiliation" with the University of Cincinnati, but soon saw the absurdity of the arrangement and discontinued it. A characteristic feature of the Miami College has been the tranquil life which it has enjoyed within its own walls. A splendid *esprit de corps* has pre-

vailed throughout. The Miami College was never a house divided against itself. The most beautiful evidence thereof is the veneration which all Miami men bear towards the retired professors, the men who were the leaders at one time, but after a long and meritorious service left the active participation in the affairs of the school to younger and more vigorous men. These retired men assume a new and beautiful position of authority, almost patriarchal in character. J. C. Mackenzie, Wm. H. Taylor and the other grand old men of the Miami College are still the leaders of the school because they are enthroned on an imperishable pedestal erected by love and gratitude. There is no Belisarius among them.

The incumbents of the original chairs in the Miami Medical College have been:

Anatomy—Chas. L. Avery, John Davis, H. E. Foote, Wm. Clendenin, F. W. Langdon, Charles E. Caldwell, J. C. Oliver, W. E. Lewis.

Physiology—C. G. Comegys, Wm. H. Taylor, J. C. Mackenzie, Joseph Eichberg, Oliver P. Holt, Frank H. Lamb.

Chemistry—John Locke, Jr., H. E. Foote, C. B. Chapman, S. A. Norton, J. B. Hough, J. F. Judge, Wm. L. Dudley, Dan Millikin, Carl Langenbeck, W. Dickore, F. B. Sampson. C. B. Chapman had been professor of chemistry in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He was a man of means, who loved science. He left Cincinnati about 1868 and spent the rest of his life in ease and comfort in Iowa. He died about 1880.

Materia medica—John A. Murphy, E. B. Stevens, Wm. B. Davis, Dan Millikin, E. W. Mitchell, Julius Eichberg.

Practice—John F. White, John A. Murphy, J. C. Mackenzie, Joseph Eichberg, Oliver P. Holt.

Surgery—R. D. Mussey, Wm. H. Mussey, Wm. Clendenin, Thomas H. Kearney, N. P. Dandridge, E. W. Walker, Chas. E. Caldwell, J. C. Oliver. Walker (born 1853) graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1878, was demonstrator of pathology in the latter institution (1886) when he was elected to the chair of surgery and pathology in the Miami Medical College. Oliver (born 1862) graduated from the Miami Medical College in 1885, became professor of descriptive anatomy in 1896, professor of surgery in 1901. He is at present the dean of the institution.

Obstetrics—George Mendenhall, Wm. H. Taylor, Magnus A. Tate.

Gynecology—George Mendenhall, B. F. Richardson, Byron Stanton, Rufus B. Hall.

After the session 1908-'09 the Miami Medical College passes out of existence. Together with the Medical College of Ohio it will be absorbed by the University of Cincinnati as the latter's Medical Department. At the termination of the career of the Miami Medical College additional chairs were held by some very able men. Among them were E. W. Mitchell (pediatrics), J. A. Thompson (laryngology and otology), F. W. Langdon (neurology), M. A. Brown (physical diagnosis), E. H. Shields (dermatology

and genito-urinary surgery), J. F. Heady (medical economics), C. W. Tangeman (clinical ophthalmology), J. W. Murphy (clinical laryngology), W. D. Porter (clinical obstetrics), W. E. Murphy (clinical otology and laryngology), J. M. Withrow (clinical gynecology) and G. A. Fackler (clinical medicine). The latter is at present president of staff of the Cincinnati Hospital. John M. Withrow as a member of the Cincinnati Board of Education is doing very meritorious work in the interests of the public schools of Cincinnati.

The following sketches refer to the men who were conspicuous in the life of the Miami Medical College.

JOSEPH BYRD SMITH was born in New York in 1821. He graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1845 and became resident physician of the Commercial Hospital for one year. He achieved a vast reputation as an obstetrician. In 1860 he was appointed on the staff of the Commercial Hospital. When the Miami Medical College was reorganized after the war, he was elected professor of obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics, sharing the chair with George Mendenhall. He died in 1865 before he had a chance to lecture at the college. B. F. Richardson was appointed in his place. J. B. Smith was the preceptor of Thomas C. Minor when the latter began the study of medicine.

HENRY E. FOOTE was born in Cincinnati in 1825. His father was John P. Foote, one of the most public-spirited citizens Cincinnati has ever had, author, publisher, patron of the arts and sciences and trustee of the Ohio College for many years. His son began the study of medicine in the office of his brother-in-law, John T. Shotwell, graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1847, served the Commercial Hospital as resident physician, but resigned before the end of his term, to enter the medical service during the Mexican War. After a year's absence he returned to Cincinnati and began to practice. The chair of chemistry in the newly organized Miami Medical College in 1852 was given to the son of the distinguished John Locke. After one session Henry E. Foote was appointed in his place. When the Miami and Ohio Colleges consolidated in 1857 Foote became professor of chemistry. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed surgeon of the 13th Missouri Regiment, subsequently known as the 22nd Ohio. At the close of the war, when the Miami College was reorganized, Foote assumed the chair of anatomy. In 1869 he took the chair of surgery and special pathology. For a time he was one of the physicians at the Longview Asylum. Foote was a good operating surgeon and a very popular teacher. He died of tuberculosis in 1871.

WILLIAM HEBERDEN MUSSEY, son of the distinguished Reuben D. Mussey, was born in Hanover, N. H., September 30, 1818. In his youth he was frail in body and slow and heavy in mind. His father decided that the boy should become a business man for which he seemed to have some aptitude. He was conscientious and dutiful and rather practical in his ways of thinking. Thus it was that, after getting nothing more than an elementary education, he became a clerk in a general store in Francestown, N. H., later on occupying similar positions in Nashua, N. H., and in Boston, Mass. The work seemed to agree with him. His health improved and, when hardly twenty years of age, he had achieved a reputation as a level-headed and shrewd business man. When in 1838 his father moved to Cincinnati to become professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, William decided to accompany his father. In 1842 William, then twenty-four years of age, opened a dry goods store in Cincinnati. He was then a well-developed and healthy young man who, at his father's behest, would often appear before the medical class to illustrate the beneficent effects of a vegetarian regime. R. D. Mussey was a practical vegetarian who attributed his son's splendid development to the fact that the weak and puny infant and boy had never tasted meat, coffee or alcohol.

The remarkable physical transformation was followed by a peculiar mental change. The successful dry goods merchant began to take an interest in medicine, and in 1845 began to study medicine in his father's office, graduating in 1848 at the Medical College of Ohio. The medical instinct was probably inborn in him. His father was a doctor and a doctor's son. His mother's father was also a physician. Wm. H. Mussey became his father's associate for three years. In 1851 he went to Europe and joined other Cincinnatians in Paris who afterwards became distinguished members of the profession, especially E. Williams, J. A. Murphy and C. G. Comegys. In 1853 he returned to Cincinnati and to his practice. In 1855 he became surgeon to St. John's Hospital. In 1864 he was appointed surgeon to the Commercial (Cincinnati) Hospital, and, in the same year, elected vice-president of the American Medical Association. In 1865 he assumed the chair of surgery in the Miami Medical College. In 1872 when the trustees of the Cincinnati Hospital adopted a resolution that no teacher in a medical college could belong to the medical staff of the hospital, he showed his loyalty to the Miami College by resigning from the hospital. Subsequently the resolution was rescinded and Mussey was re-instated. He held the positions at the college and at the hospital up to the time of his death, August 1, 1882. For many years Mussey was associated in practice with his friend William Clendenin.

Wm. Mussey was neither a fluent speaker nor a polished writer. He was an exponent of the practical side of surgery and did his most effective teaching by his work in the operating room and at the bedside. His whole life long he was at a disadvantage because he happened to be the son of an

illustrious man, whose remarkable achievements as a surgeon were of very recent date. That Wm. H. Mussey never became the equal of R. D. Mussey as a surgeon, is admitted on all sides. There is no doubt, however, that, in point of self-sacrificing devotion to duty and earnestness of purpose in all his work, Wm. H. Mussey was a worthy son of his father. Like the latter he was a thoroughly good man and a gentleman of truest heart culture. Incidentally he had a fine sense of humor and a ready gift of repartee which his father lacked. It is said that one day Wm. H. Mussey was performing a rather bloody operation when a friend of the patient, a buxom young woman, entered the operating room and was horrified at the appearance of things. "I would never be a surgeon!" she exclaimed, whereupon Doctor Mussey quietly remarked: "I suppose, you would greatly prefer to become a surgeon's mate."

Mussey's fervent patriotism and unfaltering loyalty to the cause of the Union are matters of historical record. On April 19, 1861, the memorable day when the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was mobbed in Baltimore, Mussey wrote to Salmon P. Chase for permission to fit up the deserted Marine Hospital in Cincinnati for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers. Chase granted the request on condition that "no expense should be incurred on the part of the Government." Assisted by a few men and women of means, Mussey offered to serve his country without pay during the continuance of the struggle. There being no provision for this kind of gratuitous service, the Government declined the offer but appointed him Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers. He served under Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchell on the medical staff of the Military Hospital at Cincinnati, under General Nelson in the Department of Ohio, under Gen. T. J. Wood during the Shiloh and Corinth campaigns, and under Gen. J. T. Wilder in the Army of the Cumberland.

The first meeting of Doctor Mussey and General Nelson, when the former, having been assigned to the division commanded by the latter, reported to Nelson, was characteristic of both men. Mussey was not the surgeon whom Nelson had expected. When Mussey reported to Nelson, the latter gave vent to his displeasure in a flood of profanity. Mussey replied that he was reporting under orders of General Buell, who was the commander of both himself and Nelson. Nelson continued to grumble and swear. Thereupon Mussey said: "General, I have reported to you under orders. Do you decline to receive me in obedience to these orders?" Nelson's bullying ceased at once, and from that time Nelson was always respectful to him. Nelson's troops were raw and Mussey had his hands full, teaching them the elementary rules of military hygiene. In this labor he more than once reproved ignorant and careless commanding officers for their neglect of men, with a firmness which admitted of no evasion and a temperance of language which admitted of no severity of reply.

Mussey served under Gen. O. M. Mitchell (founder of the Cincinnati Observatory), who became warmly attached to him. On June 14, 1862,

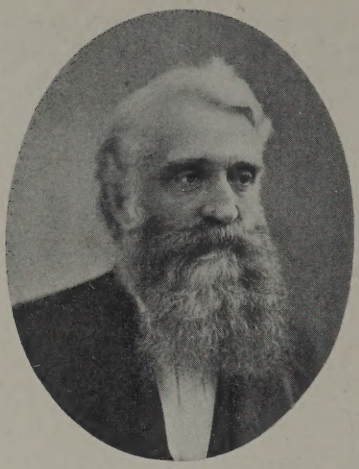
Mussey was made a Medical Inspector of the United States Army with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In this capacity he served, under Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, until July, 1863. For a time he was on duty in Washington, and after the battle of Gettysburg had charge of a depot of 14,000 wounded men at Baltimore. After further service as Medical Inspector in the Department of West Virginia, under Gen. B. F. Kelley, his health being enfeebled as the result of exposure, hard work, and the effects of an overdose of morphine, taken by mistake for quinine, Doctor Mussey resigned his commission in December, 1863, and his resignation went into effect January 1, 1864.

During the entire time of service Mussey had the respect of his superior officers and the love and confidence of the men under him. The annals of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, from which the greater part of this sketch of Mussey's life is taken, contain a letter written by Gen. J. T. Wilder to Edward M. Hartwell, Mussey's biographer. The letter reads as follows:

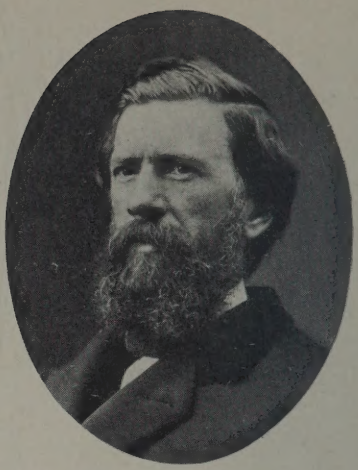
"No one knew Wm. H. Mussey better than I did in the Winter of 1861-'62. He was the Medical Director of Nelson's Division at Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky, a sickly and badly located camp of instruction and drill for a portion of Buell's army. Most of the men were raw recruits; the hospitals were overcrowded; the funeral march was being played in almost all hours of daylight. My regiment, the Seventeenth Indiana, having been through the campaign of '61 in West Virginia, was looked upon as being the veterans, and were constantly on duty drilling and scouting. I was taken down, while on a scout, and lay, seven miles from camp, very ill, when, one night, at eleven o'clock Doctor Mussey came into my room, through the wind and rain of a sleety January thaw, and carefully and kindly examined me. 'You are pretty sick,' he said; 'I must look after you myself.' I had gastritis, accompanied by camp diarrhoea, complicated by severe pneumonia, the doctor said. All that night the doctor watched me; at daylight he left to look after the hospitals. He came to my side every night, through the mud, rain and sleet, tireless and sleepless, for three successive nights, until he effected a change in my case and saved my life. When I was strong enough to talk, I asked him why he did not send an assistant, rather than wear himself out by such constant extra duty, that was not required of him. His answer was: 'Earnest men are scarce in this army. Your life is worth saving at the expense of mine, if need be. You can not be spared. I can.' He believed I meant to do all my capacity rendered me capable of. His patriotic, unselfish character is thoroughly disclosed in his reply to my question. Firm, self-reliant, capable, kind, just to all, he was the best man I ever knew. To do his duty as he saw it was his highest aim. After my recovery to health, I handed him $500 as pay for his great services to me. He instantly repelled it, and said severely: "Your life was not worth saving if you believed me capable of taking pay for doing my duty." I assured him that the service was entirely out of the line of his duty and that the money offered was only intended as a recognition of his overwork in my case. He looked me straight in the eye as he said: 'No man can do more than die for his country. Every honest soldier proposes to do that in the line of his duty. Keep your money for your children; they may need it yet.'"

It was in recollection of his splendid war record that Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1876, appointed him Surgeon-General of the State of Ohio.

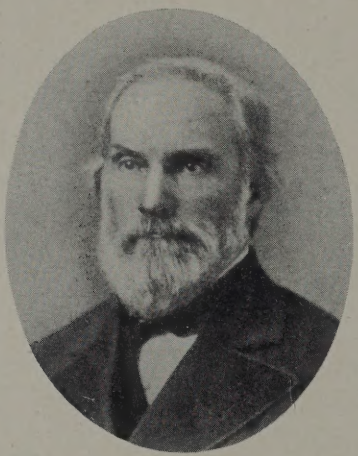
Wm. H. Mussey was not only a useful member of the profession, but likewise a public-spirited citizen. As a member of the Cincinnati Society of



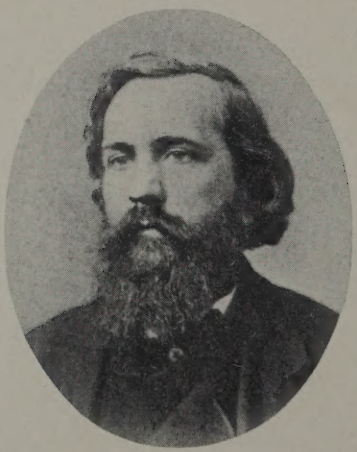
WM. H. MUSSEY



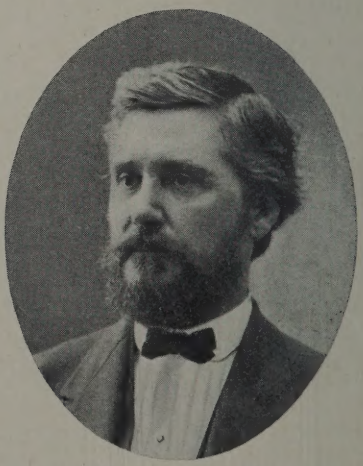
WM. CLENDENIN



CHANDLER B. CHAPMAN



HENRY E. FOOTE



B. F. RICHARDSON

Natural History, of the Board of Education, of the Board of Managers of the Cincinnati Public Library he was always ready to give up money, time and effort in the interests of the public good. He was deeply interested in the uplifting of the colored race and did a great deal for the Meharry Medical College for colored students in Nashville, Tenn.

WILLIAM CLENDENIN, a product of sturdy Scotch stock, was born on a farm in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1829. After his father's death, in 1839, his mother moved with her four children to New Castle, Pa. Here young William received a scant education at the village school, supplemented by such instruction as his good Christian mother was able to give him. The memory of that splendid mother was the inspiration of Clendenin's whole life. When he was fifteen years old, he started to make his own way as a clerk in a dry goods store in Pittsburg, Pa. After one year he returned to New Castle and decided to adopt a professional career. He became the student of a local physician until the Fall of 1848, when he matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio. In 1850 he graduated and settled in Cincinnati. Geo. Mendenhall and the two Musseys became his friends and made him demonstrator of anatomy in the Miami Medical College in 1856. When the merger between the Miami and Ohio Colleges took place, Clendenin retained his place as demonstrator. In 1859 he went to Europe and remained for one year and six months, visiting clinics and hospitals in England and France. When he returned to Cincinnati, he was offered the chair of anatomy in the Chicago Medical College. He declined the appointment and had hardly gotten fairly settled in private practice when the great struggle between the States began. Clendenin was one of the first Cincinnati physicians to respond to the call for volunteers. He was appointed Surgeon of Volunteers and assigned to duty in Camp Dennison under General Mitchell. Subsequently he saw service under Generals Rosecrans, Fremont, Sigl and Thomas. Clendenin was present at the second battle of Bull Run. He had charge of a military hospital in Washington, D. C., and was appointed Assistant Medical Director of the Army of the Cumberland, with headquarters at Nashville. He had charge of all the sick and wounded and was responsible for the management of all hospitals between Louisville and Chattanooga. He went home on sick leave in 1864. He returned to duty after a few weeks and was made Medical Inspector of Hospitals. In July 1865 President Johnson appointed him Consul General to Russia. He declined the honor. The Miami Medical College had been re-organized and had made him a professor. In addition to this, Clendenin had decided to enlist in the army of benedicts and found that the woman of his choice could not be tempted by the prospects of official life in the Russian capital. These were Clendenin's reasons for declining the honor-post with which President Johnson desired to reward his splendid war record.

A good story, illustrating the courage of Gen. George H. Thomas ("Pap" Thomas), Clendenin often told with much glee:

"During the second day's fight at Chickamauga, General Thomas, accompanied by engineers, members of his staff and several orderlies, repaired to a point selected for observation, at the foot of a knoll, on the border of a large meadow, beyond which was a thick piece of woods. The party dismounted, and the Chief having taken his seat on a log, proceeded to fill his pipe in a very deliberate manner, and was fumbling in his vest pocket for a match, when a rebel shell went hissing over our heads. The General continued his search for a match in the inside pocket of his coat without success, and at last said to me, who was standing near: 'Have you a match, doctor?' 'No, General,' I replied, but immediately acquainted an orderly with the General's want, with better results. The chief was in the act of striking it on the sole of his boot, when another shell burst just beyond us, and threw the dirt over us in a style that indicated that the rebels had gotten their range, and the next shell would probably alight in our midst. The pipe was not yet lighted, and the General was provokingly deliberate, and only suspended operations on the sole of his boot long enough to look around and say: 'Nobody hurt, I reckon.' Perspiration was now pouring from the faces of his attendants, for fear another shell would visit them before the General would be ready to start; but at last, his pipe being in full blast, he mounted his horse, and the rest of us were not slow to follow him out of the range of the rebel battery."

In 1861 Clendenin had a narrow escape. During the Winter of 1861 Doctor Clendenin was ordered by General Rosecrans, to go down the river as far as Cincinnati, and report as to the number and condition of the sick and wounded. On leaving Cincinnati for headquarters, at New River, W. Va., he was put in possession of a large sum of money for the commissary, Colonel Crane, and having proceeded as far as Charleston by boat, was obliged to ride about forty-five miles alone. When within eight miles of the camp, he was attracted by the sun's rays on the bayonets of Floyd's army, who seemed to be executing some movement about two miles distant. Putting spurs to his horse, he soon came upon a small squad of Union cavalry, under the command of a sergeant of whom he requested a fresh horse and an escort and was immediately told that it "would be an escort to hell, for the rebs are picking off every one who passes up the road." He procured a fresh horse, but no escort; it was a beautiful black creature and remarkably fleet. He had proceeded only a short distance before the rebel sharp-shooters' rifles commenced cracking and striking the trees just before and behind him in a manner that made it exciting both for the horse and its rider, the former seeming to realize the imminent peril as vividly as the latter, and sped almost with the fleetness of the wind. Suddenly, however, it was thrown back upon its haunches. The doctor was thrown forward, but managed to alight upon his feet, as he was holding by the mane at the time of the accident. The horse wheeled around violently, and pawed the ground in the most frantic manner for a few seconds, but finally seemed to recover himself, when our subject sprang into the saddle and went off at a rapid rate. In a few minutes the faithful creature dropped again, and blood was discovered streaming from its face, and some on its chest, plainly indicating that he had been

shot in two places. The doctor managed to run between the bullets for about a mile, when he wound around the side of a hill, and was out of danger. He finally reached headquarters uninjured, with his money intact.

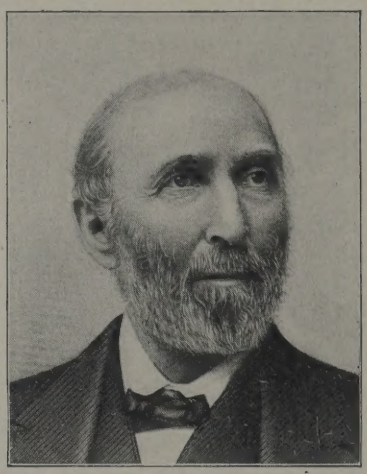
Clendenin contributed some very able articles to the Medical and Surgical History of the War, published by the Government. From 1866 to the time of his death in 1885 Clendenin served the Miami Medical College with unswerving fidelity as its professor of surgical anatomy, and for a time, of principles of surgery. One year before his death he became professor of operative surgery. He was the friend of the students to whom he never hesitated to open his heart and not infrequently his purse. From 1865 to 1873 he was health officer of Cincinnati, rendering good service during the cholera epidemic in 1866 and contributing to the framing of the sanitary laws of the State of Ohio which were passed in 1867. From 1874 to 1883 he was professor of anatomy in the Ohio Dental College. From 1867 to 1870 he was one of the surgeons to the Cincinnati Hospital. From 1874 to 1885 he was Probate Court Examiner of the Insane. He was affiliated with many enterprises and societies of public interest. Like his friend, Wm. H. Mussey, he was the type of a dutiful and extremely useful member of the profession. His name can not be separated from the history of the Miami Medical College. He died of miliary tuberculosis in 1885.

Clendenin's successor in the Miami Medical College was Frank W. Langdon, born in Cincinnati in 1852. He graduated from the Miami College in 1881, became professor of anatomy in 1884 and held this chair until 1901 when Wm. E. Lewis was elected his successor, Langdon assuming the chair of neurology.

ELKANAH WILLIAMS. The name of this excellent physician is indelibly impressed upon the pages of American medical history. No record of medical achievements in this country would be complete without a reference to Elkanah Williams, one of the first American physicians who developed ophthalmology as a distinct line of medical work at a time when its special character was by no means recognized by the profession at large and when the men who had the courage to practice it as a specialty were by many classified as charlatans. Williams, strong in mind and equally courageous in action, stuck to his post until he forced recognition for himself and his work. In the building up of the noble edifice of American medicine, he had a share so conspicuous that no encomium that might be spoken or any monument that might be erected could possibly add to the lustre of this early pioneer's name. His work, in and of itself, is a *monumentum aere perennius.*

Elkanah Williams was born December 19, 1822, in Lawrence County, Indiana, where his father, a captain in the war of 1812, had settled some years previously. Young Williams was fortunate in being given every opportunity to acquire a good classical and general education. He attended Bedford

Seminary and the State University at Bloomington. At the latter institution he took a four years' course, leaving it in 1843 to go to Asbury (DePauw) University, where he received his bachelor's degree in 1847. He took up the study of medicine at the Medical Department of the University of Louisville and became the pupil and friend of Samuel D. Gross. He graduated in 1850 and practiced for two years in his native county in Indiana. He intended to locate in Cincinnati and do general work. At the suggestion of his friend Gross he went abroad in 1852. He was particularly interested in surgery and was a faithful attendant at the famous clinic of M. Nelaton in Paris. The French physicians were at that time much interested in the recently devised instrument for eye examinations, the work of Hermann Helmholtz. It was the ophthalmoscope that finally arrested Williams' mind and completely absorbed his attention. When he crossed the English Channel in



ELKANAH WILLIAMS

1853, he carried the first ophthalmoscope with him that had ever been seen in England. He spent most of his time in the Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital in London as a student of Dixon, Critchett, Bowman and other distinguished men who were attached to this great institution. The ophthalmoscope which he had brought with him from Paris made him the center of interest and gave him unusual opportunities for study and research. In London he published the first scientific paper ("Ophthalmoscopic Examinations," Medical Times and Gazette, 1854). In 1854 he went to Germany to study under the classical masters of eye surgery, notably the prince of them all, A. von Graefe. Williams was a young man of great ambition and possessed of a brilliant and active mind. He spoke French and German fluently. Thus he became a favorite with the eminent men whose instruction he sought. He returned to America in 1855 and located in Cincinnati, limiting his practice to diseases of the eye. The profession looked askance at what they considered a

bold and needless innovation and Williams soon found out the meaning of medical conservatism and all the narrowness, bigotry and cruelty which are contained in this world. Williams was not the kind of a man who could be overawed by conventionality or discouraged by adversity. He raised his head higher and prouder and pursued his chosen path with more determination than ever. His early experience shows that the thought of the profession not infrequently shapes itself in keeping with any suggestion of utility. In this respect the public is often the policy-maker of the profession in ethical and sometimes even in scientific matters. It has been said that in and of itself the medical profession is not progressive, but, on the contrary, conservative to the point of lethargy. Every now and then an individual mind in the profession becomes the carrier of a new idea, of a better method, of a reform. The greatest enemy and most persistent antagonist of such a man is the conservative element in the profession itself which it not satisfied to wait, to examine, to deal fairly. The history of human knowledge from the earliest times to the present is a long litany of sorrows endured by those who rose above the common level and thus became shining marks. Men who are original in thought and action must invariably weather the storm of open and covert opposition until the psychological moment arrives that brings with it the crown of victory for the lonely undismayed pioneer. The new path having been blazed, it soon becomes a beaten track because followers are plentiful. This was the experience of Elkanah Williams who practiced ophthalmology for several years in spite of the objections which were raised by the great conservative throng in the profession.

Williams was an indefatigable worker. He displayed a phenomenal productiveness in enriching the literature of the profession. In 1861 a department of ophthalmology was created in the Commercial (Cincinnati) Hospital and placed in his charge. He served the institution eleven years. In 1865 he was appointed professor of ophthalmology in the Miami Medical College, the chair being the first one of its kind in this country. He resigned in 1887 owing to ill health. During all these years he took care of an enormous private practice. When he died in 1888 in Hazelwood, Pa., he was easily the most distinguished American oculist, whose name was spoken with respect even by the master surgeons of the old world.

During the last two years of the Civil War Dr. Williams was one of the surgeons in charge of the United States Marine Hospital in Cincinnati. In 1862 he appeared before the International Ophthalmological Congress with a paper entitled "Plusieurs Questions de Therapeutique Oculaire;" in 1872, at the London meeting, he spoke on "Practical Observations on Different Subjects." At the New York meeting of the International Ophthalmological Congress in 1876 he was elected president. In the same year he appeared before the International Medical Congress (Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia) with a paper on "Pulsating Tumors of the Orbit." The previous year he had read a paper on "Penetrating Wounds of the Eye" before the Ohio

State Medical Society and was elected president of the society. In the year 1868 he published an exhaustive report of a case of "Aneurism of the Orbit," accompanied by accurate ophthalmoscopic observations of the retinal circulation before and after ligation of both carotids, the operation having been performed by Dr. H. E. Foote at Dr. Williams' suggestion. The following year he brought out a new method of treating strictures of the nasal duct. He contributed a monograph on "Injuries of the Eye" to Ashhurst's System of Surgery. Other subjects which he elaborated, were keratoconus, inflammations of the corpus ciliare, trachoma with pannus treated by inoculation with gonorrheal matter, excision of a corneal cicatrix for the relief of neuralgia of the eye and face, parasites in the human eye, obliteration of the lachrymal sac by the actual cautery, iridectomy in glaucoma, exophthalmic goitre, fluid cataract, trachoma, construction of the ophthalmoscope and manner of using it, caries of the orbit, cysts of the orbit, operative methods in the treatment of diseases of the eye, its parts and appendages, the uses of brown citrine ointment, sarcoma of the choroid, symptomatology of optic neuritis, and many more. The remarkable literary productiveness of Doctor Williams can be appreciated when we consider that from 1856 to 1880 he published numerous papers, monographs and case reports every year. These papers covered the whole field of his specialty and represent the most meritorious kind of original work. Doctor Williams was a methodical worker, thorough in detail and systematic in making use of clinical material. Much of his work is of classical value in ophthalmology. In 1864 he published sixteen different papers on as many different subjects. He had no models to follow, no authorities to quote. He was cultivating a virgin soil and gave to the profession a truly magnificent harvest. It is to be regretted that his health failed at a time when he was at the zenith of his professional usefulness. He had gathered an enormous amount of material which he intended to give to the profession in the form of a text-book on ophthalmology. He was not spared to finish his labors by this last crowning effort for which he had made a lifelong preparation.

Personally Doctor Williams was one of the most delightful of men. He was genial and accessible at all times, cordial and courteous without a suggestion of effort. He had a reputation as a good story-teller and an all-around boon companion. In appearance he was tall, broad-shouldered and well proportioned. His wit and cleverness were proverbial.

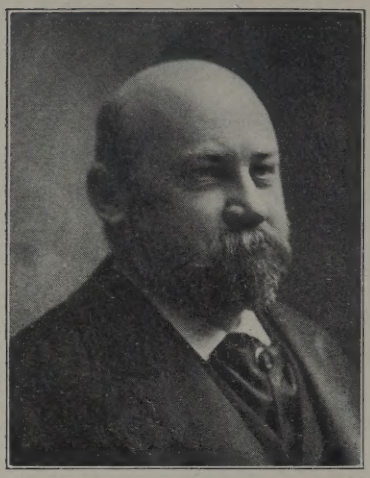
There are many brilliant men that have shed luster on the career of the Miami Medical College, but no one is so typical of the best which this school has done as Doctor Williams. In becoming the first incumbent of the chair of ophthalmology in the Miami Medical College, Doctor Williams opened a new chapter of medical education which, of course, can never be separated from the history of the Miami Medical College. The latter had had its Mussey, Comegys, Murphy and other brilliant men. But they came from other fields of work where they developed strength and greatness. There is

one man, however, whom the Miami College can claim as its own and he is the peer of any and the superior of many. That man is the father of Western ophthalmology, Elkanah Williams.

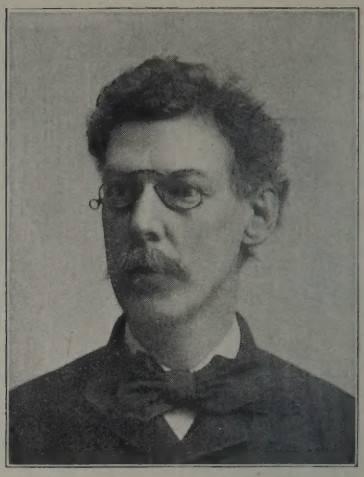
The successor of Doctor Williams in the Miami Medical College was Robert Sattler, born in Cincinnati in 1856 as the son of an old respected German physician. He graduated from the Miami Medical College in 1875 and in 1884 became Williams' assistant. Upon the death of his distinguished chief Sattler was elected professor of ophthalmology. He is the present incumbent of the chair.

EDWARD B. STEVENS was born in Lebanon, Ohio, in 1823. He received his literary education at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and graduated in medicine at the Medical College of Ohio in 1846. He located at Monroe, Ohio, but came to Cincinnati after a few years and with George Mendenhall and John A. Murphy founded the "Medical Observer" in 1856. He was the managing editor and continued as such after the consolidation of the "Observer" with the "Western Lancet." In 1873 the "Lancet and Observer" was sold to J. C. Culbertson and Stevens went to Syracuse, N. Y., where the merging of Geneva Medical College into the College of Medicine of Syracuse University had resulted in the creation of a large medical school. Its managers were casting about for available talent and offered the chair of materia medica to Stevens who accepted it. He resigned his chair in the Miami Medical College, sold the "Lancet and Observer" to J. C. Culbertson and left for his new field of activity. The new position in Syracuse did not, however, come up to his expectations. After a few months he returned to Lebanon, his native town, where he again entered practice and gained a vast reputation as a gynecologist and obstetrician. He started the "Obstetric Gazette" in 1878 and in its columns did his best work as a medical editor. He excelled as a terse and sprightly reviewer of current literature. He wrote a virile Saxon English and possessed a fine critical instinct. In 1860 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio but resigned at the end of the term. His incumbency of the chair of materia medica in the Miami Medical College began in 1865 and terminated just previous to his assuming a chair in Syracuse. During the war he was attached to the local military hospitals. He was in poor health and unable to attend to any professional duties for several years before his death. He died in 1896.

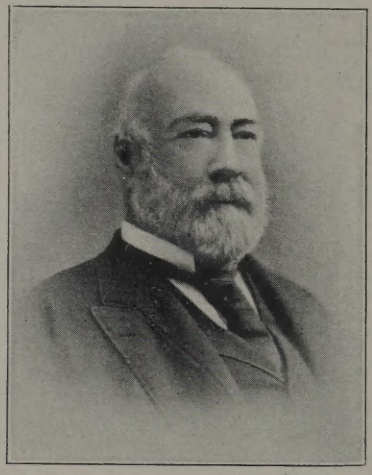
B. F. RICHARDSON was born in 1817 on a farm in Columbiana County, Ohio. His early educational advantages were scant. He attended Starling Medical College and received his degree in 1848. He located in Cincinnati and became an obstetrician of great repute. When the Miami Medical College was re-organized after the Civil War, Richardson was elected professor of obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics, in the place of J. Byrd Smith,



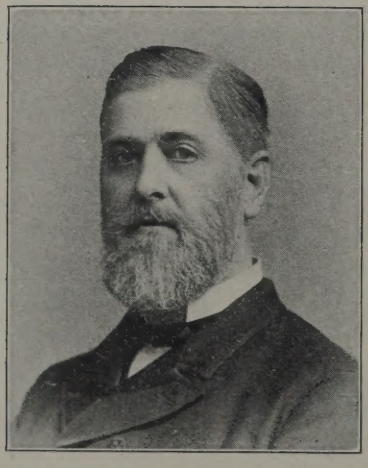
N. P. Dandridge



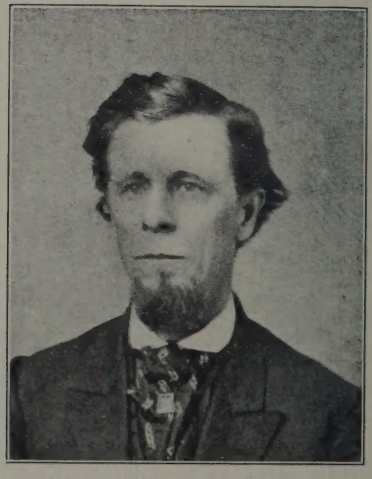
J. C. Mackenzie



A. S. Dandridge



Wm. B. Davis



Edward B. Stevens

who had originally been elected to fill this chair, but had died before the term opened. Richardson shared the chair with Geo. Mendenhall who was the dean of the new faculty and lectured on obstetrics, while Richardson took up gynecology and pediatrics. He resigned his chair in 1877. He was an impressive lecturer, full of aggressive virility. The latter quality appears very markedly in some of his literary work as associate editor of the "Lancet and Observer." He was a man of great individuality and not afraid to express his opinions which were always pointed and well-defined. Richardson experienced reverses in business late in life and never recovered from the losses and mental depression involved. He engaged in a manufacturing enterprise and lost nearly his whole fortune. He died in 1890, broken in body and spirit.

THOMAS H. KEARNEY was born in Clonmel, Ireland, in 1832, and received his preliminary education in his native country. He came to the United States in 1855 and matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio, graduating in 1858. In 1862 he was appointed surgeon to the 45th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the end of the war. During the term 1866-'67 he was Blackman's assistant at the Ohio College. In 1872 he became professor of surgery and surgical pathology in the Miami Medical College. In 1874 he assumed the chair of principles and practice of surgery and retained it until 1884. During two sessions (1880-'82) he added to his duties those of demonstrator of anatomy. He was surgeon to the Cincinnati Hospital and Health Officer of the city. He was one of the first in this part of the country to make an abdominal hysterectomy. In 1884 Kearney moved to Knoxville, Tenn., and practiced there until 1896, when failing health compelled him to give up his professional work. He resided in Washington, D. C., until 1901 when he died. Kearney was a well-read man, a cultured gentleman and a surgeon of great ability.

WILLIAM B. DAVIS, brother of John Davis, who is referred to elsewhere, was born of Welsh parents in Cincinnati, in 1832. He attended Woodward College and the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he received his baccalaureate degree in 1852. In 1855 he graduated in medicine at the Miami Medical College. The Ohio College conferred the *ad eundem* degree upon him in 1858. During the Civil War he was surgeon of the 137th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and had charge of a military hospital in the West End of Cincinnati. In 1872 he went to Europe for observation and study. Upon his return he assumed the chair of materia medica which he held until 1888. He died in 1893.

Wm. B. Davis was an authority on insurance matters and their relation to medicine, having been the medical director of the Union Central Life Insurance Co., which his brother, John Davis, helped to organize. In 1875 he read his much-discussed paper on "Influence of Consumption on Life Insur-

ance" before the Ohio State Medical Society. It was one of the earliest statistical papers on tuberculosis published in this country. Another valuable paper was "Functional Albuminuria; or, Albuminuria in Persons Apparently healthy and its Relation to Life Insurance." It attracted much attention among insurance examiners everywhere. David read a number of valuable papers on vaccination, vaccines, infections by vaccine-virus, etc. His son, Clark W. Davis, is his successor as medical director of the insurance company named above. Wm. B. Davis was a public-spirited citizen who gave much time and effort to educational and philanthropic enterprises. A beautiful, artistic window in the Clifton M. E. Church perpetuates the memory of this excellent physician and useful citizen.

W. K. PERRINE was born in Monroe, Butler County, Ohio. His literary education was obtained at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa. He received the degree of A.B. in 1864 and studied medicine at the Miami Medical College. He graduated in 1867 and served as an interne in the Cincinnati Hospital for one year. From 1868 to 1871 he was demonstrator of anatomy in his Alma Mater. He resigned in 1871 and located in Minnesota. His health failing, he returned to his native State, intending to ultimately locate in the South. He began to practice in Mt. Healthy, and died there in 1879.

JACOB B. HOUGH was born in Camargo, Pa., in 1829. He was educated at Lebanon Academy, Lebanon, Ohio, and the University of Michigan, graduating at the latter institution in 1865. He became professor of chemistry in his Alma Mater. Two years later he located in Lebanon, Ohio, and remained here as a practicing physician for a number of years. In 1873 he moved to Cincinnati and established himself as an analytical and consulting chemist. In the same year he was appointed professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Miami Medical College. He filled this chair for six years. He died in Lebanon in 1897. He was elected vice-president of the Ohio State Medical Society in 1873.

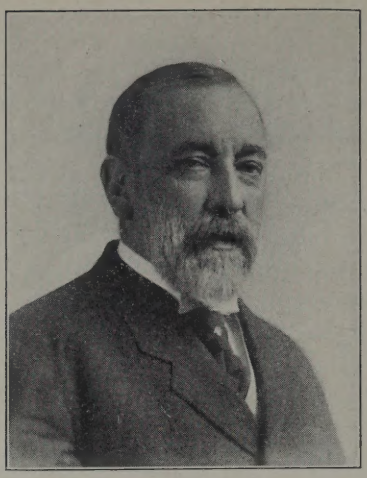
Hough was a very capable chemist, who published numerous valuable papers on subjects pertaining to chemistry. He was also a biologist who did much original work, especially in connection with the subject of spontaneous generation. He wrote a practical handbook on chemical testing.

WM. H. TAYLOR was born in Cincinnati in 1836. The old homestead of the family was the house on Fourth Street, which was subsequently occupied by the McGuffey family. Daniel Drake during the last two years of his life had his office and residence in this house. One of his daughters, it will be remembered, was the wife of Alexander McGuffey. Young Taylor's childhood days were spent on Mt. Auburn. When the lad was seven years old, his father perished in a fire. Taylor was twenty-two years old

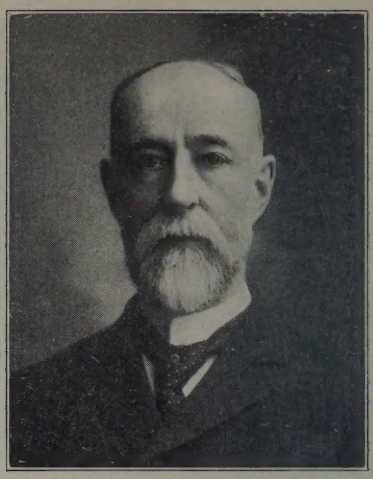
when he graduated from the Medical College of Ohio. He spent some time in Europe, where he familiarized himself with Virchow's new pathology, and acquired considerable dexterity in the use of the microscope. When the Miami Medical College was re-organized in 1865, Taylor was made professor of physiology, pathology and morbid anatomy. In 1872 he became the successor of Geo. Mendenhall in the chair of obstetrics and continued as the professor of obstetrics for thirty-five years. By studious application to the subject and faithful devotion to the interests of his pupils he established a great reputation as a successful teacher of midwifery. He became a member of the hospital staff in 1866. As a practical exponent of the art of obstetrics his long experience has made him one of the master accoucheurs of this country. Taylor occupies an enviable position in relation to the alumni and friends of the Miami College to whom he represents the embodiment of the best traditions of their Alma Mater. Not the least praiseworthy trait of this veteran physician's character is his intensely human feeling towards children. The Children's Home and the House of Refuge have for years claimed a large share of his time and attention. No amount of pressing professional business has ever lured him away from these charities that are so close to his heart. The homage which is offered by the grateful hearts of poor homeless waifs that he has comforted, and the love of hundreds of physicians whose friend and teacher he has been, are like the gentle glow of a sunset that hovers about the eventide of a life spent in the interests of humanity and science, almost the ideal of Solonic happiness.

J. C. MACKENZIE was born in Scotland in 1842. He came to this country in 1849 and received his education at Herron's Seminary, one of the famous educational institutions of early Cincinnati. He graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1865. In 1873 he was elected professor of physiology in the Miami Medical College, succeeding Wm. H. Taylor. He held the chair until 1881 when he was transferred to the chair of practice. He resigned in 1894. For a time he was superintendent of the Cincinnati Hospital. He taught clinical medicine in the Miami College from 1894 to 1899 when he became an emeritus professor. Mackenzie's life reflects his character, modest, unassuming, and, withal, full of the best quality of manhood and professional excellence. His skill as a diagnostician is almost proverbial.

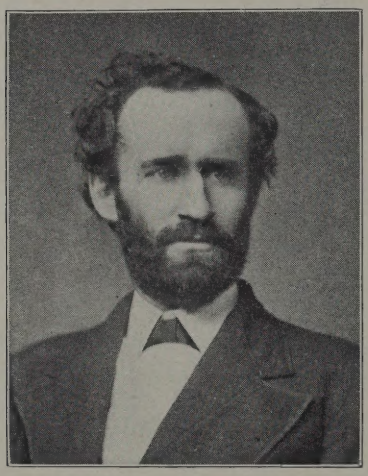
BYRON STANTON, son of Dr. Benjamin Stanton, of Salem, Ohio, was born at this place in 1834. He obtained his early education at Friends' Academy of Salem, and, having begun the study of medicine under his father, entered the Miami Medical College in 1855, graduating in 1857. He was an interne at St. John's Hospital and began to practice in Salem. In October, 1861, he entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the First Regiment Ohio Light Artillery. In December, 1862, he was made surgeon of the



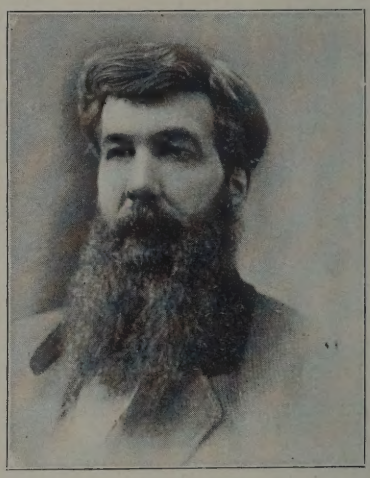
WM. H. TAYLOR



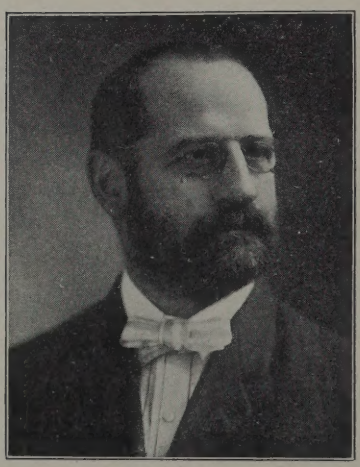
BYRON STANTON



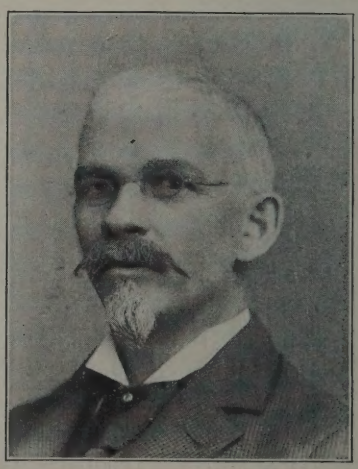
THOS. H. KEARNEY



J. B. HOUGH



JOSEPH EICHBERG



DAN MILLIKIN

120th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he served until May, 1865, except for two months when he was a prisoner in a Confederate prison. After May, 1865, he was in charge of military hospitals at Cleveland and Detroit and of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Newburgh, Ohio. The latter position he resigned in 1869 whereupon he located in Cincinnati. In 1877 he was appointed professor of diseases of women and children in the Miami Medical College. He resigned in 1900. He has served as president of the Cincinnati Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine and the Obstetrical Society. He is one of the founders of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He has been health officer of the city and trustee of the Cincinnati Hospital. Since 1892 he has been a member of the Ohio State Board of Health. He has been a public-spirited citizen and has furnished a practical illustration of the good that a physician can do outside of his profession, by taking a legitimate and active interest in the public affairs of the community. It would accrue to the benefit of both profession and public if there were less politics in the medical profession and, instead thereof, the medical profession were more in politics. *Vivat sequens!*

Upon Stanton's resignation in 1900, his chair was divided into separate chairs of gynecology and pediatrics, the former being filled by the election of Rufus B. Hall (born in Aurelius Township, Washington County, Ohio, in 1849, graduated from the Miami Medical College in 1872, located in Cincinnati in 1888). Stanton's successor in the pediatric department was E. W. Mitchell (born in 1854, graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1882).

JOHN F. JUDGE was born in St. Augustine, Fla., in 1832. His early education was obtained in St. Charles and St. Louis, Mo. He graduated in medicine in 1854 from the Eclectic Medical Institute. In 1857 he became professor of chemistry in the Eclectic school and continued as such until 1874, when he took a course in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He devoted a great deal of attention to chemistry. He taught the latter for many years in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy and from 1879 to 1881 in the Miami Medical College. In 1885 he located in Hartwell, Ohio, as a general practitioner. He died there in 1891. Doctor Judge was a scholarly man, a good chemist and an excellent teacher.

WILLIAM L. DUDLEY was born in Covington, in 1859. He began the study of the natural sciences at an early age and entered the University of Cincinnati in 1876 as a student of chemistry. His work in the laboratory attracted much attention. Dudley was but nineteen years of age when the German Chemical Society, of Berlin, made him a corresponding member. He received the degree of Sc. B. from the University of Cincinnati in 1880 and was at once elected professor of chemistry in the Miami Medical Col-

lege. He continued in this position for six years. In 1886 he was appointed professor of chemistry in Vanderbilt University and dean of its medical department, Nashville, Tenn. Miami College, in 1886, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. His successor in the Miami Medical College was Dan Millikin, of Hamilton, Ohio, who held the chair for two terms. He was followed by Carl Langenbeck, a pharmacist and chemist of ability, who resigned in 1891 and was succeeded by Wm. Dickore. The present incumbent of the chair is Fred B. Sampson.

NATHANIEL PENDLETON DANDRIDGE was born in Cincinnati in 1846. He attended Brook's School in his native town and afterwards Kenyon College. He took one course of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio and went to Europe where he pursued his studies in the clinics and hospitals of Vienna and Paris. Upon his return to this country, he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York and graduated in 1870. He located in Cincinnati and rose to a high rank as a surgeon. In 1880 he was appointed professor of genito-urinary surgery in the Miami Medical College. Upon the resignation of Thomas H. Kearney, in 1884, he became professor of surgery. As surgeon to the Cincinnati Hospital and the Episcopal Hospital for Children his work has been of the highest order and has made him one of the most conspicuous exponents of latter-day surgery in Cincinnati. He embodies the best type of the professional gentleman. His father, Alexander S. Dandridge, who was for many years connected with the Cincinnati Hospital in the capacity of trustee, was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, in 1819. In 1843 he located in Cincinnati as a general practitioner and for years was a popular and much respected member of the profession. He was a man of gigantic physique and noted for his courteous and chivalrous manner. He died in 1888.

DAN MILLIKIN was the son of a lawyer who had sought health and surcease from the drudgery of practice and for years had been leading the life of a gentleman-farmer near Hamilton, Ohio, where the son first saw the light of day in 1845. Dan grew up amid the refining influences of a cultured family and the ease and freedom of the country. In 1862 he graduated from the high school in Hamilton, and, setting up a den and a laboratory, he, according to his own statement, devoted two years to scientific reading, the monotony of which he managed to dispel by due devotion to horses, music and loafing in good company. For a few months he studied chemistry at the Sheffield School of Yale College. In 1866, at the age of twenty-one, before he had even considered the question of a vocation, he decided to abide by the biblical admonition and accordingly took unto himself a wife. After some journalistic work on the Minneapolis *Tribune* he made up his mind to continue his scientific studies and began the study of medicine at the Miami Medical College. His intention was not to practice

medicine, but merely to acquire its knowledge by way of an accomplishment. Eventually the love of the work itself took full possession of him, and, upon receiving his degree in 1875 he located in Hamilton, Ohio, as a practicing physician. In 1885 his Alma Mater summoned him to teach medical jurisprudence and hygiene. In 1886 he became the successor of Wm. L. Dudley in the chair of chemistry. He resigned in 1888 to assume the chair of materia medica and therapeutics, succeeding Wm. B. Davis. The hardships involved in attending to the duties of his chair while taking care of a constantly increasing practice in Hamilton, Ohio, prompted him to resign in 1893. The school whose shining ornament he had been for all these years, was loth to let him go. The chair of medical jurisprudence which imposed less onerous duties, was given him and filled by him with signal success. He has been an emeritus professor since 1899. Millikin is the best type of an erudite professional gentleman, impersonating that catholicity of taste and versatility of talent which have made him such a conspicuous figure in the medical life of Southern Ohio. He is a master of the art of *conversazione* and a post-prandial orator of great ability.

JOSEPH EICHBERG was born in Cincinnati in 1859, and received his primary education in the public schools and in Woodward High School. He graduated from the Miami Medical College in 1879, served one year in the Cincinnati Hospital in the capacity of interne and went to Europe for two years. His fondness for pathologic study and research led him to spend much time in Strassburg where he enjoyed the teaching and was inspired by the labors of v. Recklinghausen, then in the zenith of his fame as a pathologist. Eichberg entered general practice in Cincinnati in 1881 and became pathologist to the Cincinnati Hospital in 1883. He held this position for four years when he was made internist to the institution. He was appointed demonstrator of histology in the Miami Medical College in 1881, professor of physiology in 1882, professor of practice in 1894. He served as president of the Cincinnati Medical Society in 1888 and of the Academy of Medicine in 1896. His untimely death occurred in 1908. While on his vacation in the Adirondacks, he was drowned. His demise involved an irreparable loss to the cause of medical education in Cincinnati. His well-balanced mind and splendid educational equipment had long won for him a conspicuous place among medical teachers in the Middle West. He was eminently well fitted for the chair of practice in the new Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati, being admittedly the best internist in Cincinnati at the time of his death and an equally successful teacher. It was a bitter irony of fate that such a man should have been called away from his labors when he was approaching his greatest usefulness to the profession, and to the cause of medical education. The plan to commemorate the name of this splendid man by an adequate endowment of a chair of physiology in the University of Cincinnati, is a well-merited tribute to

his high personal and professional character and scholarship. During the last years of his life Eichberg was more especially interested in the diseases of the circulatory system and was preparing a work on this subject. His contributions to the literature of the profession were in the form of short practical papers written in his characteristic, pointed and terse style. His successor in the Miami Medical College is Oliver P. Holt, born in 1861, who graduated from the Miami Medical College in 1886.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE CINCINNATI ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

ECLECTICISM was one of the outgrowths of the active protest against the polypharmacy and heroic drug methods of a hundred years ago. Doctor Wooster Beach, an energetic man of keen intelligence, (born at Trumball, Conn., in 1794) in 1829 organized a medical society in New York whose object was the study and practice of rational drug methods. The members of this society were all regular physicians. They principally opposed the abuse of the lancet and the indiscriminate employment of large doses of calomel. Calomel and the lancet were the fundamental pillars of practice in those days. Drachm doses of calomel and the abstraction of ten ounces of blood were nothing uncommon. That there were many physicians who were opposed to this kind of therapy, is apparent from the writings of John Eberle, John P. Harrison, Thomas D. Mitchell and especially Daniel Drake. All these men taught rational moderation in these methods. How strong the tendency towards milder forms of therapy was at that time, appears from the writings of James Conquest Cross, a distinguished professor of medicine in the Transylvania school and later on in the Medical College of Ohio. Cross was a brilliant and scholarly teacher whose enthusiasm in the interests of rational therapeutic methods prompted him to become a professor in the newly founded Memphis (Tenn.) Medical Institute, which was organized for the purpose of forcing therapeutic reforms. This school has by some been classified as an Eclectic institution. In its announcements the school was represented as being the exponent of "reform and progress in medical education, practice and legislation." This movement, in one form or another, was at that time general throughout the country.

Wooster Beach published his "American Practice of Medicine" (3 vols.) in 1833. He was decorated by many European sovereigns, even by His Holiness Gregory XVI., in recognition of his work. In his own country he encountered the proverbial fate of the prophet. He was decried as an impostor and a quack, while even his enemies could not deny that he was a man of ability, of great force of character, and clean and honest in all his dealings. Wooster Beach attracted many young men who placed themselves in his hands as students of medicine. He called his school the "Reformed Medical College of the City of New York." He had many applicants from the West and planned to organize a medical school somewhere in the West. In

the town of Worthington, Ohio, near Columbus, one of the most noted educators in the United States, Rev. Philander Chase, was principal of a literary college which had been chartered by the Legislature of Ohio as early as 1808. The friends of the institution, notably Col. James Kilbourne, offered Wooster Beach the charter and edifice of Worthington College for the establishment of a medical department. The latter was opened in 1830 with eight students and Dr. T. V. Morrow, of Kentucky, one of Wooster Beach's pupils, as dean of the medical faculty. The institution prospered for nine

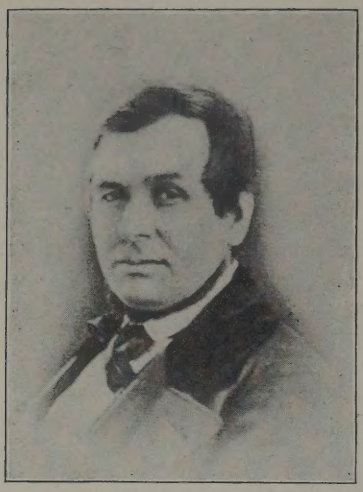
CINCINNATI ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE (1846)

years. In 1839 a riot was precipitated by the finding of a dead body in the college building, that had been taken from a neighboring graveyard by the students of the college. Doctor Morrow's house was destroyed by the infuriated populace. He decided that Worthington was not a favorable soil for medical teaching and removed to Cincinnati in 1842. He at once took up his work and gave a course of lectures in the "Hay Scales House," corner of Sixth and Vine Streets, Cincinnati. The following year lectures were given in a house on Third Street. In 1845 "Fourth Street Hall" was rented for the purpose. In the same year a petition, signed by the mayor, most

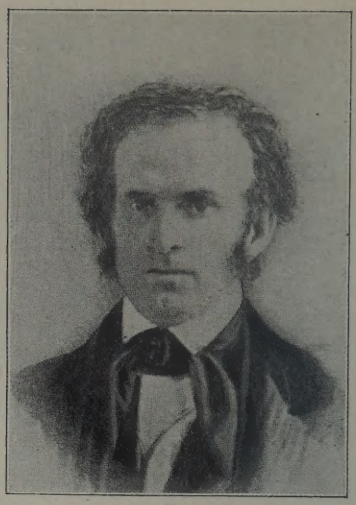
members of the city council and over one thousand citizens, was presented to the Legislature, asking for a charter. The granting of this charter was, of course, opposed by the friends of the existing medical schools. Doctor O'Ferrall, of Piqua, a member of the Senate, succeeded in out-Heroding Herod by solemning declaring that "medical science had reached the acme of its perfection and was not capable of further improvement." This was in 1845. *O si tacuisses et philosophus mansisses!* The charter was granted March 10, 1845. The school was called the "Eclectic Medical Institute." The word *"eclectic,"* while in its application to a therapeutic method a truism, was added to emphasize the *selective* character of the therapy to be taught and followed.

THOMAS VAUGHAN MORROW, the founder of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, was considered a remarkable practitioner and teacher of medicine even by his contemporaries of opposite therapeutic faith. He was born at Fairview, Ky., April 14, 1804, in the same house in which four years later (June 3, 1808) Jefferson Davis first saw the light of day. His ancestors were Frenchmen and spelt the name "Moreau." He studied at Transylvania University and afterwards at Wooster Beach's school in New York. He practiced for two years at Hopkinsville, Ky., but got into political troubles which caused him to leave Kentucky. He was an ardent abolitionist. Wooster Beach put Morrow in charge at Worthington. After ten years he came to Cincinnati and established the Eclectic Institute. He died in 1850 and was buried in the Wesleyan Cemetery, where a handsome monument marks his resting-place. He will be remembered as the founder of the National Eclectic Medical Association. His friend and associate, ICHABOD G. JONES, collected his numerous papers and articles, and, together with his own, published them under the name of "Jones and Morrow's Practice of Medicine." Jones was originally a Maine man, graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York in 1830, became professor of obstetrics in Wooster Beach's school, later joined the Worthington faculty, finally located in Columbus and became physician to the penitentiary. When Doctor Morrow died in 1850, Jones became his successor in Cincinnati.

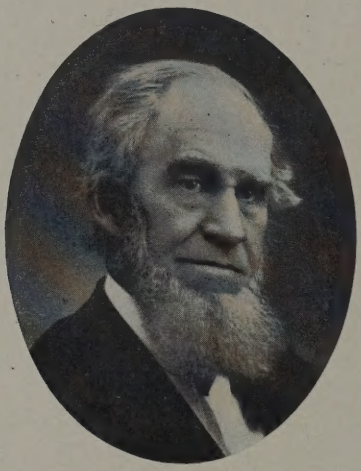
During one session (1845-'46) Wooster Beach, the father of the new system, lectured at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute. Another man of great ability was JOSEPH RODES BUCHANAN, born 1814, in Frankfort, Ky., a versatile scholar, teacher, lawyer and physician. Buchanan had gained a reputation on account of his work in cerebral physiology. Later in life he became interested in phrenology and tried to establish it scientifically. He was a strange sort of a man, reserved and dignified, leading a secluded life and wrapt up in weird and semi-mystical researches in anthropology, sarcognomy, psychometry and occult subjects of a religious character. He was suspicious and restless, constantly at loggerheads with his colleagues.



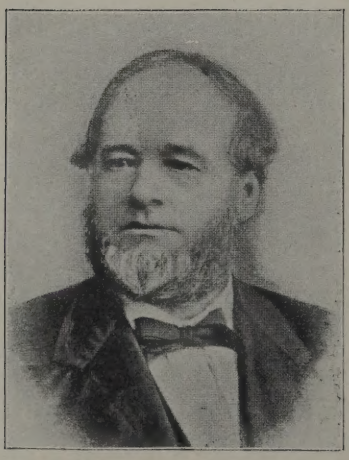
T. V. Morrow



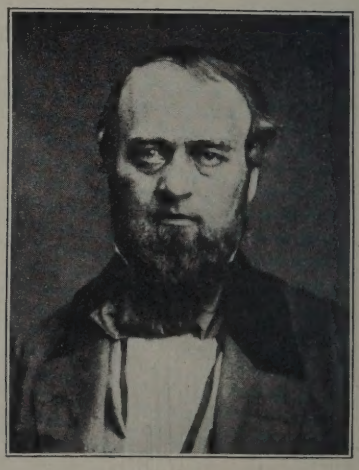
I. G. Jones



W. S. Merrell



R. S. Newton



C. H. Cleaveland

He was a brilliant speaker when he was in the mood of speaking. In 1856 he was forcibly removed and helped to establish a rival school, the Eclectic College of Medicine. He left Cincinnati in 1856 and spent the remainder of his life wandering about the country from Maine to California, gratifying his roaming disposition and changeable inclinations to the fullest extent. He died in California in 1899. His published essays and papers show him to have been a man of superior mentality.

In 1846 the new college edifice was dedicated. The school at that time had 127 students. During the first three years of its existence the school had 428. During the same period of time the Medical College of Ohio had 73, the Transylvania school 255, Louisville Medical Institute 404. At the latter institution Daniel Drake was teaching and drawing students from far and near. During the session of 1849-'50 Dr. Storm Rosa, a homœopathic physician, (born 1791 in Coxsaxie, N. Y., died 1864 in Painesville, Ohio) was

STORM ROSA

made a member of the faculty of Eclectic Institute to lecture on homœopathy. The experiment did not come up to expectations and was discontinued at the end of the session. It is an interesting fact that the first American homœopaths in the West were those who graduated from the Eclectic Institute in 1850.

The life of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute during the first five years of the existence of the school was full of disputes, entanglements and ruptures that seem to have been the common lot of most medical colleges in this country. In 1851 a re-organization took place. The Memphis Institute had closed its doors and five of its professors came to Cincinnati as teachers in the Eclectic Institute. The latter had an unusually strong faculty for some years and enjoyed constantly growing classes. Some of the noted characters among its teachers were:

ROBERT S. NEWTON, born in Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1818, who was a country school teacher until 1836 when he began the study of medicine, graduating from the Louisville Medical Institute in 1841 and practicing for four years in Gallipolis and subsequently four years in Cincinnati. In 1849 he became professor of surgery in the Memphis Medical Institute. In 1851 he was called to Cincinnati and was the incumbent of the chair of surgery at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute until 1862. He was an eloquent and scholarly teacher, a splendid debater and immensely popular with the students. He wielded the pen with much force. In conjunction with John King he published the U. S. Dispensatory (1852), with Dr. W. Byrd Powell in 1854 a volume on practice. He edited many important works. In 1863 he removed to New York City and died there in 1881. His best work was done in the columns of the Eclectic Medical Journal from 1851 to 1862. The latter journal under his management became a power in medical circles and represented in its time the best literary effort of its kind in Cincinnati. None of the regular publications at that time compare with Newton's Journal. Among Newton's collaborators was Daniel Vaughn, Cincinnati's best known and most highly respected scientist during the last century.

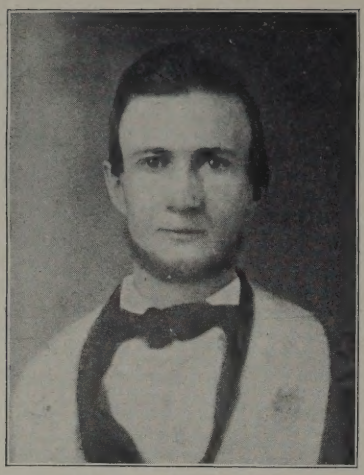
ZOHETH FREEMAN, a distinguished surgeon, was born in Nova Scotia in 1826, came to Buffalo in 1846 where he studied medicine under Austin Flint and Frank H. Hamilton. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1848. He began his career as a teacher in his Alma Mater in 1851 and continued to teach until 1872. Ill health compelled him to resign his chair. He continued in practice until the time of his death in 1898. His clinical papers were among the most valuable contributions published by the Eclectic Medical Journal. His son, Leonard Freeman, has risen to considerable eminence as a surgeon in Denver, Col.

GEORGE W. L. BICKLEY, born in Russell County, Virginia, in 1823, was a picturesque character, brilliant, capable, of adventurous habits and full of schemes of all kinds. His career was similar to that of the talented, visionary and unfortunate Joseph Nash McDowell, Drake's colleague in the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College. Bickley was thoroughly ill-balanced and erratic, always on the move and endowed with a marvelous talent for getting into trouble. Some considered him a genius while others thought him a notorious and dangerous character. He was a globe-trotter, and spent some six or seven of the forty-four years of his life in Cincinnati, lecturing at the Eclectic Institute. His work as a lecturer on materia medica was eminently satisfactory. He was in Cincinnati from 1852 to 1854 and again from 1856 to 1861, when his second nature, Wanderlust, took him away to the battlefields of the South. Judging from his articles in the "Eclectic Medical Journal," he was the equal of any medical writer in the West at that time. His style reminds one of Drake, rhetorical and of class-

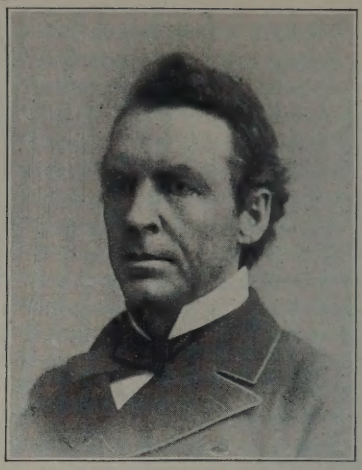
ical purity. The life of this strange man reads like a romance. He was left an orphan at twelve, ran away from home to see the world, beat his way to Europe, tried to trace his family there, returned to America, taught school, began to practice medicine, wrote a creditable historical work about Virginia, visited Europe for the second time, became editor of the "West-American Review," taught materia medica at the Eclectic Medical Institute, wrote a work on botany, lectured on a thousand different subjects here, there and everywhere, wrote a popular novel which was translated into German and French, published a work on materia medica, became a brigadier general in the Confederate service, went to Europe after the war, lecturing and sight-seeing, founded the "Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle," a military order favoring the South and promptly suppressed by the Federal Government, and finally died in Baltimore in 1867. He attended medical lectures wherever he happened to be, Philadelphia, New York, Paris, Edinburgh, etc. He was a marvelously gifted man who would have been a power for good if he had had less explosive brilliancy and more common sense. At one time he thought of overthrowing the Mexican Government and establishing himself as emperor. At another time he was about to buy the entire output of coal in the Dominican Republic and make millions. His schemes were gigantic. His life would be a suggestive subject for a sensational novel. Under well-regulated conditions he might have become an eminent naturalist. His taste ran in the direction of the natural sciences and his capacity for work was phenomenal. The accompanying picture which Dr. H. W. Felter, the historian of the Eclectic Institute, secured after a long and tedious search, shows him in the insignia of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

CHARLES H. CLEAVELAND was born in Lebanon, N. H., in 1820. He studied medicine under R. D. Mussey in 1836, and graduated in 1843 from the Dartmouth Medical School. He practiced at Waterbury, Vt., for a number of years and wrote a great deal for the medical press. In 1854 he came to Cincinnati and was appointed professor of materia medica. Cleaveland was not "eclectic" enough in his teaching and practice, and soon found himself at loggerheads with those who were more orthodox in their faith. A rupture ensued which led to Cleaveland's expulsion. He and his friends in the faculty, among them the belligerent Buchanan, organized a rival school, the "College of Eclectic Medicine," in which he was the professor of materia medica. He served as a surgeon during the first two years of the War of the Rebellion and died in 1863. He was the possessor of vast knowledge and solid achievements. His Pronouncing Medical Dictionary was popular with the profession for many years.

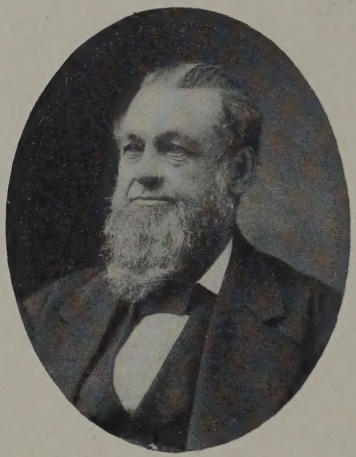
JOHN WESLEY HOYT was born in Worthington, Ohio, in 1831. He graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1849, began to study law



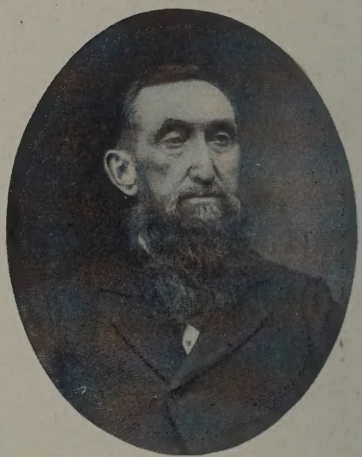
G. W. L. Bickley



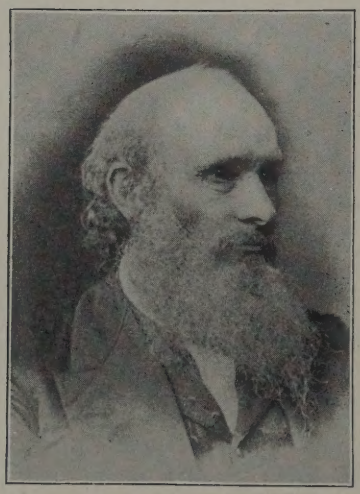
J. W. Hoyt



John King



Zoheth Freeman



H. P. Gatchell

J. B. Stallo

under Salmon P. Chase and attended the Cincinnati Law School. Through Hon. J. B. Stallo, who was teaching chemistry at the Eclectic Institute, Hoyt became interested in medical studies and ultimately gave up the study of law for that of medicine. He graduated in 1853 and became Stallo's successor. His original work in the laboratory of the Eclectic Institute earned for him a Fellowship in the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In the rupture which occurred in 1856 he sided with Cleaveland and Buchanan and became professor of chemistry in the rival school. The following year he removed to Wisconsin where, for twenty years, he took a prominent part in politics and in the agricultural development of his new home. In 1862 he was one of the American commissioners at the London Exposition. In 1867 he served in a similar capacity in Paris. Napoleon III decorated him. In 1868 he published a volume on the Educational Systems of Europe. In 1870 he founded the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. In 1873 he was American Commissioner at the Vienna Exposition and was decorated by Emperor Francis Joseph. He was Territorial Governor of Wyoming from 1878 to 1883. In 1885 he was president of the International Jury of Liberal Arts at the New Orleans Exposition. In 1893 he was one of the presidents at the World's Congress of Religions in Chicago. Professor Hoyt is still living (1909) in Washington. D. C. As a public man he has left an enviable record. He has been a voluminous writer on a variety of scientific and economic topics.

WILLIAM BYRD POWELL, born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1799, graduated from the Literary Department of Transylvania University in 1820. He was for one session a pupil of Daniel Drake who signed his medical diploma in 1823. The erratic but scholarly Charles Caldwell was his professor of practice. Caldwell's hobby was brain physiology and similar subjects. In 1825 the famous phrenologist, Spurzheim, made a tour of this country and completely captivated the mind of the impressionable Powell. The latter had already done some very creditable work in anthropo-craniology. In 1835 he became professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Louisiana and a contributor to Drake's Western Journal. In 1843 he began to collect crania from all over the world and amassed the largest collection on record. He taught at Memphis in 1847 and in the Cincinnati Eclectic Institute in 1852 and 1853. During his lifetime he was considered *non compos mentis* on account of his views of psycho-physiology, set forth in his sensational book on the "Natural History of the Human Temperaments" (1856). Powell died in 1866 in Cincinnati. In his will he bequeathed his skull to his executor, Dr. A. T. Keckeler, of Cincinnati, with directions to add it to his craniological collection. His headless body lies in a Covington, Ky., cemetery. In the history of American scientific research Powell's name will always receive honorable mention. (Dr. A. T. Keckeler, his friend and executor, was an exotic product of the medical profession of Cincinnati.

He was noted for his peripatetic habits which made a life-long traveler out of him. He was known as a "globe-trotter" the world over, while he was a stranger at home.)

JOHANN BERNHARD STALLO who taught chemistry during the session of 1849-'50 was not a physician but an attorney. Born in 1823 in Oldenburg, Germany, he came to this country in 1839, taught German at St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, chemistry and physics at St. John's College, New York City from 1843 to 1847; chemistry in the Cincinnati Eclectic Institute 1849-'50, and subsequently became a lawyer of national reputation. He was one of the ablest and most scholarly Germans that have ever come to this country. In 1885 he was appointed United States Minister to Italy. He died in Florence in 1900.

Among the other Eclectic teachers of the early days were J. R. Paddock (1803-1878), a chemist and botanist of note and widely known on account of his perfect mastery of the classic languages; B. F. Johnson (1816-1855), one of the earliest graduates of Worthington College; A. H. Baldridge (1795-1874), one of the original Worthington professors, who came to Cincinnati with Doctor Morrow and taught here for a number of years, leaving a record as a painstaking teacher and a brilliant writer; L. E. Jones (1809-1878), a man of ability, irascible, not dependable, but a writer of merit, who in 1852 seceded from the Institute, founded a rival school, the "American Medical College," which was absorbed by the Institute in 1856, Jones again becoming a professor in the latter; James Kilbourne (1815-1845) a young man of much promise and versatile talent; Benjamin L. Hill (1813-1871), an author and teacher of ability with a distinct leaning towards the system of Hahnemann; Hiram Cox (1798-1867), a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio, a favorite pupil of James M. Staughton, father of Judge Joseph Cox; John M. Sanders, a talented naturalist concerning whose birth and death nothing is known, an author of several text-books of chemistry and physics, much esteemed in Europe; William Sherwood (1812-1871), physician, politician and man of affairs, author of a text-book of practice.

During the first decade of the existence of the Eclectic Institute the idea of eclecticism was by no means a clearly defined concept. It was rather a term of protest or distinction, rather negative than positive in its significance. There was much diversity of opinion among the professors who interpreted the teaching of the new "school" according to their individual notions. All varieties and shadings of therapeutic practice were represented from pure Thomsonianism and botanism to the wide therapeutic latitude of the regular school. Homœopathy was liberally represented. The text-books were those of the regular school interpolated and expurgated *ad libitum*

by each professor. John Eberle's "Practice" was extensively used. The attendance during the first ten years shows that the school was gradually growing in strength and popularity:

1845-'46	81	matric.	22	grad.	1850-'51	211	matric.	45	grad.
1846-'47	127	"	31	"	1851-'52	212	"	58	"
1847-'48	220	"	48	"	1852-'53	308	"	70	"
1848-'49	191	"	47	"	1853-'54	292	"	126	"
1849-'50	224	"	65	"	1854-'55	279	"	81	"

The fees in the Announcement for 1851 were given as $100 for a full course of lectures; $15 graduation fee and $5 demonstrator's fee.

Not all was peace and tranquility in the faculty, however. Men of mild temperament who could not stand the pressure of either active or suppressed warfare, quietly withdrew by resigning their posts. In this way the Institute lost some excellent men. Some of the professors, however, were of the belligerent type who were not afraid of a fight, verbal or fistic. Personal animosities were not infrequently the cause of open outbreaks. Then there were financial involvements, professional entanglements and other causes of disagreement. The embroglio of 1856 is graphically described by H. W. Felter in his "History of the Eclectic Institute."

C. H. Cleaveland and R. S. Newton represented two opposing factions in the faculty. Newton, in elaborating the therapeutic teaching of the Eclectic school, had evolved eclecticism as a "distinct and positive therapeutic system." Cleaveland had never forgotten the early teaching he had received at Dartmouth. Newton naturally branded him as a heretic, as a wolf in sheep's clothing. Cleaveland did not take much stock in Newton's "Eclectic Concentrations," as the new remedies were called. Furthermore, he never hesitated to say so. In addition to this strictly scholastic controversy the personal relations of some of the other men were not pleasant. Buchanan was a man who could not stand contradiction. His disposition of the funds of the school did not satisfy everybody. He tried to control the organ of the school, the "Eclectic Medical Journal," and, in doing so, encountered the vehement opposition of Newton and Freeman. The newly prepared "National Dispensatory" precipitated a dispute between its editors, King and Newton. Thus everybody was at war with everybody else.

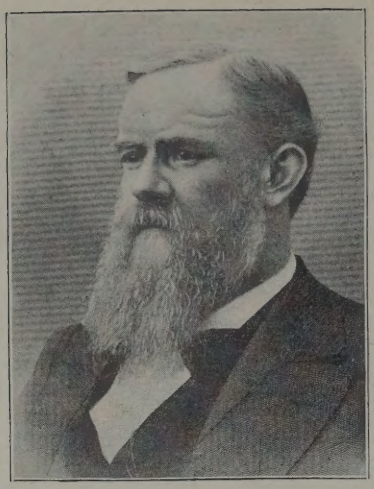
In 1856 a new board of trustees was elected. Cleaveland's deeply laid plot to control the board and oust his opponents Freeman and Newton, failed because at the last moment L. E. Jones refused to transfer his stock (about one-third of the total stock issued) to Cleaveland. A wrangle ensued which finally led to several law suits and injunctions. Everybody seemingly was determined to get control of the valuable financial and professional interests represented by the college. Cleaveland finally resorted to physical force, took possession of the building and barricaded every door and window. Newton and Freeman with their followers attacked the fort and drove Cleaveland and his forces from the premises. Cleaveland and his men were

not so easily to be vanquished. They renewed the attack and in the melee which followed, knives, pistols, chisels, bludgeons, blunderbusses and other means of active warfare were freely displayed. On the principal staircase Newton stood erect inspiring his little host like Leonidas at Thermopylae. Buchanan and Cleaveland were bravely leading the attack, but each time they were repulsed by the Spartans under Newton and Freeman. This surely was a case where doctors disagreed. One night and a day and still another night passed. Newton and Freeman still held the fort. They had planted a six-pound cannon in the hall, ready to blow the invading usurpers into an ignominious eternity. At this juncture the city police under the command of the mayor arrived on the scene to put an end to the medical fight which had become the talk of the town. Cleaveland and his hosts went into winter-quarters at Gordon's Hall (Eighth Street and Western Row or Central Avenue). They declared their quarters to be the real Eclectic Institute, elected trustees, conducted a regular course and at the end of the term graduated twenty-nine students. Shortly aferwards a *quo warranto* proceeding was instituted which resulted in Newton being declared the lawful treasurer of the board of trustees. The case for Newton was fought by Judge George Hoadly whose argument ("Eclectic Medical Journal," 1857, p. 211) was of great legal importance in connection with corporations in Ohio. That in the fight between Cleaveland and Newton the fault was nearly evenly divided, seems to be generally admitted. Newton won the fight because he was in possession of the things under dispute. He had all the advantages of possession. The defeated antagonist started a rival school, the Eclectic College of Medicine, which took quarters in the College Building on Walnut Street, opposite the Gibson House. Twenty years previously Daniel Drake had in this identical place conducted a rival school to fight the Medical College of Ohio. *Tempora mutantur!* The rival school was fully the peer of the mother institution. Its professors were the ablest Eclectics of those early times, men like Cleaveland, Buchanan, King and Howe. The Eclectic College of Medicine after two and a half years of rather vigorous existence consolidated (December, 1859), with the Institute. The latter institution had up to this time graduated 851 students. A noteworthy feature of its work was the clinical department which Drs. Newton, Freeman and Newton were conducting with much success at the southeast corner of Sixth and John Streets. The advent of the Civil War wrought many critical changes in the management of the school, in the character of its professors and in the size of its classes. In 1862 the affairs of the Institution seemed hopeless. At this juncture a man of great executive ability stepped into the arena and proved to be the man of the hour. This man, who is generally conceded to have been the head and backbone of Eclecticism, was John M. Scudder. Under his firm, guiding hand the old Institute entered upon an era of unexampled prosperity. His name can not be separated from that of his faithful friend and collaborator, John King.

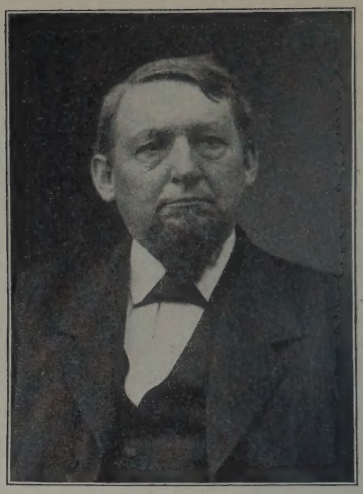
JOHN M. SCUDDER. The pharmacologic achievements of Merrell and King would have gone for naught, and, therefore, would have been of no service to the cause of the Cincinnati Eclectic Institute, if at the psychological moment a man of fine executive ability and organizing talent had not taken hold of the affairs of the school with a firm and steady hand. Men of this kind are rare because in their psychic makeup they combine traits that are apparently incompatible. Inflexible determination is in strange alliance with a conciliatory diplomacy and a faculty of making concessions. The working out of a well-defined plan is skillfully adapted to inimical environments and allowed to transpire with slow haste and amid diplomatic lethargy of the apparently placid but ever-alert moulder of the policy. Splendid knowledge of men is combined with an aptitude to supplement their defects, to round their rough edges by gentle friction, to cater to their weakness without for a moment sacrificing principles. Such was the mental endowment of John M. Scudder whose level head and firm hand came into play when the existence of the Eclectic Institute and the future of Eclecticism were at stake.

John Milton Scudder was born in Harrison, near Cincinnati, in 1829. At the age of eight he lost his father and had to help in the support of his widowed mother and two other children. He started to work in a button factory in Reading, Ohio, and received the princely recompense of fifty cents a week. When he was twelve years old, he managed to be enrolled as a student in the Miami University, of Oxford, Ohio, getting a fragmentary education, and often interrupted his studies in order to make a few dollars by the work of his hand for the support of himself and his fatherless family. He was a skillful mechanic and saved up enough money to eventually open up a general store in Harrison and get married. His ever-active mind finally turned to medicine. He received his degree from the Cincinnati Eclectic Institute in 1856, became the teacher of anatomy in the school the following year, wrote a book on gynecology in 1858, began to formulate his system of "specific medication" in 1859 as professor of practice, published the principles of his system in a book of materia medica in 1860 and advocated his ideas in a medical journal which he started soon after. Scudder was about thirty years of age at this time and had already established a formidable record as an indefatigable worker, a successful physician, original author and a skillful organizer.

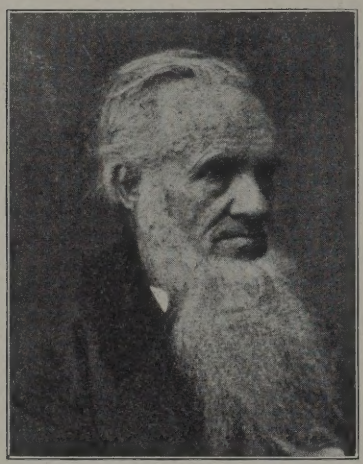
Scudder's writings were voluminous and furnished the Eclectic School with a characteristic and systematic presentation of the various departments of medical practice from an eclectic point of view. In 1864 he published his "Eclectic Practice of Medicine," in 1865 a treatise on "Inhalations," in 1866 a reference book on "Domestic Medicine," in 1867 a book on the "Principles of Medicine," and also one on "Diseases of Children," in 1871 his well-known treatise on "Specific Medication," in 1874 a treatise on "Venereal Diseases" and a book on "Specific Diagnosis." From 1862 to 1894 he was editor of the "Eclectic Medical Journal" and contributed liberally to its pages.



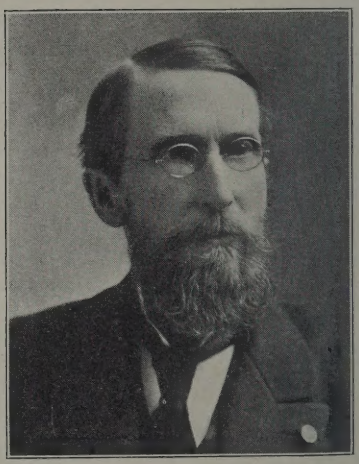
J. M. Scudder



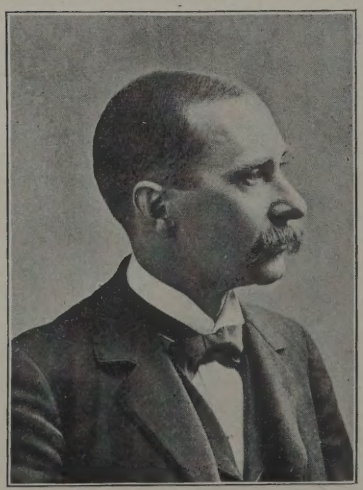
A. J. Howe



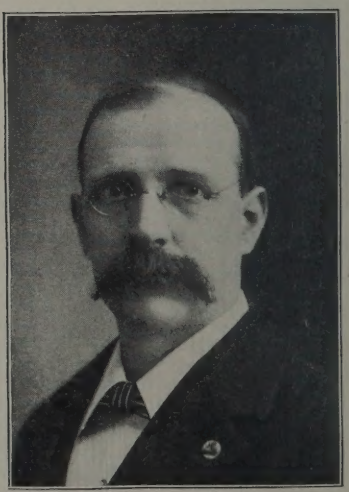
W. Byrd Powell



E. Freeman



J. U. Lloyd



K. O. Foltz

The relative value of Scudder's writings judged by a purely scientific criterion is identical with that of Eclectic teaching. He was the great exponent of the tenets of therapeutic faith adhered to and believed by the Eclectic school. In fact, *he was the school,* because every phase of its life bore the impress of his powerful individuality. He boldly defined the landmarks of Eclectic teaching, and made Scudderism a synonym for advanced Eclecticism. Since Scudder's personality as a medical teacher appears in its most characteristic attitude in his writings, a few quotations from his books may help to throw some light on the pivotal points upon which hinges the therapeutic belief of the Eclectic school.

In connection with the subject of "specific medication" he has this to say:

"I take it for granted that the reader will concede that all agents employed as medicines act either upon function or structure; and that this action to be curative must be opposed to the processes of disease. This proposition seems so plain that it requires no presentation of facts in proof, yet it is well to give it careful consideration, and arrange such facts as may have come under the reader's observation in its support."

"If the action of a remedy is to oppose a process of disease, evidently its selection will depend—first, upon a correct knowledge of the disease; and, second, upon a correct knowledge of this opposition of remedies to it."

"It is a law of the universe, that like causes always produce like effects, or, to reverse it, that like effects always flow from like causes. Therefore, if we can determine the opposition of a remedy to a process of disease in any given cases, we have determined it in all cases. And, to make use of this knowledge subsequently it is only necessary that we be able to determine the exact condition of disease, when we very certainly expect to obtain the same curative (opposing) action from the remedy."

"In describing this action to another, it is necessary—first, that we observe and group the signs and symptoms of disease, that he may get the exact idea of the pathological condition to be opposed. The skill required is in diagnosis, and necessitates a very thorough re-study of pathology, ignoring, to a great extent, our present nosology. To facilitate this study, the author has published a work—'The Principles of Medicine'—which embodies his views, and will serve as a basis for specific or direct medication. Much that might be deemed necessary in this monograph, will there be found in its proper connection, and we have not deemed it desirable to separate it and reproduce it here."

"Many persons are in error in regard to our use of the term *specific.* They think of a specific medicine, as one that will cure all cases of a certain disease, according to our present nosology, as pneumonitis, dysentery, diarrhoea, albuminuria, phthisis, etc.; and a person looking at the subject in this light, and guided by his experience in the use of remedies, would at once say there are no specifics."

"We use the term *specific* with relation to definite pathological conditions, and propose to say, that certain well-determined deviations from the healthy state, will always be corrected by certain specific medicines."

In his private and business relations Scudder embodied the best type of the shrewd and far-seeing business man. He was a natural organizer and manager, endowed with a fine business sense, resourceful and diplomatic. He looked at the problems of every-day life in a cool, impassionate manner, was never swayed by impulses and, while not without sentiment and emotion, never allowed himself to be carried away when the interests of his college,

the principles of his teaching or the rights of his associates were involved. He was evenly balanced with a slight preponderance of the practical and definable element. This happy combination of traits of mind and heart made him a veritable tower of strength in the Eclectic school. His associates and followers swore by him because they believed in him. He was always truthful and disdained advantages that had to be won by questionable methods, even if the latter had the approval of custom and habit. As a successful manager of a medical school he left a record behind which is full of eloquent lessons for others who find themselves at the helm of a medical college or institution. Ambition is great, ability is greater, but the greatest element in the mental equipment of the head of a medical organization of any kind is truthfulness. A leader must be a man of honor whose very life portrays a truthful mind. His must be the philosophy that is embodied in the admonition of Polonius to Laertes:

> "This above all: to thine own self be true,
> And it must follow as the night the day,
> Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Coupled with Scudder's personal integrity was that remarkable fitness for business and practical affairs. When he took hold of the management of the Cincinnati Eclectic Institute in 1862, the school was on the verge of collapse, professionally and financially. He systematized the management of the school, paid all debts, saw to it that the members of the faculty received their recompense promptly and, in this manner, re-established the credit of the school and its reputation as an educational institution. He was a splendid judge of human nature and put the right men in the right places for results. Thus it was that he made a successful venture out of what seemed a lost cause when he appeared on the scene. Scudder spent the last few years of his life in the mild climate of Florida. His health had been failing for a long time. The machine that had been running under high pressure for so many years finally began to show the signs of wear. He died of apoplexy February 17, 1894.

Scudder, like all truly intelligent men, cared little for the petty differences that separate men in matters of ethics. He rose above the level of the smaller minds that spend their energy wrangling over accidentals while they remain oblivious to essentials. In questions of religion he paid no attention to matters of mere faith. He longed and hoped for a better world although he did not presume, like some, to have any special information concerning the plans of God. He cherished the religion of good deeds and pure hearts. He summarized his religion in a few sentences:

> "I am not a Protestant, a Catholic, a Theosophist, a Mohammedan or a Buddhist. I believe in the Scriptures of all peoples, the religions of all peoples. I believe in everything that means goodness in all peoples. My religion is right, justice and liberty for all men, and charity, sublime, world-embracing charity, for all suffering creatures."

"There are ways of knowing things supposed to be unknowable other than by revelation, and its interpretation by those who know less than I do. I know that the universe is, practically, limitless, and that it is pervaded by sentient life, which people call God. I know there are millions of globes like ours, with inhabitants and interests like ours. There is use for all intelligences in this vast number of worlds; and science has assured me of the fact, that nothing is ever destroyed or lost, neither material nor force. Is it possible that the intelligence developed in man, the mind, should be an exception to this?"

"There are other things I do not know, but only hope for. Among these is, where I shall go when I leave this world. I hope then in God, for I shall yet praise Him; when or how I do not know; but the good Lord will find my place, and I shall be satisfied with it. For a man can not reasonably look for more than his right place and his right work and his just deserts."

As a man and as a physician, John M. Scudder exemplified that broad and human religion that can not be monopolized by priest or preacher, church or temple, that can not be forced into Procrustean beds of Bible or thora, koran or—code of ethics. Thus, he was not a member of any man-made church or clan. He was a gentleman. What more can be said?

JOHN KING. It is a profoundly reverential respect which thousands of physicians, especially members of the Eclectic school, pay to the memory of John King. If there are any saints in the Eclectic profession, John King must be one, at least he has received the rites of canonization at the hands of hundreds of his pupils and followers, who revere him as the embodiment of all those traits that go to make up a good and great physician. This veneration reflects credit on his pupils and followers in no less degree than it glorifies him. Abstracting from all petty sectarian differences amid which the psychic spheres of smaller minds revolve, there can be no doubt that John King was one of the really eminent medical men that spent their lives in and for the benefit of the people in this part of our country. That he, together with Wm. S. Merrell, was the greatest analytical pharmacologist in the history of medicine in Cincinnati, has never been disputed.

John King was born in New York City, January 1, 1813. On his mother's side he was a grandson of the Marquis La Parte, Lafayette's friend and comrade. His parents were in comfortable circumstances and amply able to give him a thorough classical and scientific education. At the age of twenty he was a remarkable linguist. He spoke and read French and German fluently. He was a mechanical genius and in his leisure hours learnt the art of engraving. He was a good amateur musician and tried his hand successfully at the art of the playwright. At the age of twenty-five he graduated in medicine from Wooster Beach's medical school in New York. After his graduation he devoted many years to practical work as a botanist, pharmacologist and chemist. In 1851 he became a teacher in the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute and taught its classes until the time of his death, which occurred in North Bend, Ohio, in 1893. All through these forty-two years he was held in almost idolatrous veneration by his students.

King discovered and introduced podophyllin (resin of podophyllum), macrotin (resin of cimicifuga), irisin (oleo-resin of iris versicolor) independently of Wm. S. Merrell and established therapeutically many alkaloids that have been accepted by the pharmacologists of the other schools. Among the drug agents that King introduced into medical practice were hydrastis and sanguinaria. The discovery of podophyllin took place in 1835. "In the Fall of that year, desiring to make an hydro-alcoholic extract of mandrake root (with the aid of potassa during evaporation) the tincture of the root, and its subsequently made infusion, were mixed together. In order to save as much of the alcohol as possible, this mixture was placed in a distilling apparatus, and when about one-third of the alcohol had been collected by the distillation, the operation was discontinued on account of approaching night. Upon opening the kettle the next morning, and stirring up the now cold mixture, previous to a re-application of heat and continuation of the distillation, a peculiar substance was found deposited in it, which King at first thought from its appearance was some foreign material that had found its way into the liquid and became burnt or injured by the heat during the distillation of the previous day. While pondering over the matter, and still undetermined as to the nature ot the deposit, he decided to investigate its action as a purgative, and accordingly administered about twelve grains to a patient, not supposing it to have much, if any, medicinal action. But he was soon brought to know the reverse. In an hour or two after having taken it, the lady was attacked with hyper-catharsis and excessive vomiting, which continued for two or three hours before King was notified. He was truly alarmed at her condition, fully recognized the nature and power of the resin, as well as his responsibilty in having permitted her to take a substance concerning the action of which he knew nothing. It was a serious lesson to him which he had never forgotten. King found her in extreme pain and distress, cramps in the stomach and extremities, with coldness and slight lividity of the surface, pulse small and weak, almost incessant vomiting and purging, her condition greatly resembling that of one in the latter state of Asiatic cholera; she was apparently sinking rapidly. It is unnecessary to occupy time and space with the treatment pursued; suffice it to state that by a careful and persistent course of medication she recovered, but, unfortunately was left with a chronic malady of the digestive organs which, as far as King knew, was never removed."

King was a voluminous writer. His greatest effort was the "American Dispensatory" (1855) which he edited in conjunction with Dr. R. S. Newton. This monumental work has passed through eighteen editions and has recently been revised by John Uri Lloyd and Harvey W. Felter. In 1855 he published a text-book of obstetrics, in 1858 one of gynecology. The following year he published a "Manual of Practical Microscopy," quite an ambitious undertaking considering the time in which the book was written. In 1866 his well-known work on "Chronic Diseases" made its appearance.

King's work in pharmacology was of historical moment because it influenced the trend of pharmacological thought and action even among the non-Eclectic authors. The practical results of his work found their way into the United States Pharmacopœia and the writings of such a man as Bartholow, not to speak of his numerous followers and imitators.

King's eclecticism was in the nature of an all-embracing catholicism in medicine. He was an omnivorous reader and one of the few Americans of his time who were able to keep in touch with the medical literature of Germany and France. It was his interest in Virchow's work which prompted him to write his text-book on microscopy for the benefit of American naturalists. In addition to medical microscopy he was deeply interested in the botanical uses of the microscope. His attitude towards the other schools was characterized by a spirit of collegial friendliness in his professional dealings but by a stubborn adherence to what he considered tenets or principles. His was not an aggressive or belligerent disposition. He was mild-mannered and conciliatory, a gentleman by nature, and, therefore, neither a fanatical sectionalist nor a molluscoid utilitarian. He was happily balanced, neither rigidly intellectual nor morbidly emotional. This perfect equipoise of character, backed up by a tremendously active and productive brain, a well-nigh unlimited resourcefulness and an over-towering philanthropy, is what made him such a power even beyond the confines of his own school. He did not stop in his teaching when his subject seemed exhausted and he had done justice to the requirements of his chair. On Sunday morning he would ask the students to meet him in the lecture room for a talk on ethical or moral therapy. Overflowing with the milk of human kindness and inspired by paternal love for his "boys," he would exhort them to not confine their learning to the cold and mathematical facts of science, but to draw from the legacy of wisdom that the lowly Nazarene has left to His children for all time to come. Vesalius was wont to pray before he invaded the sacred recesses of human anatomy. The form of prayer is never of any consequence, as long as the universal brotherhood of man is the subject of thought, word or action. Anything but the half cynical, half blasé attitude of some modern scientists! There is a religion so overwhelmingly great that it can not be cramped into the childish tenets or oldmaidish superstitions of any creed or sect. It is the religion of truth as reflected by the cogitations of a level head and sensations of a warm heart. The science of medicine and the religion of philanthropy fit into this loosely adjusted frame very comfortably. Some question whether there is any common sense in religion. There seems to be no doubt that there is quite a good deal of religion in common sense. Such was the religion of John King.

A visible testimony on behalf of the veneration in which John King is held, is a granite monument of chaste design which was erected June 16, 1901, at North Bend, Ohio, amid a large concourse of physicians, and marks the place where the remains of the great pharmacologist lie. John Uri Lloyd

who when a struggling beginner, was a protegé of John King and is best able to appreciate the worth of King's labors, gave the proceeds of the sale of his book "On the Right Side of the Car" to the committee that was in charge of the task of collecting funds for the monument. If, perchance, a member of the profession should pass the spot where John King rests from his toil, let him pause for a moment and realize how the lines of division between different "schools" and "systems" grow fainter and ultimately disappear when viewed from the perspective of knowledge and humanity. The only lines of division are those that separate the aristocrats of mind from the vulgar throng. Work well performed, after all, is the great leveller of

CINCINNATI ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE (1872)

schools and systems, sects and creeds in medicine and in religion. What we believe, matters not. What we know, is of some importance. What we do, is the only thing of real consequence. *In dubiis libertas, in certis unitas, in omnibus caritas!*

The destruction of the old college building by fire November 20, 1869, proved to be a blessing in disguise. A handsomer and larger building arose in its place and was formally dedicated in 1871. The Eclectic Institute pursued the noiseless tenor of its way under the masterful regime of John M. Scudder. Its classes were large and were taught by an energetic and united faculty. The institute since the inception of its new era (1862) has seen no factional strifes of any consequence and has experienced no moments of bitterness occasioned by the altercations, disagreements or jealousies of pro-

fessors. In this respect it has been more fortunate than other medical colleges in Cincinnati. The Eclectic Institute, according to the report on Educational Institutions (1885), headed the list of medical colleges of the city in point of actual benefit, expressed in dollars and cents which it conferred upon the community. The revenues derived by the city from the medical colleges were classed as follows: Eclectic Medical Institute, $91,000; Medical College of Ohio, $84,800; Miami Medical College, $50,000; Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, $19,500; Pulte Medical College, (Homœopathic), $24,000; Physio-Medical Institute, $16,500; Ohio College of Dental Surgery, $30,000. In 1888 the Institute was represented at the Paris Exposition and in recognition of the excellent showing it made, received a silver medal and a diploma. The representation consisted of a set of college announcements, orders, of lectures, a list of graduates, bound volumes of the Eclectic Medical Journal and eighteen medical text-books written by members of its faculty. The total number of physicians who were trained at the Eclectic Institute since 1845 is very close to 4,000. About 13,000 students have attended the institution.

The history of Eclecticism in Cincinnati would not be complete without a reference to at least seven other men who have been pillars of strength to its cause and to the great city whose local citizens and shining ornaments they have been. These seven men are A. J. Howe, surgeon, naturalist and versatile writer; Edwin Freeman, anatomist and surgeon, Frederick John Locke, splendid general practitioner, patriot, soldier and lovable gentleman; J. A. Jeançon, naturalist, linguist and scholar; W. S. Merrell, chemist and pharmacologist; K. O. Foltz, laryngologist, and—last, but not least—J. U. Lloyd, author and scientist.

ANDREW JACKSON HOWE was born in Paxton, Mass., April 14, 1825. His early youth was spent on his father's farm. It was here where that tender and intelligent devotion to nature which was such a characteristic trait of the mature man, was developed. After a few years at Leicester Academy young Howe went to Harvard where he became the pupil and friend of Louis Agassiz. After taking his baccalaureate degree at Harvard, he attended medical lectures at Jefferson, at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons and at the Worcester Medical Institute. At the latter institution he took his degree in medicine and subsequently became the professor of anatomy. Dr. Walter Burnham, the professor of surgery, had been offered the chair of surgery in the newly organized Cincinnati Eclectic College of Medicine. His election to the Massachusetts Senate prevented his acceptance. Howe accepted the position and moved to Cincinnati in his place, assuming the chair of surgery. After the merging of the school into the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute in 1859, he became professor of anatomy in the latter institution, and, upon the resignation of Z. Freeman in 1861, its professor of surgery. He held this post until the time of his death in 1892.

Howe was a bold, indefatigable and successful surgeon, whose reputation extended throughout the length and breadth of this country. The members of the Eclectic school looked upon him as the foremost surgeon in their ranks and depended upon his judgment and skill everywhere and at all times. During his long and eventful surgical career he visited nearly every State in the Union to operate on surgical cases or to see patients in consultation. In this respect he was without a doubt one of the best known and most sought after American surgeons of his day. Many long and wearisome trips were made in the interests of physicians who had been unfortunate enough to become victims of malpractice suits. In this respect physicians of all schools were alike to him. He was always ready for a battle royal with those wily gentlemen of the legal fraternity who exercise their talents in that form of blackmail embodied in nine-tenths of all damage suits against physicians. Howe was of gigantic build and a man of almost inexhaustible endurance. This enabled him to do a remarkable amount of work, much of which involved great physical discomfort and labor. He had the respect of every physician and surgeon, irrespective of school affiliation. Among the Eclectics he was the one great towering figure in surgery.

In spite of his ceaseless labors as a surgeon, he found time to wield the pen. Aside from many short contributions to the medical press he gave to the profession a number of practical treatises on surgery and gynecology. "A Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations" appeared in 1873. "A Manual of Surgery of the Eye," in 1874; "Art and Science of Surgery," in 1876; "Operative Gynecology," in 1890. These books passed through many editions.

Howe was not only a surgeon or a surgical writer. He was an enthusiastic naturalist. His work as an active member of the Cincinnati Natural History Society will not soon be forgotten. He believed in the educational value of natural history as a part of the training of children. To instill into children that love for and devotion to Nature which in and of itself is an education, he wrote that delightful little booklet "Conversations on Animal Life." Unconsciously he sketched his own great and yet simple soul in the lines he penned for children. The Cincinnati Zoological Garden was always the recipient of tender concern at the hands of A. J. Howe. His "Autopsy of an Elephant" was widely read. He was interested in all branches of natural history and science, more particularly in zoölogy and anthropology. A large number of his papers and essays was published after his death as "Miscellaneous Papers."

Howe took a great deal of interest in medical history and historical research. He published very readable sketches of John Hunter and Nathan Smith. A paper that attracted considerable attention among connoisseurs was "The Art of Ancient and Medieval Rome." Many of his shorter sketches were written after his return from long trips and contained descriptions of places made notable by historical interest or by great natural beauty. Howe

possessed the gift of plastic description in an unusual degree. His death in 1892 meant an irreparable loss to the Eclectic school. Howe was not only a surgeon and surgical writer of note, but an erudite, cultured gentleman of vast education and unusual versatility.

EDWIN FREEMAN, like his elder brother Zoheth, was born in Nova Scotia. The year of his birth was 1834. After attending Gorham College, he studied medicine at the Eclectic Institute, graduating in 1856. He was a student of the Medical College of Ohio for one term. He located in Cincinnati, was made demonstrator of anatomy at the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1857, professor of anatomy in 1859. When the war broke out, he joined a regiment of Cincinnati "squirrel-hunters" as assistant surgeon. The danger of Kirby Smith's raid having passed, Freeman returned to Cincinnati and answered the call of the Government for medical officers. His application was refused because he came from the Eclectic school. Undismayed he repaired to Washington, appealed to Salmon P. Chase, passed the medical examination for the army and was appointed assistant surgeon of volunteers. He was assigned to the Light Artillery, Second Division, Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac. He saw four years of hard service and left the army in 1864 with the rank of surgeon. He located in New York and became a professor in the New York Eclectic Medical College. In 1871 he again became professor of anatomy in the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute. He delivered courses of topographical anatomy in the Cincinnati Art School. In 1887 he removed to California on account of ill health, returned to Cincinnati in 1892 when he was made professor of surgery. He became an emeritus in 1899 and died in 1904. He was a good operator and an excellent anatomist.

FREDERICK JOHN LOCKE was born in London, England, in 1829. He was educated at Christ's College, Newgate Street, and emigrated to the United States at the age of seventeen. Here he continued his medical studies which he had begun in England, graduating from the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1854. He was practicing in Pike County, Ohio, when the war broke out. He entered the service in August, 1861, as captain of Company D, 33d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was made a major in 1862, lieutenant-colonel in 1864. After the war he located in Newport, Ky., as a general practitioner and became a popular and successful physician. In 1871 he was made professor of materia medica and therapeutics at the Eclectic Institute. His lectures have been compiled and edited by Dr. H. W. Felter, under the title of "Locke's Syllabus of Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics." Locke died in 1903.

During his long and intimate association with the Institute his personality added much to its tone and dignity. He was distinctly a "gentleman of the

old school," courtly and dignified, yet easily approached and always affable. He enjoyed an immense popularity among the students and alumni of the school and embodied within himself the best type of its scholarship.

JOHN ALLARD JEANCON was a Frenchman by birth, a German by education, a cosmopolitan by inclination and an odd genius by nature. He was born in Cambray, France, in 1831 and attended school in Berlin, Turin, Paris and London. In the latter place he studied medicine. He heard lectures at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School and the Royal College of Surgeons. He graduated in 1854 and emigrated to America. In 1861 he was commissioned assistant surgeon of Indiana Volunteers, 32d Regiment, and served throughout the war. He got his honorable discharge in 1865 as a regimental surgeon. He was badly wounded in the early part of the war. In the controversy occasioned by and following Surgeon-General Hammond's manifesto concerning the administration of calomel, Jeancon took a prominent part. His report about the calomel question was a thorough presentation of the subject and excited much favorable comment. After the struggle between the States he located in Newport, Ky. In 1874 he became professor of chemistry at the Eclectic Institute, in 1878 professor of physiology, in 1891 professor of pathology, in 1898 clinical professor of genito-urinary surgery. He published an atlas of pathological anatomy, one of venereal diseases and a folding manikin of the human body. These works are well known and have lost none of their value. Jeancon died in 1903.

Jeancon embodied the type of the introspective, self-absorbed European scholar. This made him a recluse and prevented the profession at large from knowing much about his splendid scholarship in many and varied lines of knowledge. He was a learned man in the most exacting sense of the word. Statements concerning men of this type are apt to be visionary and exaggerated. Some years before his death I became acquainted with Jeancon and enjoyed the distinction of being frequently invited by him. At the time of my first visit he was engaged in some literary work, the nature of which he had betrayed to no one. After we had become better acquainted, he made a confidant of me and read to me from the manuscript his "Commentary to the Second Part of Goethe's Faust." It was written in German. On another occasion I found him buried among stacks of old Danish books which he had collected from all parts of the world. He was writing an English essay on "The Prototype of the Character of Hamlet in Danish Folklore." He was a good Danish, Swedish and Norwegian scholar. His knowledge of German and German literature was remarkable. Strangely enough, he spoke French with a German accent, although conversationally he handled it better than either German or English. He revered Racine and Molière, but cordially despised the modern realists like Emile Zola. He was able to quote from Dante's Inferno, Cicero's Orations, Homer's Iliad by the page.

Jeancon shunned publicity and was very suspicious of strangers. He cared little for the practice of medicine, but was an indefatigable laboratory worker, chemist, physiologist, microscopist, medical historian and bibliographer. One can hardly repress a melancholy feeling at the thought of the splendid possibilities of his magnificent brain and how little the world and he profited by them.

There is one name that will always be remembered in connection with the growth of the Eclectic cause. It is not the name of a physician, but of a distinguished chemist to whom the credit of creating and establishing the Eclectic pharmacy rightfully belongs, WILLIAM STANLEY MERRELL. He was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1797. In 1823 he graduated from Hamilton College and took up teaching as a profession. Finally he studied medicine and pharmacy. Doctor Morrow, then in charge of the Cincinnati Eclectic Institute, thought so well of Merrell that he asked him to become the pharmacist of the Institute and take up his residence in the college building. Merrell accepted Morrow's proposition and became the first Eclectic pharmacist in Cincinnati.

His researches led to the discovery of the resins and resinoid principles in medicinal plants. Thus he became the first exponent of alkaloidal medication. While some of the resins and alkaloids were also independently discovered by others, notably John King, the originality and priority of his work has never been questioned. He discovered the resins of mandrake, macrotin, leptandrin, iridin, sanguinarin, hydrastin and podophyllin.

The peculiar and variable conduct of alcohol, if caused to act upon different vegetable and animal bodies was used by Merrell as a basis for the establishment of a new series of fluid medicines which would not allow escape or deterioration of the volatile elements, resinoid or oleo-resinoid principles of the crude material. He classified these fluid medicines as officinal and essential tinctures, medicinal syrups and alcoholic extracts. In 1862 the American College of Medicine in Philadelphia made him a Doctor of Medicine *honoris causa.* He died in Cincinnati in 1880. Wilder, in his "History of Eclectic Medicine," recognizes the positon of Wm. S. Merrell as the founder of the Eclectic pharmacopoeia. Merrell furnished the premises which made possible the pharmacological work of King and Scudder.

KENT OSCANYAN FOLTZ was born in Lafayette, Ohio, in 1857, attended Buchtel College, was engaged in conducting a drug and chemical laboratory in New York, took a course in medicine at the Western Reserve Medical School in Cleveland and graduated at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute in 1886. He fitted himself for special work by post-graduate study in New York and in 1898 was appointed to the chair of ophthalmology and laryngology in the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute. As a clinical

teacher he enjoyed a well-merited reputation. He is the author of a "Manual of Diseases of the Eye" and a "Manual of Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat." He died of chronic nephritis in 1908.

JOHN URI LLOYD is the last survivor of the Old Guard that built up the Eclectic Medical Institute, and, under the leadership of J. M. Scudder, made it a medical school of national prominence. It is a strange but pleasing circumstance that the three most eminent literary men in the local profession today represent the three great schools in medicine. The Eclectics claim John Uri Lloyd as one of their own. The Homœopaths glory in the achievements of J. D. Buck. The remaining one in this trinity of great literary men is Thos. C. Minor.

Lloyd was born in West Bloomfield, N. Y., in 1849. When he was four years of age, his family settled in Boone County, Kentucky. Here the boy grew up amid the quaint surroundings which he later in life pictured so graphically in his master sketches of Kentucky life and folklore. He attended the schools of the neighborhood, and, at the age of fifteen, entered the drug store of W. J. M. Gordon in Cincinnati. He wanted to become a chemist and pharmacist. He progressed rapidly. In 1871, hardly twenty-two years of age, he was at the head of the laboratory of H. M. Merrell & Co. In 1877 he was one of the firm. When Mr. Merrell retired in 1881, the firm re-organized under the name of Thorpe and Lloyd Brothers. In 1885 Doctor Thorpe retired and the firm became Lloyd Brothers (John Uri, Ashley and Curtis G.). Through association with John King, Lloyd had become interested in Eclectic preparations and accepted, in 1878, the chair of chemistry and pharmacy in the Eclectic Medical Institute. From 1883 to 1887 he taught chemistry and pharmacy in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy. Lloyd has been a liberal contributor to scientific journals, and has a national reputation as an authority on botanical chemistry, active principles and the art of pharmacy.

Lloyd's name became a household word a few years ago when his "Etidorhpa or the End of the Earth," that strange product of weird romance, appeared. Interwoven with mysticism and occultism are speculative fancies about natural philosophy and the ever-present and never-explained phenomena of life and death, all presented in a strangely fascinating form. As an example of pure English diction and elegant simplicity of style "Etidorhpa" will not soon be forgotten. The early impressions of the days of childhood in old Kentucky are beautifully reproduced in his "Stringtown On the Pike" and "Warwick of the Knobs," simple and quaint folklore stories of the South. His symbolic sketch "The Right Side of the Car" was a tribute to the memory of his friend, John King, inasmuch as the proceeds from the sale of this book were used for the purpose of erecting a monument over the grave of the great pharmacologist at North Bend. Lloyd's versatility and great literary ability have made him one of the most interesting

figures in modern medical Cincinnati. He has been the recipient of many honors. The degree of Master of Pharmacy was conferred upon him in 1890 by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The Ohio University has made him a Doctor of Philosophy. A list of his more important contributions of a strictly scientific character are given in the last chapter of this book.

The present incumbents of chairs in the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute are: Rolla L. Thomas (practice), Wm. E. Bloyer (materia medica), Lyman Watkins (physiology and pathology), L. E. Russell (surgery and operative gynecology), J. R. Spencer (obstetrics), C. G. Smith (chemistry), Herbert E. Sloan (didactic surgery), W. N. Mundy (pediatrics), Thomas Bowles (medical gynecology), B. Van Horn (anatomy). R. L. Thomas is the dean, John K. Scudder the secretary of the faculty. The erection of a modern college building on a lot adjoining Seton Hospital is under consideration at present (1909).

CHAPTER XVII.

THE PULTE MEDICAL COLLEGE

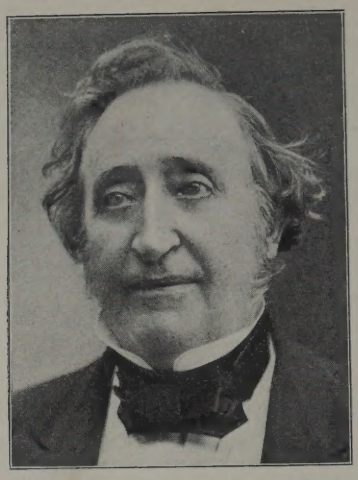
THE pioneer of homœopathy in America was Hans Burch Gram, born in Boston, in 1788, but educated in Copenhagen, where he successfully practiced medicine until his fortieth year. He had become interested in homœopathy and upon his removal to New York in 1825 established himself as a homœopathic practitioner. The so-called Allentown (Pa.) Academy, the first school of homœopathy in this country, was chartered in 1836. The first teachers were German homœopaths, notably Constantine Hering, a pupil of Schoenlein, of Würzburg, and the teaching was in the German language. In the course of time the cause of homœopathy gained many supporters and friends, and hospitals and colleges devoted to the interests of homœopathic teaching and practice sprang up in different parts of the country. The first homœopathic practitioner in Ohio was a Doctor Cope who practiced in Richland County, and was known as a homœopathic physician as early as 1836. Dr. Storm Rosa, of Painesville, Ohio, had embraced the homœopathic faith in 1841 and in 1849 was asked to lecture on homœopathy in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. He thus became the first teacher of homœopathy in the West. About the same time the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College was founded.

Homœopathy made its appearance in Cincinnati in 1838 when Dr. WILHELM STURM located in Cincinnati. He was an interesting character, who deserves more than passing notice. Sturm was born in 1796 near Leipsic, and received a splendid general education. In 1813 Napoleon invaded Saxony and young Sturm, with thousands of other German youths, was compelled to enlist for service in Napoleon's army against Austria. He was wounded on the heights of Wachau and for several weeks confined in a military hospital. When Frederick William III issued his famous proclamation calling on all loyal Germans to join in an attempt to drive the French usurper out of Germany, young Sturm, though still suffering from the effects of his wounds, responded to the call to arms and joined the allied forces, marching with them to Paris. He fought at Waterloo and in 1816 resumed his studies. He devoted himself to the natural sciences and medicine. He graduated in medicine in 1819 and remained in Leipsic in the capacity of "Privatdozent," lecturing on anthropology. In Leipsic he met Samuel Hahnemann and became his ardent supporter. In 1836 he interrupted his academic career to see the world. He was probably influenced in

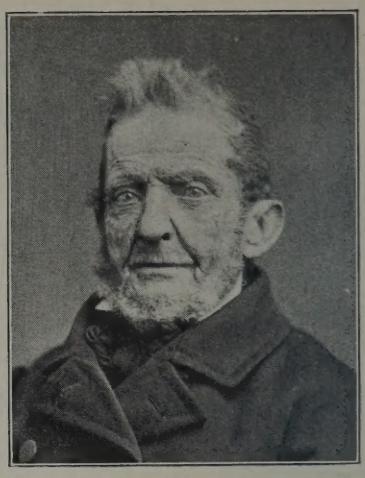
his desire to absent himself, by the prospects of a trial for treason. He had taken part in political agitation and had become *persona non grata* with the Prussian Government. He left for the United States in 1836 and after two years of sight-seeing, located in Cincinnati in 1838. The previous year, while in Detroit, he assisted in training American soldiers for the frontier service. He met Van Buren in 1838 and became his steadfast friend. Sturm practiced medicine in Cincinnati from 1839 to the time of his death in 1879. He was a familiar figure on the streets, whose military bearing and splendid appearance on horseback never failed to excite attention. His chivalry towards women and fondness for children were well known. Sturm was married four times and reared nineteen children. He was a close friend of Murat Halstead, the distinguished journalist. Sturm Street, on Price Hill, was named after him.

Within two years after Sturm's arrival a second follower of Hahnemann came to Cincinnati, a man who combined the advantages of splendid literary and medical training with great ambition, industry and energy, JOSEPH H. PULTE.

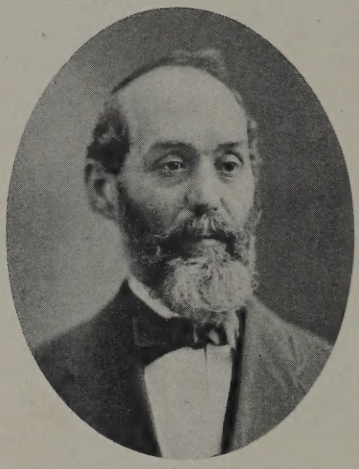
Pulte was born in Meschede, Westphalia, Germany, in 1811. He was the son of a physician, and in his early youth received a splendid classical education at the gymnasium of Soest. He studied medicine at the University of Marburg and graduated in 1833. An older brother had previously emigrated to America and was doing well in Saint Louis. In response to his brother's invitation the young physician, shortly after his graduation, sailed for New York, expecting to eventually join his brother in St. Louis. In New York he made the acquaintance of an enthusiastic homœopath, who succeeded in arousing Pulte's interest in Hahnemann's system. Pulte was finally won over and became an ardent supporter of homœopathy. He helped to organize the Allentown Academy and remained with it until its dissolution in 1840. He decided to locate in St. Louis and wrote his brother accordingly. He stopped off at Cincinnati, to oblige some fellow-passengers who had made it very pleasant for him during the long and tedious journey down the Ohio River. He was induced to remain a few weeks in Cincinnati and saw a good many patients who came to him for advice. Believing that the prospects were good and that it would be unwise to exchange his good chances in Cincinnati for an uncertainty in St. Louis, he finally decided to remain in Cincinnati. Pulte was a man of vast knowledge and splendid general scholarship. In 1846 he published a "History of the World" which found favor in the eyes of such men as Humboldt, Bunsen, Schelling and W. C. Bryant. In 1848 he went to Europe for the purpose of submitting to some of the European governments his plan of encircling the globe with an electric telegraph line. His idea was to connect North America and Asia via Behring Straits. His plan aroused considerable interest in Europe, but was considered chimerical and impractical. He returned to America and plunged into work in Cincinnati where the Asiatic cholera was raging. In 1850 he



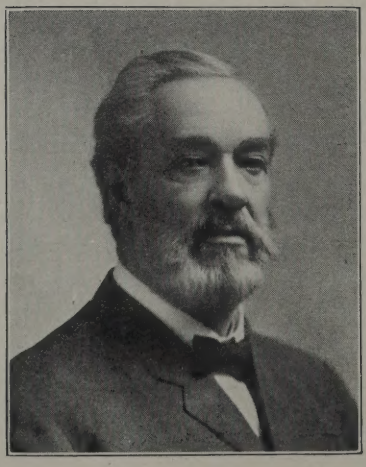
Jos. H. Pulte



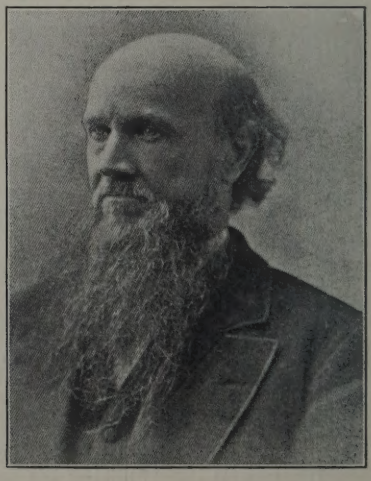
Wilhelm Sturm



Benj. Ehrmann



J. D. Buck



Wm. Owens

published his first medical book, "Domestic Medicine," which had an extensive sale. It was translated into Spanish and was re-published in London. In 1852, in conjunction with Dr. H. P. Gatchell, he began the publication of the "American Magazine of Homœopathy and Hydropathy," and filled the chair of clinical medicine and later on that of obstetrics in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. In 1853 he published his "Woman's Medical Guide," which also was a great success. In 1855 he was the principal speaker at the Centennial of Hahnemann's birth, celebrated by the American Institute of Homœopathy at its annual meeting in Buffalo. In the town of his adoption Pulte was much esteemed as a scholarly and public-spirited man. He was a poet of much native talent, as shown by some of his German verses that were published by him at various times. Incidentally he had been a very successful man in a material sense.

In 1872 Drs. J. D. Buck and D. H. Beckwith who had been connected with the homœopathic college in Cleveland, came to Cincinnati and decided to start a medical college for the teaching of Hahnemann's system. They succeeded in interesting Doctor Pulte who had become wealthy in the practice of medicine and elicited from him the promise of substantial financial aid. A building previously occupied by Maxwell's Academy for Young Women and located at the southwest corner of Seventh and Mound Streets was purchased for $40,000 and the new college put into operation, named Pulte Medical College, in honor of Joseph H. Pulte.

The first session was begun in the Fall of 1872. The faculty was composed of the following: J. H. Pulte (clinical medicine), M. H. Slosson (institutes and practice of medicine), Charles Cropper (materia medica), William H. Hunt (obstetrics), T. C. Bradford (gynecology), D. H. Beckwith (diseases of children), C. C. Bronson (principles of surgery and surgical pathology), S. R. Beckwith (operative surgery), D. W. Hartshorn (surgical anatomy and orthopedic surgery), William Owens (anatomy), J. D. Buck (physiology, pathology and microscopy), G. Saal (toxicology and hygiene), George R. Sage (medical jurisprudence), N. F. Cooke (special pathology and diagnosis), T. P. Wilson (ophthalmic surgery and aural surgery), and Emil Loescher (chemistry).

The early career of the institution was beset with many difficulties and entanglements arising from the fact that the financial help which Pulte was expected to render was not forthcoming. The property was twice sold by the sheriff but eventually saved for the college, mainly through the efforts of Dr. William Owens, professor of anatomy. The first class consisted of thirty-eight matriculates, out of whom twelve graduated. In July, 1901, the upper story of the college building was destroyed by fire. This furnished the opportunity to remodel the entire structure and make of it a combined college and hospital. Several wards and single rooms and a fine operating room were provided. This improvement greatly enlarged the clinical advantages of the college, which already had the control of the Home for the

Friendless and Foundlings, for obstetric and pediatric work, and the Bethesda Hospital. Some years ago Pulte College, for the second time, experienced the keen disappointment of blasted financial expectation. A friend of the institution made the munificent bequest of one hundred thousand dollars, but unfortunately, he died within a year after his will was made. Under the Ohio Statutes, the bequest was void. Some compensation for this great loss was furnished by the testator's sister, who made an endowment of twenty-five thousand dollars, which was made operative in 1904. Pulte Medical College has educated nearly seven hundred physicians. The man whose name is perpetuated by the name of the institution, died in Cincinnati in 1884.

PULTE MEDICAL COLLEGE

Homœopathy in Cincinnati has been represented by some very eminent men. One of the most conspicuous advocates of Hahnemann was BENJAMIN EHRMANN, who was born in the village of Jagsthausen, Germany, in 1812. His father and grandfather were physicians. He was a frail young man, and, acting on the advice of several physicians, gave up his studies temporarily and sailed for America. He was tempted to attend lectures in Philadelphia, and, becoming interested in homœopathy, went to Allentown and matriculated at the Academy. He graduated there in 1837. He began to practice in Harrisburg and later on moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he met Joseph H. Pulte, who induced him to locate in Cincinnati. He did so in 1847 and became Pulte's partner. He was an exponent of Hahnemannian homœopathy, and was for years one of the most eminent physicians of the city. He died in 1886.

S. R. BECKWITH was born in Bronson, Ohio, in 1832. He studied medicine in Cleveland and New York and located in Norwalk, Ohio. He was appointed professor of surgery in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. In 1870 he located in Cincinnati and did a good deal of surgical work. He had in 1870 a record of fifty-eight cases of abdominal section with but four deaths. He was one of the founders of the Pulte Medical College and its first professor of surgery. He is the founder and was the first superintendent of the Cincinnati Sanitarium, located in College Hill, and also the author of a text-book of surgery. He died in Cleveland in 1906.

D. H. BECKWITH, born in Bronson, Ohio, in 1826, attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College Eclectic Medical Institute and Eastern College of Homœopathic Medicine, graduating from the latter institution in 1851. He practiced in Norwalk, Marietta, Zanesville and finally Cleveland. In 1872 he assisted in the organization of Pulte Medical College and became its first professor of pediatrics. Later on he removed to Cleveland.

ISIDORICH EHRMANN was an older brother of Benjamin Ehrmann. He received his medical education at the University of Tuebingen and emigrated to America in 1833. He practiced at Carlisle, Pa., Baltimore and Buffalo. Subsequently he joined his brother in Cincinnati and rose to great prominence as a practitioner. He died in 1890.

GERHARD SAAL was born and educated in Germany. He emigrated to America in 1846, took up and practiced homœopathy in Springfield, Ohio, moved to Cincinnati in 1852 and built up a commanding practice among the better class of German people. He was universally respected as a man of profound learning. He was one of the founders of Pulte Medical College and its first professor of clinical medicine and hygiene. He died in 1873.

WM. OWENS was born in Warren, Ohio, in 1823. His early education was meager. He subsequently made up for the deficiencies of his early youth by attending Woodward College and by extensive travel. He served through the Mexican War, and, after being mustered out at the end of the war, went to work in a drug store. He managed to attend lectures in the Eclectic Medical Institute and graduated in 1849. He was demonstrator of anatomy in this school during the following term and filled the same position in 1851-'52 in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. He served during the Civil War as a lieutenant, later a captain of cavalry. He got his honorable discharge in 1865 and entered medical practice in Cincinnati. In 1872 he became professor of anatomy in the newly founded Pulte Medical College. After two years he was appointed to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics. During the financial troubles of the college Owens represented the interests of the institution in an action against the estate of

J. H. Pulte. His tact and splendid administrative ability made a compromise possible which secured for the college nearly two-thirds of the sum which Pulte had originally promised to contribute when the college building was purchased. Pulte had made his promise in good faith, but broke down in health of body and mind before he had a chance to execute his good intentions. This led to a great deal of confusion and contention. The final adjustment of the difficulty was largely Owens' work. He died in 1897.

D. W. HARTSHORN, one of the founders of Pulte Medical College and for nearly twenty years connected with the chair of anatomy and later on that of surgery, was born at Walpole, Mass., in 1827. He received his medical education at Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1854. In 1857 he located in Urbana, Ohio. During the war he served in the capacity of surgeon in the Army of the Tennessee, later on as medical director on General Sherman's staff, and assistant medical director on General Grant's staff. He was compelled to resign in 1864 because of physical disability, and located in Cincinnati in 1865. He died in 1907.

JIRAH D. BUCK, born in Fredonia, N. Y., in 1838, received his early education at Belvidere (N. Y.) Academy and the Janesville (Wis.) Academy. At the age of seventeen he had to earn his own living. In the Winter he taught school and in the Summertime he worked as a lumberman in the woods. The latter occupation was chosen with a view of improving his health which was poor. In 1861 he enlisted but his health broke down. He lay at Camp Benton, Mo., for three months, and, being honorably discharged, he returned to teaching school and in 1862 began the study of medicine. He attended Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago and the Homœopathic College of Cleveland, Ohio, graduating from the latter institution in 1864. He began to practice at Sandusky and at the same time filled the chair of physiology and histology at the Homœopathic College of Cleveland. In 1870 he removed to Cincinnati and two years later was chiefly instrumental in the founding of Pulte Medical College. He was elected its professor of physiology and histology. In 1880 he became its professor of theory and practice. He has been very active in the doings of the homœopathic profession, and is one of its most scholarly and eminent representatives. In 1890 he was elected president of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Buck has been an earnest student of psychology and has achieved a national reputation as an exponent of the Vedic philosophy embodied in the teachings of the theosophists. He has been a conspicuous figure at national and international gatherings of theosophists and is today the acknowledged intellectual head of the American Theosophical Society. His "Study of Man" embraces the principles of health-culture. His "Mystic Masonry" deals with the meaning of the ancient mysticism from which the Masonic

idea was evolved. An exposition of the purposes of freemasonry is embodied in his "Genius of Freemasonry." His book on "Constructive Psychology" deals with the building up of mind and character by personal effort.

The present faculty of the Pulte Medical College consists of the following professors:

C. E. Walton (operative surgery and gynecology), W. A. Geohegan (practice), H. H. Wiggers (principles of surgery), A. L. McCormick (obstetrics), Thos. M. Stewart (ophthalmology), F. W. Fischbach (neurology), S. R. Geiser (materia medica), Henry Snow (physical diagnosis), Lincoln Phillips (pediatrics), P. T. Kilgour (practice), Chas. R. Buck (physiology), R. G. Reed (otology), W. H. Smith (chemistry), C. N. Cooper (materia medica), W. F. Reilly (rhinology and laryngology), W. T. Findley (practice), Wm. G. Hier (hygiene), E. S. Wiggers (practice), Ida E. McCormick (bacteriology and pathology), J. H. Wilms (anatomy). The retired professors are C. D. Crank and J. D. Buck.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE "RESURRECTIONISTS."

THE study of practical anatomy, including the difficulties and dangers of securing material for dissection, is the one feature of the medical life of the past which has a distinctly historical flavor. The medical student of today enters a well-appointed dissecting room, finds the cadaver prepared and the environment as hygienic and comfortable as the circumstances will permit. He can hardly realize that the study of practical anatomy half a century or more ago was cultivated at the risk of personal safety and often of life. Many a solemn procession wound its way to the churchyard to restore to the embrace of Mother Earth the remains of some departed denizen of the town or village. But those who had gathered around the open grave to listen to the last farewell spoken by priest or preacher, were not all mourners. There were some in that sombre assembly who thought not of the dead but of the living and had come thither in the interests of the knowledge of life and of the art of preserving it. These interested spectators were the professional or amateur "resurrectionists" who were ready to make the mortal coil of the departed perform a post-mortem duty on behalf of those who believe that the study of anatomy is real and earnest, and, therefore, the grave should not be the goal of a good anatomical subject. In the eternal fitness of things, many a man or woman was given a chance to redeem by such post-mortem service the emptiness of all the years which preceded the final march to the grave.

Chronologically the amateur "resurrectionist" preceded the professional procurer of dissecting material. Before 1825 the students were required to take part in graveyard excursions, arranged and personally conducted by the professor of anatomy or other members of the faculty. When medical colleges sprang up in different parts of the country, there was a regular demand for subjects for dissection, and, as a natural result, the professional "resurrectionist" established himself to meet the demand. He had his regular customers with whom he made a contract in regard to the number of subjects and the price he was to receive. The ordinary amount paid was $10 for a body. Sometimes he would receive more, depending on the fluctuations of the market. Professional "resurrectionists" in Cincinnati were doing business about 1830 when the professors of the Medical College of Ohio arranged with one or two of them to furnish bodies for dissection. This did not deter the students from procuring additional material. John T. Shot-

well was always called Professor Wellshot by the students, in pleasant remembrance of an occurrence that marred a body-snatching expedition in which Shotwell had participated. One of the best known medical teachers of recent years, in fact, the dean of a medical college, was shot at while on a visit to Potter's Field (now Lincoln Park), and, as a result, limped through the remainder of his life. The dangers of these expeditions have been referred to in the biographical sketches of Wm. Goforth, Josiah Whitman and T. V. Morrow.

Many a weird romance is told of the "resurrectionist" as he plies his ghastly trade by the pale light of the moon or when the leaden clouds of the Winter sky make the night seem colder and lonelier. Joseph Nash McDowell, Drake's brother-in-law, was a great anatomist and ever on the alert when there was a chance to get a good specimen for dissection. Strangely enough, he was a spiritualist. One day he was told that a girl had died with a very unusual disease. He at once determined to get her body. He started out with two of his students and, at the first break of day, he deposited the body in the college. The matter leaked out and he was informed that the friends of the dead girl would call at the college, get the body back and, incidentally, make it hot for him. To forestall matters, he decided to hide the body, and went to the college at 11 o'clock. All was quiet. He went through the dissecting room with a small lantern in his hand. He picked up the cadaver, and, after throwing it over his shoulder, proceeded to carry it to the top loft to hide it between the rafters. The rest of this strange story is best told in his own words:

"I had ascended one flight of stairs when out went my lamp. I laid down the corpse and re-struck a light. I then picked up the body, when out went my light again. I felt for another match in my pocket, when I distinctly saw my dear, old mother who had been dead these many years, standing a little distance off, beckoning to me."

"In the middle of the passage was a window; I saw her rise in front of it. I walked along close to the wall, with the corpse over my shoulder, and went to the top-loft and hid it. I came down in the dark, for I knew the way well; as I reached the window in the passage, there were two men talking, one had a shotgun, the other a revolver. I kept close to the wall and slid down the stairs. When I got to the dissecting-room door, I looked down the stairs into the hallway: there I saw five or six men lighting a lamp. I hesitated a moment as to what I should do, as I had left my pistols in my pocket in the dissecting-room when I took the body. I looked in the room, as it was my only chance to get away, when I saw my spirit mother standing near the table from which I had just taken the corpse. I had no light, but the halo that surrounded my mother was sufficient to enable me to see the table quite plainly.

"I heard the men coming up the stairs. I laid down whence I had taken the body and pulled a cloth over my face to hide it. The men came in, all of them being armed, to look at the dead. They uncovered one body,—it was that of a man, the next a man; then they came to two women with black hair,—the girl they were looking for had flaxen hair. Then they passed me; one man said: 'Here is a fellow who died in his boots; I guess he is a fresh one.'

"I laid like marble. I thought I would jump up and frighten them, but I heard a voice, soft and low, close to my ear, say, 'Be still, be still.' The men went over the

building, and finally downstairs. I waited awhile, then slipped out. At the next street corner, I heard three men talking; they took no notice of me, and I went home.

"Early in the morning I went to the college and found everything all right. We dissected the body, buried the fragments and had no further trouble."

McDowell was a strange man. He often did things that were almost sublime in their heroism and, yet, at heart he was a coward. One day his students prepared to play a trick on him. They had exhumed a body and had placed it in a covered wagon, leisurely driving towards town. McDowell sat with the driver. It began to rain and from time to time the rumbling of distant thunder could be heard. McDowell was afraid of thunder storms and was getting very uneasy, when suddenly there was a sharp report of a shot. McDowell looked around and saw the dead man sitting up in the wagon, his white, bony fingers holding a pistol. This was too much. McDowell jumped out of the wagon and ran in a drenching rain as fast as his feet would carry him. When he appeared before the class the next day, he told a wonderful story about exhuming a body and being shot at. He told the students that in spite of the rain and the distance, he had jumped from the wagon and had pursued the cowardly assailant. The students applauded and cheered, McDowell receiving the ovation with many smiles and bows of acknowledgment. It never occurred to him that the ovation was a part of the hoax that had been played.

M. B. Wright tells the following story about one of his body-snatching adventures:

"I was one of four who had agreed to exhume the body of a man of immense size. After procuring the necessary pick and spades, rope and sack, we proceeded to the designated place of burial. But the light from the surounding windows fell brightly upon the tomb-stones, and rendered it unsafe, at so early an hour, to engage in the execution of our task. Wrapped in our cloaks, we lay concealed in the dark shadows of the church, until after midnight. Then we assumed the duties assigned us. One was stationed at the entrance, another at the outlet of the graveyard, as sentinels, while a third and myself commenced the digging. No countersign was given of approaching danger, until we had reached the lid of the coffin. It was made of thick boards, and fastened with long screws, so that much force was required to break it. It gave way with a loud noise, which resounded from house to house, and roused the faithful watch-dogs from their slumbers. A general barking ensued, lamps were lighted, and forms were dimly seen, passing the windows. Not a footstep, however, was heard approaching us, and we returned to our labour, which had been temporarily suspended. A rope was fastened around the neck of the corpse, and, after much and long-continued effort, it was dragged from its resting-place. We had not gone far with our burden, when, as we turned a corner, a man came suddenly upon us. We did not falter, for we discovered at once that he was a staggering drunkard. At length we became weary, and transferred our load to a wheelbarrow, which we found after much search under a woodshed. It gave a relief to our shoulders, but the noise of its rusty axle grated harshly upon our ears. Daylight was fast approaching, smoke was issuing from many a chimney, the butcher's wagon was passing on its way to the market, and every step we took was attended with hazard. In sight of home we came to a halt. 'Doctors, what have you there?' inquired one gruffly. With our hearts in

our throats, we fell back a short distance, and watched the movements of the intruder. We saw him lift the sack, and place his hand upon its cold, human contents—we saw him start—shudder—and, with uplifted hands, run until out of sight. We seized this as the only favorable moment of escape, and carrying our treasure with us, reached the place which had been prepared for our reception."

The man about whom more graveyard stories have been told than about any other "resurrectionist," was "Old Cunny," the prince of ghouls, who in his day was known to every person in this part of the country, at least by name. He was the bogyman for all ill-behaved children. He was popularly called "Old Man Dead." His real name was William Cunningham. He was born in Ireland in 1807. He was a big, raw-boned individual, with muscles like Hercules, and a protruding lower jaw, a ghoul by vocation, a drunkard by habit and a coward by nature. His wife was a bony, brawny, square-jawed Irish woman, with a mouth like an alligator. Both had a tremendous appetite for whiskey. Cunny had sold his own body to the Medical College of Ohio. When he died of heart trouble in 1871, the body was turned over to the college. Mrs. Cunningham, the bereaved widow, managed to get an additional $5 bill for the giant carcass of her deceased spouse. The skeleton of "Old Cunny" is to this day the *pièce de resistance* in the Museum of the Medical College of Ohio.

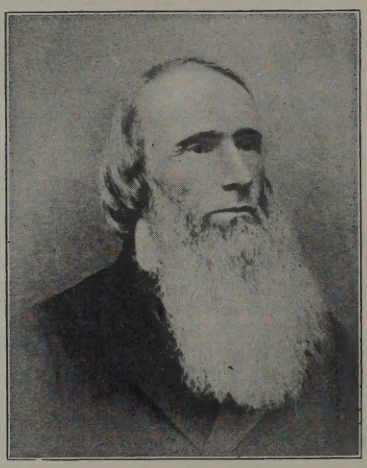
One of the older doctors who knew Cunny in a business way, when interrogated about this interesting personage, grew reminiscent, and gave the following account of him:

"Cunny was an expert in his business. I have seen him operate and can testify to his skill. He would dig a hole about two feet square right over the head of the coffin. When he got down to the coffin, he would break out the coffin-head, fasten big hooks to which strong ropes were attached, under the arms of the corpse and pull the latter out by main force. Usually he took the body to town in a buggy. One night I met Cunny driving into town. There was a corpse sitting in the buggy on the seat beside him. The corpse was dressed up in an old coat, vest and hat. Cunny held the reins in his right hand while he steadied the corpse with his left arm around the waist of his silent companion. Every now and then the upper part of the corpse gravitated forward and downward. Whenever people passed, Cunny would slap his inoffensive partner in the face and say to him: 'Sit up! This is the last time I am going to take you home when you get drunk. The idea of a man with a family disgracing himself in this way!' With such words and a few picturesque phrases by way of emphasis and rhetorical decoration, Cunny kept people from guessing the truth. In spite of his precautions he was peppered with buckshot more than once. His ghoulish nature was well shown when he took a horrible revenge on a few students who had played some sort of a trick on him. He dug up the body of a small-pox victim and succeeded in infecting many of the students with the terrible disease."

The "resurrectionists" passed into history in 1880, when the Legislature enacted a law pertaining to the dissection of dead bodies in medical colleges. The profession had repeatedly asked for such a law. Its final passage was brought about by one of the most sensational occurrences in the medical his-

tory of this country, namely, the finding of the body of John Scott Harrison in the building of the Medical College of Ohio on Thursday, May 30, 1878.

John Scott Harrison was a son of Wm. Henry Harrison "Old Tippecanoe," distinguished statesman and soldier and ninth President of the United States. Wm. H. Harrison had been closely identified with the early history of the Medical College of Ohio. His son, John Scott, was born in Vincennes, Ind., in 1804. He was a member of the national House of Representatives for three years. He died suddenly at his home in North Bend, Ohio, May 26, 1878. He was much beloved on account of his many excellent traits of character. His sister, Lucy, had been the wife of Hon. David K. Este, a member of the first board of trustees of the Medical College of Ohio. John Scott Harrison was buried May 29, in Congress Green Cemetery, North Bend, Ohio, amid a large concourse of people, among them many prominent



JOHN SCOTT HARRISON

citizens of Cincinnati. On May 30 John Harrison and George Eaton, son and nephew of the deceased, came to Cincinnati, and, armed with a search-warrant, visited the various medical schools to find the body of Wm. B. Devin, a young friend of the Harrison family, who had died a few days previously. His body had been stolen and was supposed to have been taken to Cincinnati. They went through the building of the Medical College of Ohio without finding any trace of the body and were about to abandon the search when the rope attached to a windlass and suspended in the chute or hoist through which cadavers were brought up to the dissecting room, was noticed to be taut, as though something heavy was attached to the end of the rope down below. Without any difficulty a naked body was brought up. The head and shoulders were found to be covered with a cloth. When the cloth was removed and a light turned on the face, the features of John Scott Harrison were recognized by the son and nephew of the deceased. The patri-

archal beard had been cut off below the chin. The scene which followed can be better imagined than described. Public sentiment was aroused by Benjamin Harrison, another son of the deceased and subsequently President of the United States, who arrived the following day. That the newspapers of the city, and, in fact, of the whole country contributed their share towards exciting the people by making an unfortunate occurence appear in the light of a crime committed by the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, can readily be understood. After a few days the excitement quieted down. The body of John Scott Harrison was deposited in the tomb of his father at North Bend.

The true inwardness of this unfortunate occurrence will probably never be known. That the professors of the college had nothing whatever to do with the matter, in fact, were a unit in condemning the action of the man who had procured the body, is an undeniable fact. That the predicament of the Ohio professors was noticed with ill-concealed satisfaction by the faculty of one of the rival schools, is likewise true. It was ascertained that the basement of the institution alluded to was a regular storehouse for anatomical subjects and that medical colleges as far away as the University of Michigan were supplied with cadavers from this Cincinnati institution. Whether the body of John Scott Harrison was taken directly to the Ohio College or came from the aforesaid storehouse, is not known. Why it was taken to the Ohio College, without an order from the demonstrator of anatomy, and after the dissecting season, is likewise an open question. That the action was prompted by malice towards the Ohio College, or towards some person connected with it, is believed by some. Who the perpetrator was and what motive actuated him, will probably never be known. "Resurrectionists" never reveal their secrets and the story of John Scott Harrison's body will probably never be told until the day of the final resurrection. The body lies at the side of that of the elder Harrison, amid scenery as beautiful as can be found anywhere. The tomb, hallowed by a thousand recollections connected with the life and services of a distinguished American, seems to have been forgotten by the present generation. The evidences of neglect are apparent everywhere. Near by is the tomb of John Cleves Symmes, whose name can not be separated from the early history of Western civilization. Here, too, where Nature appears in her most beautiful garb, man has forgotten the debt he owes to the past and its heroes. The tooth of time is slowly but surely destroying the humble slab of sandstone beneath which the founder of Cincinnati rests from his labors.

CHAPTER XIX.

HOSPITALS.

THE first hospital in Cincinnati was opened about 1815 when the township trustees rented a house on Vine Street above Sixth Street, for the accommodation of sick and indigent persons. The place was ill-adapted to its purpose and passed out of existence in 1821 when the Commercial Hospital was chartered by the Legislature.

In 1828 there were two private eye-clinics (eye-infirmaries) in existence in Cincinnati. In 1829 Dr. J. M. Johnson, who has been referred to elsewhere, opened the Cincinnati Infirmary. It was the first private hospital in this part of the country. It had a rather pretentious electro-therapeutic equipment and was provided with apparatus for vapor and steam-baths, fumigation, etc. In 1835 Drake fitted up a small hospital in a house on the site of the present Gibson House and called it "Cincinnati Hospital." It represented the clinical department of Drake's College which was located in the Cincinnati College building. This hospital was closed in 1839. In the same year Alva Curtis opened a private hospital in the then famous building previously occupied by Mme. Trollope's Bazaar. All these hospitals were small in scope and crude in construction and equipment. The first institution that was a hospital in name as well as in fact, was the Commercial Hospital.

THE COMMERCIAL HOSPITAL. The founder of this institution, as already stated in a previous chapter, was Daniel Drake, at whose urgent appeal the Legislature, on January 22, 1821, passed an "Act establishing a commercial hospital and lunatic asylum for the State of Ohio." In the second month of the first session of the Medical College of Ohio, Drake drew up a bill and laid it before the trustees of the Township of Cincinnati. The trustees assented and co-operated with Drake in appealing to the Legislature. Governor Brown, of Ohio, also lent his aid. After a month of laborious explanation and personal effort on the part of Drake, the bill became a law. The State, having in view the relief of her sick boatmen, gave a small sum of money to assist in the erection of a house, and pledged, forever, half the auction duties of this city, toward the support of the patients. The township was to supply the remainder, and the professors of the college were to be its medical and surgical attendants, with the privilege of introducing their pupils for clinical instruction; the fees of admission to

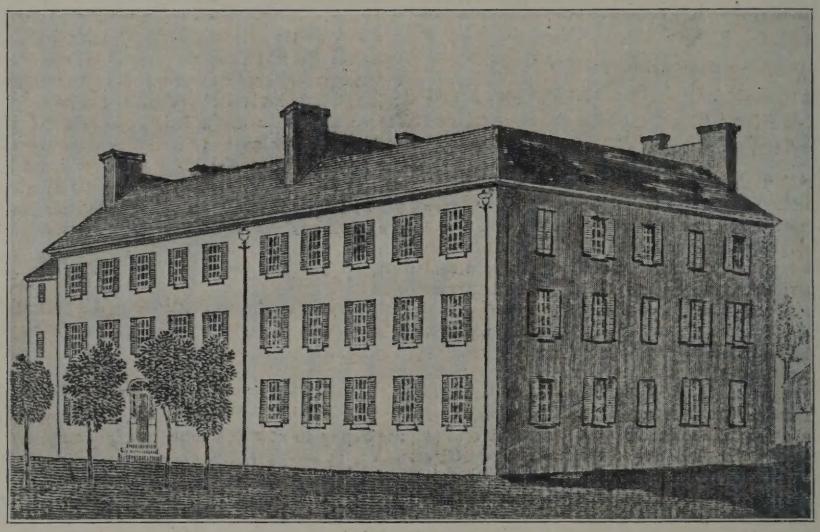
constitute a fund for the purchase of chemical apparatus, anatomical preparations and books for the college. Such was the second step taken by the State of Ohio for the promotion of medical education, the chartering of the college being the first.

An acceptance of the hospital law, by the trustees of the township, was deferred until after the annual election in the next Spring; and, during the time of delay, the subject was canvassed before the people. An argument against it was, that the plan which had been devised, however beneficial to the college, might throw the boatmen of Ohio on the city, beyond the revenues provided by the State, and thus increase the taxes for the support of the poor. To counteract the force of this argument, some of the professors moved their friends to unite with them in a bond of indemnity to the township. The bond was executed and tendered; and at the annual election, the ticket in favor of an acceptance of the charter, was carried by a vote of seven hundred to five hundred. The new trustees of the township confirmed what their predecessors had undertaken, and thus the hospital was erected, a monument to the untiring zeal and indomitable energy of the founder of the Medical College of Ohio. To him the two institutions were really one. They were mutually dependent upon each other, and contributed, in their united capacity, to the promotion of medical science and the relief of human suffering. Drake was far ahead of his time in his estimation of hospital instruction as a necessary part of medical education. In discussing this subject before the class he spoke as follows:

"And here allow me to say, that all the tendencies of the age are to the study of medicine and surgery in hospitals. In them it is, that the student learns pathological anatomy, diagnosis, the art of prescribing and operative surgery. The laboratory is not more necessary for the study of chemistry, or a garden of plants for the study of botany, than a hospital for the study of practical medicine and surgery. The time has passed by, when students will flock to men of genius (as they once flocked to Boerhaave) for the purpose of listening to expositions of theory, or to be amused with creations of imagination. The school which is not based on a hospital, may have learned and able professors; but the results of their teaching can never be satisfactory to the student, who seeks to make himself a good, practical physician and surgeon. A mathematician might compose an admirable system of navigation, but you would prefer to trust yourselves, on a dangerous voyage, with one of more practical skill, though less learned. In the arrangement for the session now opened, the faculty have made ample provision for clinical teaching, by assigning each alternate afternoon to the hospital; and I would earnestly invite all, except those who are but entering upon their studies, to be punctual in their attendance on those days."

A short time after the act of incorporation was obtained, a suitable tract for the site of the hospital was purchased, in the then outskirts of the city, now in its very heart,—a tract of four acres, being that upon which the Cincinnati Hospital now stands. Some delay was experienced in putting a building upon it; but in 1823 a brick edifice was erected, of fifty-three feet front by forty-two feet depth, and three stories in height, with a tenantable

basement. Ten thousand dollars had been appropriated by the General Assembly toward its erection; which, although received in depreciated bank notes, yielding in specie but thirty-five hundred dollars, was a material and welcome aid to the building fund. In all but seven thousand and eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars were expended at the time upon the buildings and ward-furniture and the improvement of the grounds. The lecture room was located in the upper story of the original building. It had a seating capacity for about 100 students. In 1827 an additional building was erected on the grounds, forty-four feet long, twenty-eight feet wide and two stories high. It was intended as a place of detention for lunatics. The lower story was arranged for males, the upper for females. The principal building which was improved and enlarged from time to time, originally had



COMMERCIAL HOSPITAL (1832)

eighteen apartments and a hall and staircase in the center. The basement, which was eight feet high, was used for the accommodation of aged and indigent persons and of orphans. The site of the hospital was a four-acre lot (No. 59 of the original plat of Cincinnati) and cost the township trustees $4,000. The whole lot, after the hospital was erected, was enclosed in a board fence. About two acres were covered with grass where the male inmates were allowed to sit or stroll. One acre on the canal was cultivated as a vegetable garden and as a place of recreation for the women. The number of persons who received treatment at the Commercial Hospital during the first twelve years of the latter's existence, was 12,452. Of this number 9,402 were outdoor patients, while 3,050 were kept in the hospital. The capacity of the institution in 1832 was 150 beds.

The medical staff of the institution was made up of the professors of the Medical College of Ohio. Two of them were always in attendance, one

for surgical and one for medical cases. In 1827 the faculty decided to appoint a house surgeon and accordingly created the position of interne, to be filled by competitive examination of the graduates. He was to have charge of the inmates in the absence of the attending physicians, to look after the outdoor patients and visit the children's asylum close by. During the first few years of this arrangement the house surgeon was also responsible for the patients in the pesthouse, which was located on a lot adjoining Potter's Field (now Lincoln Park). During one of the periodical rows between the township trustees and the Ohio faculty, the interne was instructed to keep a record of the visits of the attending physicians with special reference to punctuality and faithful performance of duty. He had to report any dereliction of duty to the township trustees. His annual salary was $400. An undergraduate was appointed apothecary, who received no compensation, but got his room and board in the hospital. He did the compounding of medicines, the bleeding and cupping and kept the case records. The first examinations for house surgeon was held February 17, 1827. Five candidates presented themselves. Edward H. Bradbury was the successful candidate and was, therefore, the first interne of the hospital. The following year Benjamin Hageman was elected. In 1829 there were no applicants and Hageman continued as house surgeon. In 1830 Benj. S. Lawson, subsequently a professor in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, was elected interne. He also served for two years. The list of internes of the old Commercial Hospital includes some of the most distinguished names in the medical history of the West. Many of the internes became medical teachers of distinction, notably Jesse P. Judkins, John H. Tate, John Davis, John A. Murphy, H. E. Foote R. L. Rea, Thos. H. Kearney, Wm. H. Taylor, D. D. Bramble, A. J. Miles, A. H. Underhill and others.

That the hospital received a liberal share of the troubles that at all times beset the path of the Ohio professors in their relation to each other, to the college and to the general profession, is not surprising. There was hardly a time when either the township trustees or some faction in the profession did not engage in some sort of wrangle with the professors of the Ohio College about the service at the hospital. This was particularly the case after rival colleges had sprung up and demanded a share in the professional prestige and clinical advantages of the hospital. When Drake was waging a war of extermination against the Ohio College, he aimed principally at the professional monopoly which the latter college enjoyed in the hospital. In 1839 he triumphed. The Ohio Legislature passed a law extending to the students of all medical colleges the clinical advantages of the hospital. The victory came too late because Drake in 1839 abandoned his Cincinnati College. In 1853 the hospital fight assumed the aspects and proportions of a public scandal. The soil for this most sensational occurrence had been prepared by many minor fights which had enlivened the five preceding years. Alva Curtis, in public lectures and manifestos, had attacked the Ohio fac-

ulty continuously and had created considerable sentiment among the laity against them. The Eclectics demanded a share of the clinical advantages and were supporting a bill to divide the service at the hospital among all schools. Many members of the profession were secretly agitating the cause against the Ohio faculty, especially the men who were connected with the newly organized Cincinnati and Miami Colleges. The Legislature and township trustees were besieged on behalf of the Ohio College and against it. The climax was reached in the month of October, 1853, when a number of public meetings of the profession were held in which the Ohio professors were attacked from all sides. The meetings were held in the Mechanics' Institute. The attitude of most speakers was hostile to an extreme degree, the language varied from innuendo to Billingsgate; physical fights were narrowly averted. One of the speakers was so abusive and vulgar in his attacks on certain members of the profession that he had to be removed from the hall by main force, which resulted in a general fight. The principal antagonists of the Ohio College were M. B. Wright who had been expelled a year or two previously, R. R. McIlvaine and O. M. Langdon. The champions of the Ohio College were L. M. Lawson, O. M. Edwards, Asbury Evans and a number of general practitioners, notably I. Dodge and S. Bonner. Charges of neglect and incompetency were brought against the staff physicians of the hospital, who, of course, were the professors of the Ohio College. The mortality in the institution was shown to be much higher than in other hospitals, while the cost of sustenance was greater. The professors of the Cincinnati and Miami Colleges were actively engaged in helping the opposition and in creating a strong sentiment among the laity against the hospital and its medical attendants.

The Eclectics, of course, did their best to embarrass the Ohio College. Even the religious folk were involved in the trouble. Every Methodist preacher was denouncing the Ohio College because their scheme to create a medical department for Wesleyan University had failed three years before. Even the medical students of the city took a hand in the fray. They petitioned the township trustees on behalf of their respective colleges. A number of meetings of the profession were held. The controversy ended in a victory for the enemies of the Ohio College. A committee was appointed to appear before the Legislature and urge, on behalf of the whole professsion, the repeal of the law which gave the Ohio College a monopoly in the hospital. It was resolved that "the hospital should be independent of all colleges." The agitation before the Legislature was continued for many years, but led to no results owing partly to the constantly changing political complexion of the Legislature and partly to the dissensions among the enemies of the Ohio school. The agitation, however, served to keep the profession in a constant uproar. The trustees of the hospital in those exciting days were sailing between Scylla and Charybdis. To put an end to the clamoring of the Eclectics, they decided to admit students of the Eclectic Institute to the clin-

ical lectures at the hospital. The result was that bloody encounters between the students of the Ohio and the Eclectic Colleges were almost daily occurrences. For nearly an entire year the clinical lectures had to be suspended. In 1855 an arrangement was effected whereby the trustees were authorized to sell hospital tickets to the students of all medical colleges. This meant a very considerable revenue to the hospital and seemed to restore temporary peace, at least as far as the students were concerned.

In 1858 the City Council attempted to get possession of the hospital by submitting a bill to the Legislature terminating the existence of the hospital as a State institution and subjecting it to municipal control. The Ohio professors violently opposed this move, fearing the weight of political influence of the other colleges in local affairs. Even the staid James Graham for a moment lost the equanimity for which he was noted. He published a strong letter on the subject in the daily press, and thus became the target of attack by all interested factions, especially the Eclectics. Again all kinds of charges were brought against the Ohio College. The Eclectics demanded competitive examinations for any one who aspired to a position on the staff of the hospital. Other opponents called attention to the wretched financial condition of the Ohio College and to the doubtful propriety of entrusting the professional management of the hospital to the professors of a practically bankrupt institution. The Ohio College weathered this storm. It had successfully put a dangerous rival out of the way by uniting with and absorbing the Miami Medical College. In this way the ambition of the most persistent antagonists was appeased and their opposition ceased.

The original "Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum" was a combination of a hospital, an insane asylum, an infirmary, a poorhouse and an orphanage. The infirmary feature was gotten rid of in 1852, when the City Infirmary was established. The different orphan asylums which had sprung up in different parts of the county relieved the hospital in connection with the care of the orphans. The establishment of a lunatic asylum in Lick Run and afterwards in Carthage (Longview Asylum) was a much-needed improvement. Thus the Commercial Hospital in 1860 was a hospital in name as well as in fact. Its control in 1852 had passed into the hands of the Infirmary directors. In 1861 the Legislature passed a law adopting the name of "Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati" and appointing a board of seven trustees, of which the mayor and the Infirmary directors were to be members *ex officio*. The new board adopted many improvements, *e. g.*, gas lighting, in 1861. Yet, the buildings were old and decaying. The main building had long been condemned as unfit for its purpose. Many sick had been turned away because they could not be accommodated in the old structure. In 1865 the crowded condition of the hospital was relieved by the establishment of a temporary annex on Elm Street, above Twelfth Street, for the accommodation of female patients. Thus it was not difficult to convince the people of the city that a new hospital was an urgent necessity.

The war delayed the execution of plans adopted in 1861. In 1865 the Legislature was appealed to by the City Council, the medical profession, the trustees of the hospital and nearly every influential citizen, and, accordingly, the Legislature sanctioned the creation of a municipal debt for a new hospital subject to approval by a vote of the people. In 1868 a popular vote sanctioned the issue of bonds, amounting to $250,000, for the new hospital, the name of which, by an act of the Legislature, was changed to "Cincinnati Hospital." In regard to the building of the new hospital there was not a dissenting voice. Political schemers did not seem to be in evidence in the matter. Forty years later when a similar issue was forced upon the public, neither the people nor the profession at large were consulted. The profound wisdom of the politicians and the philanthropic sanction of one or two scheming political doctors, in pathetic accord, settled the momentous question. So have the times changed! In this connection it is interesting to know something of the political machinations that preceded the building of the new hospital half a century ago. There were not a few who as early as 1855 considered the hospital unfit for its purpose and advocated the building of a new hospital. Some people thought that the new hospital should be built outside of the city proper. The absurdity of building a municipal hospital away from the center of the poor population was too apparent and the plan was abandoned by its promoters who were politicians with an ax to grind. When their scheme failed, they suggested selling the hospital lot and buying the old Presbyterian burying ground (now Washington Park) for the new hospital. The City Council appointed a committee of politicians to consider this scheme, a man by the name of Holmes being chairman of this committee. Thos. O. Edwards, a professor in the Medical College of Ohio, was a member of council at that time. It is not known that Edwards did anything to prevent the execution of the scheme. This seems to indicate that the Ohio faculty were not actively opposed to any political scheme in regard to the hospital, as long as they retained professional control of the institution. Thos. O. Edwards was the politician in the faculty. It was he who acted as the watchdog of the faculty's interests. He did not object to the schemes of the politicians as long as an equivalent for services rendered was forthcoming. This equivalent was the professional control of the hospital. He spent much time in Columbus in the interests of the Ohio College. When and how the scheme of selling the hospital property was railroaded through Council is not known. The sale was consummated and strips of land on the Central Avenue side were disposed of, the sum realized in a two days' sale being $71,355. The political schemers and their doctor friends, however, had done their figuring without their host. The man who frustrated the scheme even after it had been half carried out, was Robert R. McIlvaine. He and Hon. Wm. M. Corry, a member of the Ohio Legislature, brought the matter before the Legislature, March 10, 1856, and the sale was rescinded, all money received being re-

funded to the purchasers who had to surrender their deeds in return. In this way the gigantic steal contemplated by the politicians was nipped in the bud and the hospital property was saved.

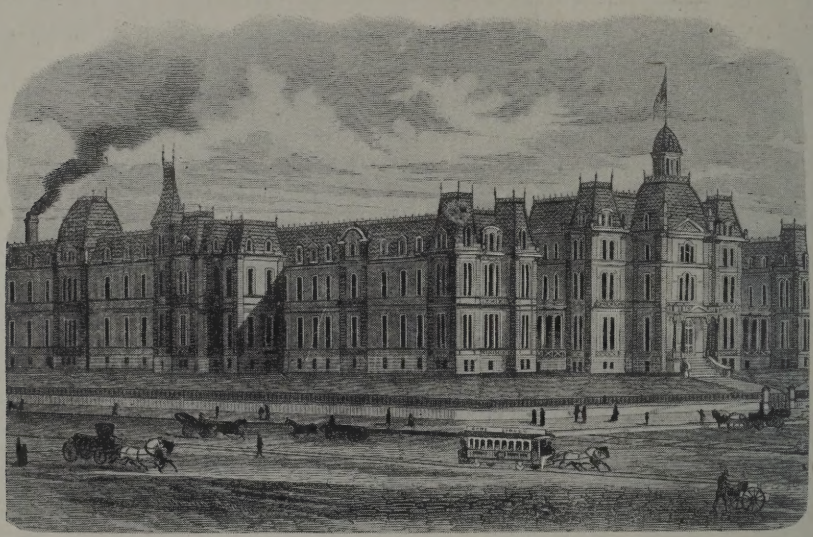
The physicians and surgeons of the old Commercial Hospital were the professors of the Medical College of Ohio, the professors of surgery and anatomy alternately taking care of the surgical service, the professors of medicine and materia medica being the medical attendants. With the increasing responsibilities of the work, the incumbents of other chairs were pressed into service. During the cholera year, 1832, the whole faculty, reinforced by Drake's faculty of the Miami University, was constantly on duty and rendered yeoman service. J. M. Staughton, the brilliant young professor of surgery, fell a victim to the terrible scourge. The operating room of the old hospital was the scene of some of the most brilliant surgery of those days, especially the bladder surgery of Jesse Smith, the lithotrity of Alban Goldsmith and the splendid general surgery of R. D. Mussey and George C. Blackman. The most noted internists of the hospital were Daniel Drake, John Moorhead, John Eberle, T. D. Mitchell, J. P. Harrison, John Bell and L. M. Lawson. The character of its medical men and their work, some of which was historical in importance, made the Commercial Hospital an institution of far more than merely local importance, as shown by the medical journals of those days.

The Pest House, as it was called, was a branch of the Commercial Hospital. Its first location was where Music Hall now stands. In the forties and fifties it was situated on the present site of Lincoln Park. Later on it was moved to Rohs Hill, south of McMillan Street and west of Clifton Avenue. All cases of contagious diseases were taken to the Pest House, which was under the same management and professional control as the Commercial Hospital. Since 1878 its location is in Lick Run. Adjoining are the buildings and grounds of the hospital for tubercular cases, erected and fitted up in 1898 as a part of the municipal hospital. The buildings for the contagious, including the tubercular cases, form a thoroughly modern annex of the general hospital, and are known by the more euphonious name of the Branch Hospital. Much of the latter's recent success is due to the excellent work done by Dr. Benj. F. Lyle, who has been its superintendent for some years past.

THE CINCINNATI HOSPITAL. The construction of this edifice, in its day considered the most magnificent structure of its kind on this continent, was begun in 1866 after the necessary funds had been voted by the people. In 1868 by popular vote the additional issue of $250,000 worth of bonds was authorized. The Legislature by a special act changed the name of the institution to that of "Cincinnati Hospital." The building was occupied in January, 1869. While the building was in process of erection, the patients were accommodated in the old St. John's Hospital, Third and Plum

Streets. Nearly a million dollars were spent in the erection of the new hospital. The latter, covering one entire block, was dedicated January 8, 1869, Marmaduke Burr Wright, the distinguished obstetrician, delivering the oration on behalf of the profession. The splendid structure was for many years one of the greatest architectural attractions in this part of the country and swelled the hearts of the Cincinnati people with justifiable pride. The first operation performed in the new hospital was a hip-joint amputation. Thomas Wood was the operator.

In the earlier annual reports of the Cincinnati Hospital the following description of the building and account of its management are given:



CINCINNATI HOSPITAL (1870)

The Cincinnati Hospital occupies the square bounded by Twelfth Street, Central Avenue, Ann and Plum Streets, being 448 feet front from north to south, and 340 feet from east to west. The structure consists of eight distinct buildings, placed *en echelon,* and connected by corridors, surrounding an extensive center yard or court. The central portion and main entrance are situated on Twelfth Street, midway between Central Avenue and Plum Street, and is termed the Administrative Department. This contains offices, library, dispensary, superintendent's and officers' apartments, kitchen and dining-rooms. On the upper floor is the amphitheatre, with seats for the accommodation of six hundred students.

There are six pavilions, three stories in height. Three of the pavilions are on the Eastern or Plum Street side, and three on the Western or Central Avenue side. Each pavilion contains three wards, one on each floor, of which those in the central pavilion contain thirty-six beds each, and the rest twenty-four each, allowing 1,800 cubic feet of space in the wards to each bed. The central pavilions contain each also six private rooms each. At one end of the wards are situated the nurses' rooms, diet kitchens, dining-rooms for canvalescents, closets for bedding and clothing, dumb-waiters and elevators for patients. At the other end are located the bath rooms, water closets and reading rooms. In the basement of the pavilions are store rooms, baggage rooms, heating chambers, mortuary, etc., and a passage-way around the entire establishment.

The central building, on Ann Street, is the Domestic Department, and contains the main kitchen, bakery, laundry, domestic dormitories and dining-room. Connected with the Domestic Department, on the interior, is the engine room, containing three large boilers for heating purposes, also storage for fuel.

The establishment is heated throughout with steam. Heat for the wards is supplied from coils of steam pipe, placed in chambers in the basement. From these chambers pure air, warmed to the proper temperature, passes into the wards, while the halls and the other rooms of the institution are heated by direct radiation from the steam coils placed therein. Portions of the buildings are ventilated by a downward draught into a large air-duct under the pavilions, which terminates in a large chimney of the engine room. The remaining portions are ventilated through ventilating chambers in the towers and attics.

The walls of the entire building are composed of brick, with freestone finishing around the angles, etc. The upper stories are finished in French style, with Mansard roof of slate of variegated colors. The Administrative Department is surmounted by a dome and spire that reaches one hundred and ten feet from the pavement, and each of the outer ends of the pavilions is surmounted by turrets that serve as ornaments as well as promoters of ventilation.

The wards of the hospital are divided into Surgical, Medical, Obstetrical, Ophthalmological and Pathological; and in the attendance upon them are four surgeons, four physicians, two obstetricians, two ophthalmologists, and two pathologists. One-half of this number are on duty at the same time, and alternate every four months. Clinical lectures are delivered in the amphitheatre two hours each working day, commencing in October and ending with February. All medical students are entitled to admission to the clinical lectures by the payment of a fee of five dollars. The fund thus created is applied to the purchase of books, instruments, and the enlargement of the cabinet.

In aid of the staff six undergraduates are selected, after a competitive examination, whose designations are "Clinical Clerks." Entering upon duty, they are distributed to different wards, where they remain two months; they then exchange places, so that each one, during the year, has an opportunity of witnessing the practice of the entire hospital. They accompany the staff in their daily visits to the sick, receive their orders, keep a record of the cases and their treatment, report all violations of medical discipline, and have a general supervision over their respective wards.

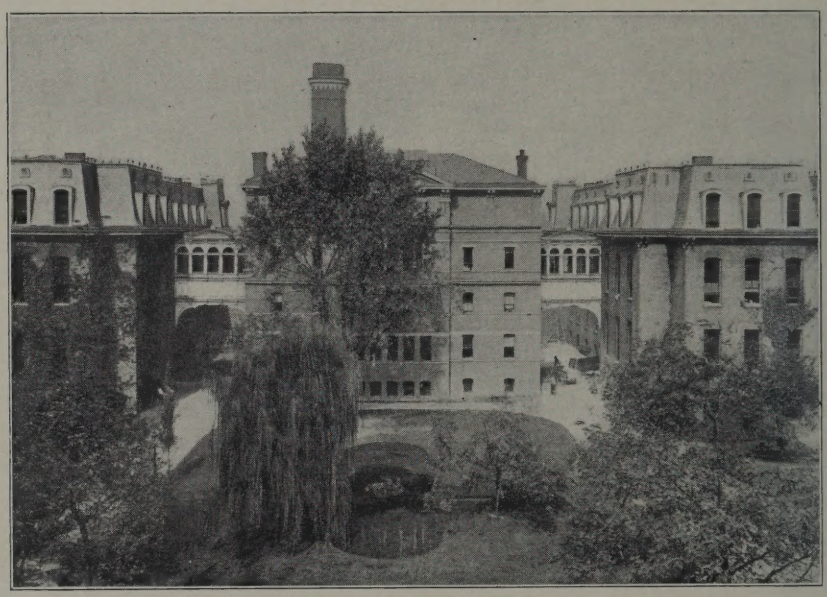
For the accommodation of persons visiting Cincinnati in search of medical or surgical aid, and those who may not receive necessary attention in hotels and boarding houses, a pay department has been established, consisting of thirty rooms, all comfortably and neatly furnished. Regular nurses are engaged by the hospital to attend the sick in this department, but each patient is at liberty to employ any physician he or she may choose. (The pay-ward was abolished in 1907.)

The hospital is managed by a Board of Trustees, seven in number. Two are appointed by the Superior Court, two by the Common Pleas Court, and one by the Governor of the State. The Mayor of Cincinnati and a Director of the City Infirmary, eldest in office, are *ex officio* members of the Board. The hospital is supported by a tax, annually levied by the City Council upon the whole taxable property of the city—usually four-tenths of a mill. (The foregoing statements refer to the hospital during the first decade of its existence.)

The magnitude of the work done by this great charity has been commensurate with the growth of the city. In 1872 about 3,500 cases were treated in the Cincinnati Hospital, in 1876 over 4,500, in 1906 nearly 8,000. The work has covered every department of medicine and surgery and some of it has been done by some of the most distinguished exponents of medical

and surgical art and science in the West. For years a training school for nurses has been in operation. The capacity of the hospital is over five hundred beds.

The Cincinnati Hospital in its capacity as a great school of clinical medicine, has reflected the medical life of the city and more particularly that of its medical colleges. It is, therefore, not surprising that its history is not altogether a record of peaceful achievements. The politicians and the contending medical factions since 1870 have fought many and bitter battles in connection with the Cincinnati Hospital. No other public institution has furnished so much material for the columns of the sensational newspapers. The charge of "gang-rule" in the matter of staff appointments was brought by the "Medical News" within a month after the hospital had been opened.



COURT OF THE CINCINNATI HOSPITAL

The wrangle about staff positions was so offensive to public sentiment that in 1872 a temporary rule was adopted to the effect that no medical teacher was to serve on the staff of the hospital. The faculties of the medical schools were thus excluded and the positions given to outsiders. This arrangement was unsatisfactory because in this way the hospital lost the services of some of the best men in the profession. The rule was quickly rescinded, even if it was a fact that some of the outsiders were men of superior knowledge and ability, *e. g.*, William Carson.

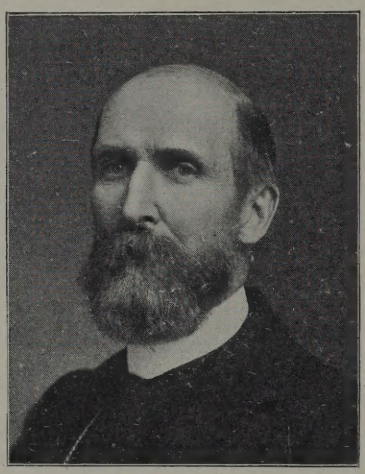
The Cincinnati Hospital has been the bone of contention between the different colleges. That the controversies in the early seventies were hardly characterized by that degree of dignity and equanimity which one would expect among professional gentlemen, can not be denied (Thacker). The

Miami professors were in the ascendancy and gradually gained the upper hand over their old antagonists in the Ohio College. The latter amply reciprocated the warfare of abuse, public and private, which they had experienced at the hands of the Miami contingent. Bartholow, in 1873, referred to the professional management of the hospital as a "disgrace to the entire profession," while Graham speaks of the hospital and "its second-rate staff," meaning the Miami professors. J. A. Thacker and Stockton Reed, of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, added fuel to the fire by their exposure of abuses and their fearless criticism of existing conditions, especially the favoritism and nepotism that ran riot in the choice of incumbents for positions on the staff. From 1870 to 1887 the Miami College practically controlled the hospital, excluding the Ohio College. In 1887 the Ohio College forced recognition, and since then both colleges have controlled the institution, barring all other colleges and the rest of the profession. The "bosses," *i. e.,* the politicians and political doctors, have never thought of restoring peace and the chance of healthy development to this great institution, by taking the latter entirely out of politics and shaping its management in keeping with its scientific and philanthropic purposes. The subordination of scientific achievements to political interests accounts for the insignificant amount of original research, scientific labor, or even statistical work which, especially during the last two decades, has been given to the world of science by this hospital and its well-nigh unlimited scientific possibilities. By virtue of its size and its liberal endowment the Cincinnati Hospital, as a nidus of medical knowledge and progress, should occupy a place, second not even to the Massachusetts General Hospital. If such is not the case, the fault lies with the system which has deprived the best of medical talent of the proper soil upon which to grow and thrive, and of an incentive to work. This was the view expressed by Blackman, Bartholow, Graham, Thacker, Young, Reed, Whittaker and others. (See files of "Med. Repertory," "Med. News" and "Clinic.")

Among the distinguished men who have worked within the wards and the lecture room of the Cincinnati Hospital in the interests of humanity and medical education were James Graham, John Davis, C. G. Comegys, John A. Murphy, J. F. White, Thomas Wood, Roberts Bartholow, M. B. Wright, W. W. Dawson, H. E. Foote, W. H. Mussey, Wm. Clendenin, George C. Blackman, W. P. Thornton, Wm. Carson, T. H. Kearney, Daniel Young, B. F. Miller, C. S. Muscroft, J. W. Underhill, Georg Holdt, J. C. Mackenzie, F. Forchheimer, P. S. Conner N. P. Dandridge, E. W. Walker, G. M. Allen, Joseph Eichberg, Frederick Kebler, J. C. Oliver, F. W. Langdon, H. H. Hoppe, J. C. Culbertson, E. W. Mitchell, Arch. I. Carson, John E. Greiwe, J. M. Withrow, G. A. Fackler, O. P. Holt, G. Mendenhall, Wm. H. Taylor, E. Williams, S. C. Ayres, Jos. Aub, Robert Sattler, H. J. Whitacre and others.

Among the earlier staff members was WILLIAM CARSON, who was never connected with any of the colleges, but occupied a commanding posi-

tion as a clinical teacher of great ability. He served on the hospital staff from 1871 to 1892. He was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1827, and received his early literary education at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he graduated in 1846. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, taking his degree in 1850, and located in Cincinnati, where he gradually rose to one of the highest places in the local profession, especially as a specialist in diseases of the chest. His skill at the bedside and unerring judgment as a diagnostician were a by-word with the profession. He was physician to the old St. John's Hospital and for many years a member of the staff of the Good Samaritan and that of the Cincinnati Hospital. Carson was a man of few words, of a cold and austere temperament, but rigidly honest in his intercourse with his colleagues. He died in 1893.



WM. CARSON

In 1877 a new amphitheatre was opened for the accommodation of the medical students from the different medical colleges. M. B. Wright and C. G. Comegys delivered eloquent addresses on this occasion.

The origin of the library of the Cincinnati Hospital has been referred to in the biography of its founder, John H. Tate. This library contains a large and most valuable collection of medical books. Its location in an inaccessible part of the building, is most unfortunate. It is a dark and dingy place, ill-ventilated, hard to keep even reasonably clean and likely to be destroyed by fire at any time. The absence of a catalogue deprives the library of most of its value.

The hospital is about to be abandoned. The politicians in 1906 decided that a larger and more modern municipal hospital shall be erected in the fashionable suburb of Avondale, far removed from the sick population which is in the habit of seeking relief within the walls of the public hospital. The

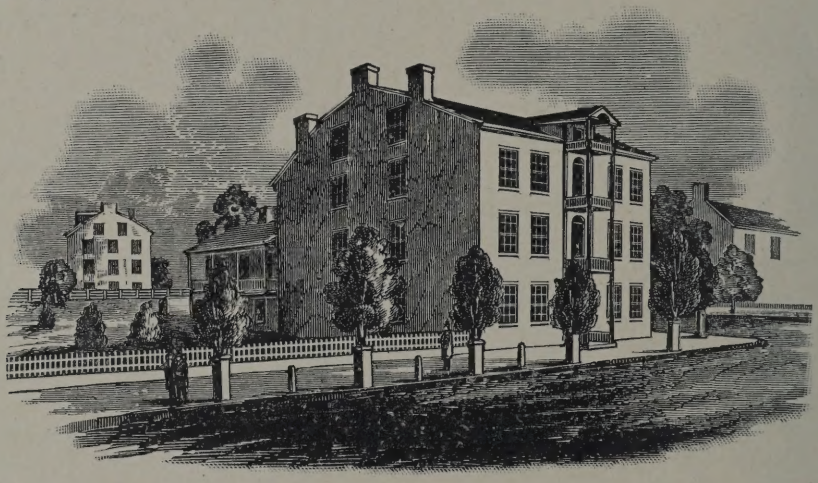
realization of the scheme was begun in 1907. Thus it seems that the political element which, according to Thacker, has been the curse of our medical past, will dominate the future.

The management of the internal affairs of the municipal hospital is in the hands of the superintendent, who is a political appointee. In the palmy days of the old Commercial Hospital, a picturesque character was in charge. His name was Absalom Death. The medical students insisted upon calling him Absolute Death. Mr. Death was a stickler on proper form and was fully imbued with the dignity and importance of his office. He had a weakness for technical terms and a wonderful facility for mispronouncing and misapplying them. He was a good manager and very popular with the people of the town.

In 1861 Abijah Watson became superintendent. He was followed in 1865 by G. W. D. Andrews, who remained in charge only four months. His successors were J. C. Mackenzie (1866), David Schwartz (1867), J. C. Mackenzie (one month in 1867). The latter became an honored member of the local profession. H. M. Jones, who was the superintendent of the Cincinnati Hospital from 1867 to 1888, left an excellent record. He was a strict and efficient, yet tactful manager. He was followed by T. E. H. McLean, who held the office for four years. In 1892 Frank W. Hendley, a member of the profession, was appointed superintendent. He showed much administrative ability and demonstrated in many ways that he was the right man in the right place. The politicians did not care for him which is probably the greatest eulogy that can be spoken in anyone's behalf. Doctor Hendley's term expired in 1896. His successor was John Fehrenbatch, who is the present incumbent.

THE HOSPITALS OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY. Since 1852 the Sisters of Charity have been identified with the medical life of Cincinnati. In that year they opened their first hospital at the southwest corner of Broadway and Franklin Street, the "Hotel for Invalids." Previous to 1852 their work had been in the care of orphans and in teaching. They had come to Cincinnati in 1829 at the request of Bishop Fenwick. The Catholic Cathedral was then located on Sycamore Street. The Cathedral School was placed in their charge, and, as soon as they opened the school, they took six little orphans to live with them. The care of orphan children was the work that was particularly dear to the heart of Mother E. A. Seton, the founder of the Community of the Sisters of Charity. The home of the six little orphans in the Cathedral School on Sycamore Street was the first orphan asylum in Cincinnati. The little band of Sisters that came to Cincinnati in 1829 was the fifth mission sent out by Mother Seton's Daughters, eight years after her death. In 1845 Sr. Margaret George who had entered the Community in 1812 at Emmetsburg, Md., and was the last survivor of the first little band of Mother Seton's daughters, took charge of the Cincinnati mission. In 1852

the Cincinnati home of the Sisters of Charity became the Mother House for the entire Community. In the same year the above-mentioned Hotel for Invalids was opened with accommodations for twenty patients. In the same house Dr. Talliaferro and others had conducted a private hospital for about ten years. Previously the house had been occupied by a boarding school for young ladies. Harriett Beecher Stowe had taught in this school. When the Sisters of Charity took charge of the building, they called their new institution "St. John's Hotel for Invalids" in honor of St. John the Baptist, the patron saint of the Ecclesiastical Superior of the Sisters of Charity, Archbishop Purcell. The medical staff was composed of the professors of the newly organized Miami Medical College. Coincidently with starting this hospital, the Sisters of Charity had opened a large asylum for male orphans at the northwest corner of Plum and Third Streets under the name of St. Peter's Asylum and a home for female orphans in Cumminsville (St. Joseph's Asylum).

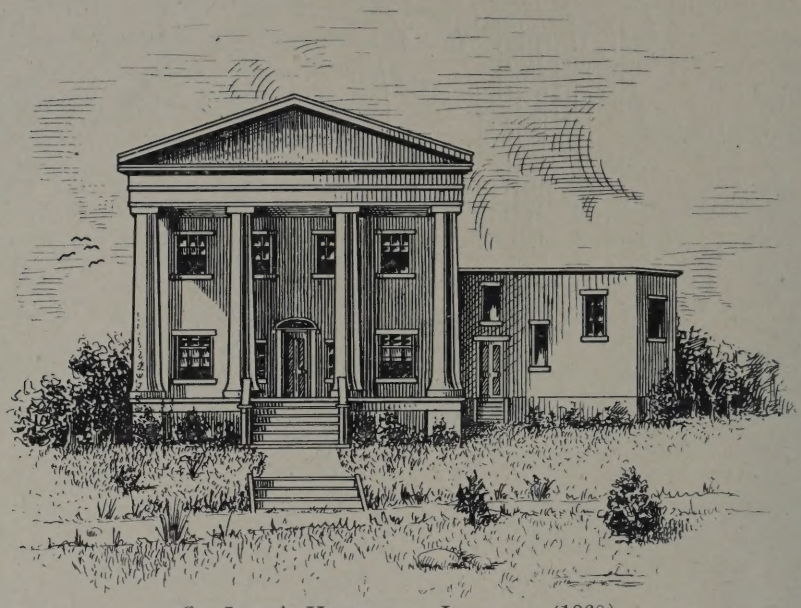


DR. TALLIAFERRO'S HOSPITAL, AFTERWARDS HOTEL FOR INVALIDS (1845)

The Sisters rapidly enlarged the field of their activity in Cincinnati. In 1853 they opened a Boarding and Day School at the southeast corner of Sixth and Park Streets. In the following year the "Stone House" on Mt. Harrison (near Mt. St. Mary's Seminary) was purchased and formally opened as the Mother House under the name of Mt. St. Vincent. In 1854 the Sisters were incorporated under the laws of Ohio.

In 1855 the St. John's Hotel for Invalids was moved to the northwest corner of Third and Plum Streets, St. Peter's Orphan Asylum having found a new home in Cumminsville. The cost of making the necessary alterations in the building and fitting the latter up as a hospital was borne by Drs. Mussey, Mendenhall, Murphy and Foote. The new hospital had accommodations for seventy-five patients. It became a famous institution, whose name will for all time to come be associated with that of Geo. C. Blackman, the great

surgeon, and dear old Sister Anthony, who had charge at St. John's. One day, in the Spring of 1866, a man in poor clothes and weak with fever, called at St. John's and asked to see the superior. Sister Anthony received the man with that smile with which she spread sunshine and mellowed sorrow everywhere. The man told her that he had taken sick, and, being a stranger in town, had applied to Mr. Joseph C. Butler, president of the Lafayette Bank, for aid. Mr. Butler had given the man a card to Sister Anthony with a request to take care of the man, promising that he would be responsible for any obligations incurred. The man was made comfortable and nursed back to health. A few weeks later he went to see Mr. Butler to thank him for the good he had received. Mr. Butler had forgotten all about the incident, and, being thus reminded, went to see Sister Anthony. When he asked what his obligation was, the good Sister informed him that there was none, that "our dear Lord would pay the poor man's debts." Mr. Butler who was a Protestant was strangely moved by this demonstration of the purest form of philanthropy. He was shown through the institution, he asked many questions about the work that was being done, noticed the crowded condition of the place and heard Sister Anthony's sympathetic appeal: "We could do so much more good if we had more room to take care of the many who apply for aid, only to be refused because we have neither the means nor the room to receive them!" Mr. Butler left. The angelic face of Sister Anthony he could not banish from his mind, her plaintive words continued to ring in his ears. When he arrived in his office, he found Mr. Lewis Worthington there, waiting for him in a matter of business. To him he entrusted what was perturbing his soul. Mr. Worthington became interested. The two wealthy men, both Protestants and both husbands of Catholic wives, decided that so worthy a charity as Sister Anthony's work should be encouraged and aided. About this time the United States Government was anxious to dispose of the Marine Hospital, at Sixth and Lock Streets, which had been a military hospital during the war. Messrs. Butler and Worthington purchased the property for $70,000 and donated it to Sister Anthony and her associates. The conditions of the deed of gift were that it should be held in perpetuity as a hospital under the name of "The Hospital of the Good Samaritan;" "that no applicant for admission should be preferred or excluded on account of his or her religion or country, and that, with the exception of cases of contagious or chronic diseases, any and all afflicted requiring medical or surgical treatment should be admitted if there was room for their accommodation; that one-half of the rooms or wards should be kept for the destitute sick, the preference being always given to women and children, and if practicable one ward should be devoted especially to sick children, and, as far as practicable, consistent with the object of the trust, rooms should always be kept for receiving those victims of accidents occurring in shops, on railroads, or from fire and other causes; that when the resources from paying patients, donations or endowments



St. John's Hotel for Invalids (1860)

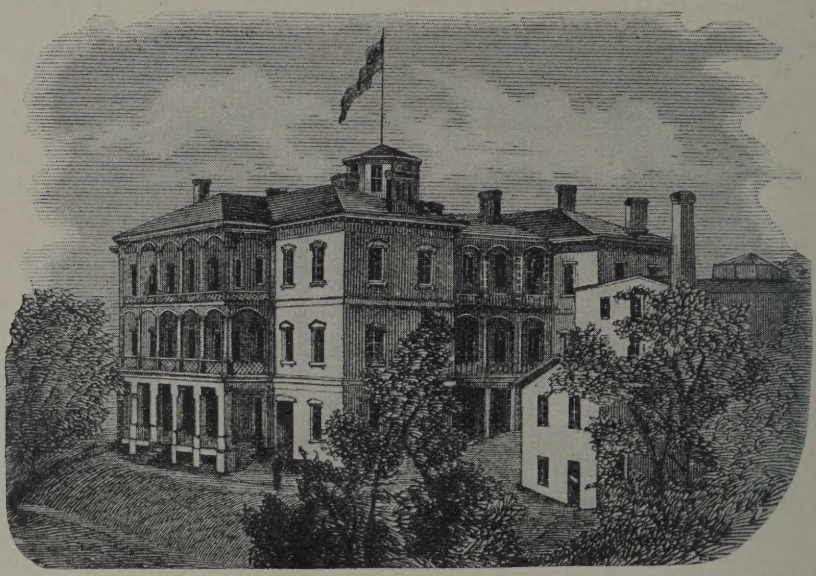
The Ruins of the Operating Room of St. John's Hotel for Invalids
Plum and McFarland Streets (1909)

should afford revenue sufficient to support the institution as an entirely free hospital, it should then become such, and should be devoted exclusively to the use of the destitute sick, except that the managers might receive persons who were able to pay for special medical or surgical treatment to the extent of one-third the capacity of the institution, such persons paying or not, as their sense of right might dictate, provided that all the funds received after securing an endowment sufficient to make the hospital a free one should go towards extending the buildings and accommodations: provided always that any patient should be at liberty to send for any medical adviser he or she might desire, though not employed by the institution, but such medical attendance was to be without charge or cost to the institution; that a portion of the ground might be used for the erection of a dispensary, medical or surgical lecture room or building devoted to the promotion of medical or surgical science, but such building or buildings must always belong to the institution and estate, and no portion of the funds derived from the hospital should be appropriated to such improvements."

In October, 1866, St. John's was abandoned and the Good Samaritan opened. In the same year the original Hotel for Invalids (Franklin and Broadway) was again opened as a hospital, this time under the auspices of the Episcopalians. The name of the new hospital was ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL. The attending physicians and surgeons were Drs. A. L. Carrick, T. H. Kearney, I. Dodge, C. G. Comegys, J. F. White, N. Foster, J. F. Potter, O. D. Norton, Thomas Wood, C. F. Thomas, Wm. H. Mussey and E. Williams. Dr. P. M. Bigney was the house physician. The institution lasted about four years, during which time more than 2,000 patients were treated. In the old Hotel for Invalids (1852 to 1855) about 1,500 patients had received medical attention. In the new St. John's Hotel for Invalids (1855 to 1865) more than 6,000 patients had been treated. The medical charge of the Good Samaritan Hospital gradually passed into the hands of the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio. In 1867 W. T. G. Morton gave a demonstration of ether-anæsthesia in the Good Samaritan Hospital. In 1875 an amphitheatre for clinical teaching with a seating capacity of four hundred was erected mainly through the efforts of Roberts Bartholow, who collected most of the money to build the amphitheatre. In 1891 a large annex was constructed which greatly increased the capacity of the institution. Over 25,000 patients had been treated at the Good Samaritan Hospital from 1866 to 1891. A name which will always remain associated with the Good Samaritan is that of Sister Vincent, the good old Sister who had charge of the drug room for many years and was the friend of every doctor and patient in the institution for more than thirty years. She always took a special, motherly interest in the internes. She began her career in the old Hotel for Invalids, and, having given her life to the service of humanity, is spending the eventide of life amid the pleasant surroundings of the Mother House on Mt. St. Joseph. For several years the Sisters have

conducted an Annex to the Good Samaritan, at the corner of Clifton and Resor Avenues, in Clifton. The next five years will witness the erection of a magnificent new Good Samaritan Hospital, on Clifton Avenue, opposite Burnet Woods Park.

The history of the Sisters of Charity in Cincinnati is intimately associated with the development of, and, therefore, of absorbing interest to the local profession. In 1857 their property at the corner of Sixth and Park Streets and the Academy on Mt. Harrison were exchanged for Judge Alderson's house, "The Cedars," situated on Price Hill, about three miles from the city. "Our Cousins in Ohio," a story by Mary Howitt, the English authoress, sister of Mrs. Alderson, gives an interesting account of this quaint and beautiful home. The house is still standing. Around the old porch

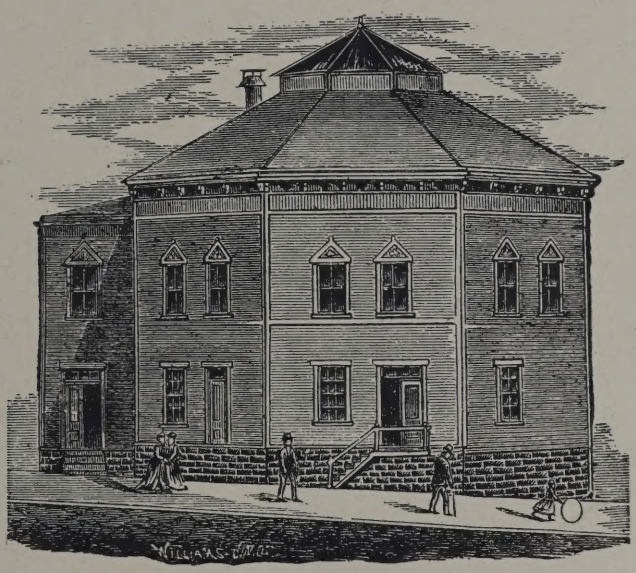


Good Samaritan Hospital (1867)

still clings the trumpet-vine, while the grounds, with their restful lawns, their lofty sycamores, stately elms, their catalpas of richest verdure, their cedars and locusts have lost none of their pristine beauty. Many years ago the house was condemned, but it is still standing, a mute but eloquent survivor of the good old days. Those in authority have thought it a sacrilege to destroy this historical landmark of the olden times, unlike the vandals who in 1908 laid their unclean hands on the old Lytle House and committed a crime which must condemn them for all time to come.

The rapid and healthy growth of the Community of the Sisters of Charity and the extension of their sphere of usefulness to many schools, orphan asylums, hospitals in all parts of the country with Cincinnati as their center of activity and government, was in no small measure due to their splendid

organization and to the excellent work done by the Superiors who guided the destinies of the Community in its early days. These noble women, inspired by the greatness of the task before them, have in no inconsiderable degree contributed to the sum-total of achievements represented by the medical history of the Middle West. Sr. Margaret George, who was Mother Superior from 1853 to 1859, had charge of the Orphan Asylum in Cumminsville from 1860 to 1863, became an invalid in 1864 and died in 1868 at Cedar Grove. Sr. Sophia Gillmeyer, who had entered the Community at Emmettsburg in 1825 and had come to Cincinnati in 1843, died in 1872. She was the first Superior of the first hospital opened by the Sisters of Charity. There is still another noble character that made the somber garb of the Sisters of Charity a true mantle of charity for all those who were weary at heart and heavy-



AMPHITHEATER OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL

laden, Sister Anthony, the "angel of the battlefield," whose memory will live as long as the Boys in Blue and those in Gray and the great cause that was at stake during their struggle, are not forgotten.

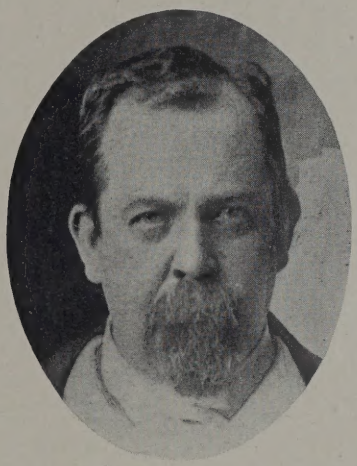
Sister Anthony O'Connell was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1815. Her parents emigrated to America when she was a child, and settled in Maine, and afterwards in the City of Boston. At the age of twenty she entered the Community at Emmettsburg, and came to Cincinnati in 1837. Her first work was the care of orphans, first in St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, Sycamore and Sixth Streets and later at Third and Plum Streets. In 1853 she took charge of St. Aloysius Asylum, Third Street, near Western Row, and in 1854 of St. Joseph Orphanage in Cumminsville. In 1856 she took charge of St. John's Hospital.

On February 16, 1861, a hasty call came for Sisters of Charity to go to Cumberland and take care of the sick and wounded soldiers. A band of eight Sisters started out at once. Sister Anthony, in her eagerness to go where so much misery could be relieved, arrived at the depot before the others. Thinking that the others had entered the train she boarded a car which immediately pulled out of the station. She returned to Cincinnati and found St. John's Hospital full to overflowing with soldiers who had been brought to Cincinnati from Pittsburg Landing. She was ordered to remain at St. John's, and at once went to work. The other Sisters had proceeded to Wheeling, where they were received by officers of the Medical Department of the Army. The remainder of the journey was made in a blinding storm of sleet and snow. Their work on behalf of the victims of the war forms a bright page of the history of the Civil War.

SISTER ANTHONY

From the group of these heroic women, who worked in the interests of the highest and purest form of humanity, Sister Anthony stands out in bold relief. To the soldiers of both armies her name had a magic ring of wonderful power. To them she was the incarnation of angelic goodness that seemed like a visitation from realms celestial. On the battlefield of Shiloh, amid a veritable ocean of blood, she performed the most revolting duties to those poor soldiers. Neither the cries of anguish of the dying nor the unbearable stench from dead bodies could check her in her ministrations. To the young soldier that lay, fatally wounded, upon that bloody ground and was thinking of a lone mother at home, Sister Anthony brought the comfort and peace of a mother's care. In such moments it was the instinct of the woman in her that enabled her to soothe the aching heart while relieving the pangs of physical suffering. Then again she stood bravely and attentively at the side of George Blackman, helping him in his operative work on deck of one of the "floating hospitals" on the Ohio River. Limbs were quickly ampu-

tated and consigned to a watery grave. There seemed to be no limit to Blackman's endurance. But no matter how hard the work or how trying the scene, Sister Anthony was always at her post, her only regret being that he could not do more for her fellowmen, for her country and for her God. It was this kind of a record that has perpetuated her name beside those of the most famous commanders. Every year, when the graves of soldiers are decorated, the little churchyard at Mt. St. Joseph, where the mortal remains of the "Angel of the Battlefield" were laid to rest in 1898, is remembered by grizzled survivors of the great struggle and by witnesses of its unspeakable horrors. The silent tears that flow over furrowed cheeks when the Boys in Blue, now bent under the burden of age, assemble where Sister Anthony sleeps in the dreamless dust, are her monument "more lasting than brass" and more precious than a crown of gold.



Wm. E. DeCourcy

The war being over, Sister Anthony returned to her work in Cincinnati. In 1873 she approached her old friend, Joseph C. Butler, and pleaded for a class of unfortunates who were amply deserving of charity and yet had no place in this part of the country where they could receive it. She pleaded for the poor women who were about to be mothers and for their fatherless offspring. She did not appeal in vain. Mr. Butler again opened his heart and his purse. Thus the Foundling House, in Norwood, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, sprang into its existence of good deeds. Here, among the poorest of God's poor and among those whom the world will not own, Sister Anthony spent the declining years of her life. Sister Anthony, just a plain, simple Sister of Charity, gave her whole life to that which was consecrated by her *faith* and made holy by unshakeable *hope,* and, in doing so, showed to all the world the unfathomable depth and world-embracing expanse of that little word which is the greatest of them all—*charity.*

In conjunction with the Foundling House Sister Anthony's helpmate and adviser, Wm. E. DeCourcy, should not be forgotten. He was the son of a physician and was born in Campbell County, Kentucky, in 1849. His maternal great-grandfather, John Bartel, was the first storekeeper in Cincinnati, and opened his shop in 1790. W. E. DeCourcy graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1869, served as an interne in the Good Samaritan Hospital and located in the West End as a general practitioner. He accumulated an enormous practice, especially among the Irish Catholics. He was physician to most of the Catholic institutions, notably the Foundling Asylum (commonly known as St. Joseph's Maternity Hospital) whose obstetrician he was from 1874 to the time of his death in 1907.

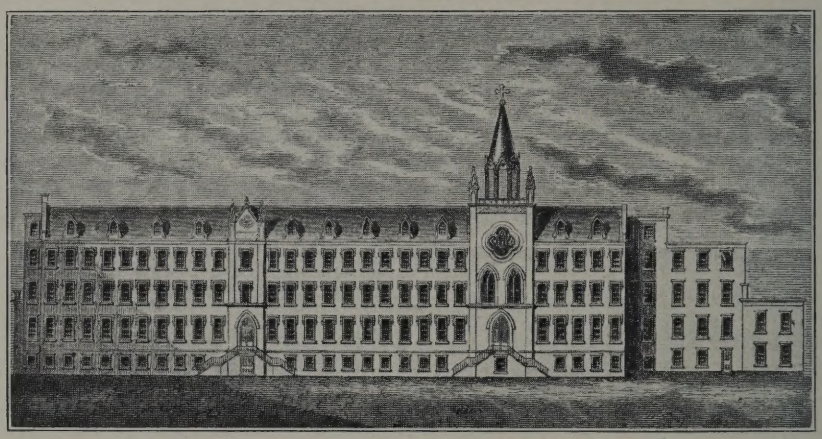
The Sisters of Charity, in 1901, added another hospital to those already in successful operation under their management in different parts of the country. They purchased the large building at No. 640 W. Eighth Street, Cincinnati, and fitted it up as a modern hospital. They named it "Seton Hospital," in honor of their founder, Mother Seton. The medical staff was composed of the professors of the Eclectic Medical Institute. The building soon proved too small. In 1907 the Sisters acquired possession of the buildings of the Laura Memorial College and Presbyterian Hospital, on West Sixth Street, and moved the Seton Hospital into them. It is now a thoroughly modern institution, with accommodations for about one hundred patients. The outdoor department is conducted in the interests of the clinical teaching of the Eclectic Medical Institute.

The work done by the Sisters of Charity in their hospitals as nurses and as trainers of lay-nurses, is a conspicuous part of the medical life in Cincinnati. Cincinnati is the home of this typically American Sisterhood. The beautiful Mother House of the Community is one of the notable structures of its kind in this country. It is located on Mt. St. Joseph, a picturesque hill in Delhi Township, overlooking the Ohio River and the Kentucky hills. The property was formerly known as Bigg's Farm and was bought in 1869. The first Mother House, though built of stone in 1883, was destroyed by fire two years later. The erection of the present immense structure was begun immediately after the fire and was carried on slowly and in sections. In this building is conducted a boarding school for girls. Members of the community who are unfitted for active duty by age or sickness, are here cared for in an Infirmary, amid surroundings such as only the "Miami Country" with its majestic Ohio, whose banks are replete with great natural beauty and historical interest affords. Daniel Drake, whose great heart went out to the poor and sick, must have left the heritage of his philanthropy to these noble women, the Sisters of Charity. It is strangely significant that they began their work of caring for the sick in the same year in which Drake's labors were ended—1852.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL. This institution was organized by a congregation of Catholic Sisters, called the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. This congregation was founded in 1845 by Mother Frances Schervier at Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen). In 1857 Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, commissioned Mrs. Sarah Peter, a recent convert to the Catholic Church, and no less distinguished for wealth and social standing than for her superior qualities of mind and heart, when about to sail for Europe, to bring, if possible, German sisters to this diocese to care for the sick poor of German nationality. Whilst in Rome Mrs. Peter mentioned the Archbishop's request to Pope Pius IX., who had received her in the Church during her visit to the Eternal City in 1854. The Holy Father referred her to Cardinal Von Geissel, of Cologne, who at once proposed the Congregation, founded by Mother Frances. Accordingly, on August 24, 1858, a little colony of six Sisters sailed for America. Upon their arrival in Cincinnati the Sisters of the Good Shepherd kindly gave them temporary hospitality in their house until the gratuitous offer of a large building, a vacated orphanage, was made to them. This building, situated on the south side of Fourth Street, between John Street and Central Avenue, had been known as the St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum. The latter had been conducted by a German Catholic society, which generously placed the building at the service of the Sisters for the time being. This occurred in September, 1858. It was the humble origin whence the growth and development of the "Sisters of the Poor of St. Frances" in America began, an abandoned and empty house, without furniture or any other conveniences. This, however, did not discourage the six pioneers. After some pieces of furniture, a stove, etc., had been solicited here and there, it gradually became known that there were some Sisters in the city who had a hospital on Fourth Street. By the generous donation of Mr. Reuben Springer, the Sisters were enabled to equip, in a reasonably comfortable manner, a large room of forty beds for their patients, who were admitted cheerfully without question of creed or nationality. Several physicians then volunteered their services in the little hospital. Through their work and influence the ministrations of the Sisters became more generally known. Before the close of the same year friends of the good cause asked the Sisters to permit them to be on the lookout for a more suitable site to build a hospital. In March, 1859, they were able to purchase a few lots on the northwest corner of Betts and Linn Streets, the site on which St. Mary's Hospital now stands. In May, 1859, the corner-stone for the new hospital was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Archbishop Purcell. In December of the same year the building was consecrated and thrown open for its purpose. This building had a front of 90 feet with a depth of 60 feet, was three and a half stories high and capable of accommodating from fifty to seventy-five patients at one time. St. Mary's Hospital is the parent institution from which sprang the many hospitals and infirmaries conducted by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. They opened St. Elizabeth's Hospital in

Covington, Ky., within two years after St. Mary's Hospital. Other institutions followed in rapid succession: hospitals in Columbus, Ohio, in 1862; Hoboken, N. J., in 1863; Jersey City, N. J., in 1864; Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1864; New York City, in 1865; Quincy, Ill., in 1866; Newark, N. J., in 1867. Owing to the increase in the work and the responsibilities involved, and owing to the inability to furnish the necessary number of Sisters for any more new foundations, the Sisters for eleven years confined their work to the already existing hospitals. In 1878 they opened a hospital in Dayton, Ohio, in 1882 one in Bronx, N. Y., in 1887 one in Kansas City, Kans., in 1888 St. Francis' Hospital for chronic cases, in Lick Run, Cincinnati, Ohio.

As patients of every creed and nationality were admitted, the popularity of St. Mary's Hospital increased to such an extent that after a lapse of ten years the original building was much too small to accommodate all who knocked at its portals. Accordingly, several lots and adjoining buildings on



St. Mary's Hospital

the west side of the hospital were purchased and a new addition planned, for which the corner-stone was laid July 10, 1873. Shortly after the old portion was also remodelled so that on September 7, 1874 the first (new) half and on October 3, 1875, the entire structure in its present form were opened. The building thus enlarged increased the capacity of the hospital to more than twice its original dimensions, its frontage now being several hundred feet, and its capacity about 300 beds.

The physicians whose devotion to the cause enabled the Sisters to begin their work of charity in the old orphanage as a temporary structure were Brühl, Sittel and Richard, three of the leading German physicians. After the opening of the hospital on Betts Street, Drs. George Fries and George C. Blackman also became members of the staff and attended to those patients that required the skill of the surgeon. From that time, at varying intervals, Drs. Brühl, Quinn, Hetlich, Gerwe, Mosenmeier and Wenning

served as the physicians while the surgical work was done by Drs. Blackman and Muscroft. C. S. Muscroft was the surgeon of the institution uninterruptedly until the year of his death in 1888, a period of twenty-five years. Of all these Wm. H. Wenning is the only survivor and still in active service as president of the staff and gynecologist to the institution.

Originally there were but three departments of service: the male medical, the female medical, and the surgical. Soon after the rebuilding of the hospital, the number of medical and surgical attendants was doubled and some of the departments subdivided to keep pace with the growing specialties. Thus Jas. H. Buckner was the first oculist, and Wm. H. Wenning, who at that time had charge of the female medical department, the first gynecologist. Among others who have devoted their time and skill to this worthy charity were A. D. Bender, J. C. McMechan, Francis Kramer, Fred. Kebler, Geo. C. Werner, Charles Wilfert, Jas. M. French, Adolph Grimm and John L. Cleveland. Most of them have long gone to their last reward.

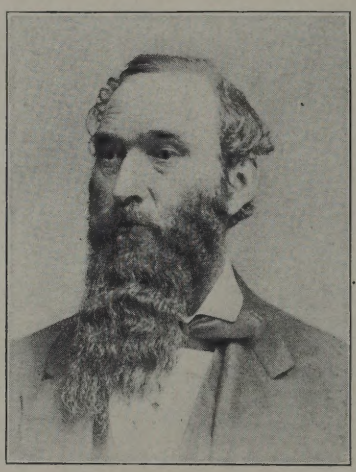
While St. Mary's Hospital is a veritable monument of the highest form of philanthropy, as far as the noble Sisters are concerned, and of excellent scientific work, silently yet cheerfully performed by some of the most eminent exponents of medical and surgical art, it is to be regretted that this great institution has contributed nothing to the cause of medical education. It seems that no public hospital is exempt from the duty of giving something to the profession in return for what the profession so cheerfully and liberally contributes. Every public hospital should help to sustain and preserve the profession in and add to its perfection.

The Sisters of St. Mary's Hospital are (1909) planning the erection of a large and modern hospital on East Walnut Hills.

LONGVIEW ASYLUM. In 1853 the old Commercial Hospital accommodated in its annex 147 insane persons. The crowded condition of this institution had long been a matter of concern to the people of Cincinnati. In response to the popular demand the County Commissioners appointed a committee of medical men, Drs. J. J. Quinn, David Judkins and A. S. Dandridge, to investigate the condition of the Annex for the Insane, and to report on the same. They urged the lease of temporary quarters for the insane patients of the hospital. As a result of their recommendation the old Ames Mansion in Lick Run (subsequently used as a woolen mill) was rented at $800 per annum and immediately fitted up as an asylum for the insane. J. J. Quinn became its first superintendent. This institution served its purpose until 1859, when the permanent home for the insane was ready for occupancy. This permanent home was located on a lot of nearly forty acres in Mill Creek Township, near Carthage. It was named Longview Asylum, the name "Long View" being suggested by C. G. Comegys. The history of Legislation in connection with the care of the insane has been referred to in a previous chapter (see biographical sketch of M. B. Wright). While

the Longview Asylum is technically a State Institution, it is to all intents and purposes under the control of the County of Hamilton. The institution since its inception has been constantly improved and enlarged. The grounds cover about 100 acres. The building now has a frontage of about 1,000 feet with a depth of about 350 feet. More than 1,000 insane persons are being cared for in this magnificent public institution. Recently the Asylum has been opened to the medical students of the city for clinical instruction on a modest scale. There is no reason why the immense amount of clinical material contained within its walls should not be thoroughly utilized in the interest of medical education on a scale commensurate with the possibilities offered.

The superintendents of the temporary asylum in Lick Run were J. J. Quinn, Wm. Mount and Oliver M. Langdon. The superintendents of Longview Asylum proper were O. M. Langdon (1860-1870), J. T. Webb (1871-1873), W. H. Bunker (1874-1877) and C. A. Miller (1878-1890). Since 1891 Frank W. Harmon is in charge.



O. M. LANGDON

OLIVER M. LANGDON, who might be designated as the Father of Longview Asylum, was born in Cincinnati in 1817. He attended Woodward High School and the old Athenaeum (St. Xavier College). He read medicine under Jedediah Cobb and afterwards, graduating from the Medical College of Ohio in 1838, began to practice in Madison, Ind. In 1842 he returned to Cincinnati. During the Mexican War he served as surgeon of the 4th Ohio Infantry, his assistant being Henry E. Foote. He was present at the memorable trial of General Scott in Mexico City. He returned to Cincinnati in 1848 and subsequently was appointed physician to the Lunatic Asylum at Lick Run. In 1859 he became the first superintendent of the Longview Asylum and continued in this position until 1870 when failing health compelled him to seek rest. Five months before his death he was again elected

superintendent of Longview, but could not get possession of the office owing to the fact that Dr. W. H. Bunker who had been removed from office by the Directors of Longview refused to surrender. Langdon resigned to give the board a chance to elect another man, Dr. C. A. Miller. Langdon died in 1878. He had a national reputation as a practical alienist, and was a recognized authority on the manifold scientific and economic problems presented by the care of lunatics. During the early part of his career he was in partnership with Jesse Judkins. Like the latter he was a bachelor and full of original ideas about women and their purpose in life. He had a horror of married life and in the very hour of his death expressed his great satisfaction at having followed St. Paul's advice in regard to matrimony. Longview Asylum is a monument which perpetuates the names of C. G. Comegys and Oliver M. Langdon. The former urged the founding of the institution, the latter laid the foundation to the humanitarian and scientific system followed. Langdon is the author of the plan followed by the State of Ohio in the care of colored lunatics, formerly incarcerated in prisons like criminals.

JEWISH HOSPITAL

JEWISH HOSPITAL. As early as 1850 the Jews took care of their sick in small houses rented for that purpose. At the close of the Civil War a movement was started among the Jewish inhabitants of Cincinnati which resulted in the opening of a hospital of more pretentious proportions, the location of this original "Jewish Hospital" being the corner of Baum and Third Streets. This institution which in its day answered its purpose most admirably, eventually outlived its usefulness. To provide more healthful surroundings and larger accommodations, a modern building was erected on Burnet Avenue, adjoining the splendid edifice wherein the Jewish Home

for the Aged and Infirm is housed. The dedication of the new Jewish Hospital took place in 1890, its capacity being about forty beds. Since 1890 the institution has been much improved and enlarged, several new wings having been added to the original structure. Its present capacity is 125 beds. The institution is a thoroughly modern hospital and is probably the best equipped establishment of its kind in Cincinnati. In conjunction with the Jewish Hospital, a training school for nurses is being successfully conducted. Miss M. H. Greenwood is the superintendent of the institution. The staff represents all departments of medical practice, and consists of twelve of the Jewish physicians of the city.

OHIO HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. In 1879 a number of philanthropic women opened a free dispensary in the interest of sick women and children and placed it in the medical care of Ellen M. Kirk and Martha M. Howell, homœopathic physicians. The success of the clinic led to the founding of the hospital of the above name. The institution was chartered May 9, 1882. When the original quarters at 494 W. Ninth Street proved too small, a larger house, No. 549 W. Seventh Street, was purchased and became the home of the hospital and a training school for nurses. A homœopathic staff of lady physicians is in attendance. The hospital is well-equipped and serves an excellent purpose, much charity work being done in addition to the regular hospital features of taking care of private patients.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE GERMAN PROTESTANT DEACONESSES. The year 1888 will remain memorable in the annals of hospital work in Cincinnati. It witnessed the introduction of the deaconess nursing system, which had long existed in Europe, especially Germany (since 1836), and had accomplished great results in practical hospital work, adding to the essential features of modern nursing the blessings of that broad humanity which makes nursing a vocation rather than a profession. In 1888 the German Deaconesses' Home was founded and a hospital started at 533 East Liberty Street. The building, with its capacity of 27 beds, was soon found to be too small and the efforts of the German Protestant Deaconesses and their many friends were directed towards securing better quarters for their work. The result of their labors is the splendid building occupying the southwest corner of Clifton Avenue and Straight Street, opposite Burnet Woods Park, and within sight of the imposing buildings of the University of Cincinnati. The hospital which was opened in 1903, is thoroughly modern in its appointments and equipment. It has a capacity of 100 beds. The old building on East Liberty Street is used as a maternity hospital and home for children. A training school for lay-nurses has been in successful operation for a number of years. The medical staff is composed of fourteen physicians, and represents all the different departments of medical practice.

The number of patients taken care of in the hospital in 1907 was nearly 500. About thirty deaconesses are engaged in caring for the sick.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE METHODIST DEACONESSES (CHRIST HOSPITAL). In 1888 the Methodists founded a home for deaconesses in a house on York Street, near John. In this building of eleven rooms Christ Hospital was opened in the month of September, 1889. Within a few months the house was found to be too small to accommodate the patients who ap-

HOSPITAL OF THE GERMAN PROTESTANT DEACONESSES

plied for admission. Neighboring houses were rented until the institution had a capacity of sixty rooms. The number of deaconesses was constantly increasing. When the Home was opened, there were but two deaconesses to take possession. Within two years thirty deaconesses were engaged in the work. Still the work was growing and the need of larger quarters became imperative. At this juncture James Gamble, Sr., purchased the capacious house previously occupied by the Thane Miller Boarding School for Girls, and, having fitted it up in keeping with the requirements of a modern hospital, donated it to the Methodist Deaconesses. In the month of June, 1893, the new Christ Hospital was formally opened with accommodations for sixty patients. The hospital is pleasantly situated on Mount Auburn. Its very environment suggests some of the most brilliant achievements of Cincinnati's medical past. The house on Auburn Avenue, located to the right of the entrance or drive-way leading to Christ Hospital was many

years ago the residence of Reuben Dimond Mussey, the distinguished surgeon. In 1900 a large female ward was added, increasing the capacity to eighty beds. In 1902 a power house was erected north of the hospital building proper. The power house provides the institution with electricity, operates an ice plant, a heating system and a laundry. Many internal improvements were added in 1903, making the hospital a thoroughly modern institution with a capacity of 120 beds. In 1908 a Nurses' Home was opened in conjunction with Christ Hospital, to commemorate the name of Mary E. Gamble. The nursing staff numbers sixty nurses. Over 1,200 patients were admitted to the hospital during the eighteen years of its existence. Christ Hospital has an attending staff of seventeen physicians and surgeons and a consulting staff of six. The chief of staff is John C. Oliver. The deaconesses, in addition to this fine, modern hospital, conduct two kindergartens

CHRIST HOSPITAL

and three industrial schools, and exert their efforts in many other humanitarian directions. All these philanthropic enterprises will preserve the names of the noble men and women of the Gamble family through whose generosity the great work represented by Christ Hospital and its accessory institutions was made possible. The Deaconesses Home and Cincinnati Missionary Training School, conducted by the Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home Association, is located on Wesley Avenue and occupies the building of the old Wesleyan Seminary.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL. This institution was the outgrowth of a free dispensary for women and children started in February, 1889, by Mary E. Osborn and Juliet M. Thorpe. In May, 1890, the hos-

pital under the above name was opened with a capacity of about thirty beds. In October, 1890, a medical college for women was founded in conjunction with the Presbyterian Hospital. The name of the new college was the "Presbyterian Hospital Woman's Medical College." In 1895 it was consolidated with the Cincinnati Woman's Medical College, mentioned in the chapter about the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. Alexander McDonald, a wealthy Cincinnati philanthropist, had endowed the Presbyterian Hospital very liberally and gave substantial support to its medical college. The combined medical school was called "Laura Memorial College" to commemorate the name of the only daughter of Alexander McDonald,

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL. SINCE 1907 THE SETON HOSPITAL

Mrs. Laura Stallo, whose untimely death had occurred a short time previously. The Presbyterian Hospital grew from small beginnings to an institution of respectable proportions, accommodating nearly 100 patients. Strangely enough, prosperity could not keep the institution alive. Its management was in the hands of a board of trustees, consisting of society ladies with great enthusiasm and the best of intentions. In 1905 the hospital passed out of existence. The buildings in 1907 were purchased by the Sisters of Charity, and are now the home of the Seton Hospital.

The Laura Memorial College, after a relatively successful career of eight years, was abandoned in 1903. A discordant faculty was the direct

cause of dissolution. The obligations towards the students were assumed by the Miami Medical College. The faculties of the two colleges, which in 1895 combined to form the Laura Memorial College, were largely composed of teachers belonging to the Miami Medical College and the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. Altogether about 150 women received their diplomas from the three institutions (1887—1903).

MARY ELIZABETH OSBORN, born at Point Pleasant, W. Va., in 1856, came to Cincinnati when she was sixteen years of age, attended Woodward High School, taught in New Jersey for a number of years and finally graduated in medicine from the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia in 1883. She served as an interne in a hospital in Roxbury, Mass., and located in Cincinnati. A class in physiology which she organized, was attended by some of the brightest young women in Cincinnati and eventually

MARY E. OSBORN

JULIET M. THORPE

formed the nucleus of the first training school for nurses in the city. Doctor Osborn, therefore, is the pioneer of professional nursing in Cincinnati. She was an indefatigable worker in the interests of the physical improvement and intellectual elevation of her sex. She delivered the first course of lectures in the medical college for women which preceded the Laura Memorial College. Doctor Osborn was a splendid type of a lady physician who, amid the labors of a busy professional life, never ceased to be a sweet and lovable woman. She died in 1896. At the time of her death she was probably the most prominent woman physician in the Middle West.

JULIET MONROE THORPE, Doctor Osborn's friend and associate, was born in 1851, in Xenia, Ohio. In 1874 she graduated from Vassar and matriculated at the Woman's Medical College of New York City, taking her

medical degree in 1878. She began to practice in New York, but moved to Cincinnati upon her marriage to Charles E. Thorpe, a Cincinnati journalist, in 1880. In 1887 she was associated with Mary E. Osborn in the Free Dispensary for Women and Children (southwest corner of Seventh and John Streets), which eventually led to the establishment of the Laura Memorial College. Like Doctor Osborn she was a splendid type of an energetic, cultured woman, deeply interested in her professional work and giving promise of a useful and brilliant career. Her untimely death occurred in 1891.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE GERMAN METHODIST DEACONESSES. Among those who assisted in the establishment of the Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home and Christ Hospital, were a number of German deaconesses. When in 1895 it was decided to found a home for the German Methodist deaconesses, a part of the German contingent of the Gamble Home became the nucleus for the new institution. The latter was located

BETHESDA HOSPITAL

in a rented house in Hopkins Park, Mt. Auburn, and was called "German Methodist Deaconess Home and Bethesda Hospital." The superintendent of the institution was Miss Louise Golder, who has made the cause of the deaconesses her life work. She is a German by birth and obtained a thorough and practical knowledge of the purposes and methods of the female diaconate in many places where deaconess institutions are in successful operation, especially in Germany, the home of the modern deaconess movement. She has been identified with the Bethesda Hospital since its incipiency and much of its success is due to her management. In 1898 the German Methodists purchased the private hospital of Dr. T. A. Reamy for $55,000 and opened it as the Bethesda Hospital. The purchase was made possible by the munificence of private individuals who were interested in the cause

of the German Methodist deaconesses. Doctor Reamy, the former owner of the hospital, contributed substantially to the original fund. The new hospital was opened in September, 1898, and at once entered upon a career of great usefulness and prosperity. It is located at the corner of Reading Road and Oak Street, in a healthful and picturesque part of the city. The building has been enlarged by the addition of an annex. A home for the deaconesses and nurses adjoins the main building. There is a special building for maternity cases. Recently a rest home for sick or wornout nurses has been established in the beautiful village of Wyoming, Ohio. The hospital is thoroughly modern and is open to the profession generally. The medical and surgical staff of the institution is largely composed of homœopathic practitioners, Dr. S. R. Geiser, registrar of Pulte Medical College, being the president of the staff. In 1908 E. H. Huenefeld, a wealthy philanthropist, purchased "Scarlet Oaks," a palatial residence located in Clifton and surrounded by a large natural park, and donated it to Bethesda Hospital as a home for convalescent cases. This addition gives to Bethesda Hospital the most magnificent sanitarium-annex to be found anywhere.

In addition to their hospital work, the German Methodist Deaconesses are doing private nursing, mostly in charity cases. The Cincinnati institution is the mother house of deaconess homes which have been established in Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, St. Paul and La Crosse.

The United States Marine Hospital, Third and Kilgour Streets, was founded by the Government in 1885 to accommodate river men who are in need of medical attention. It has a capacity of 100 beds, and is in charge of the United States Marine Hospital Service.

Speer's Memorial Hospital, Dayton, Ky., is practically a local institution. It has a capacity of sixty beds. It was established in 1895.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Covington, Ky., was founded in 1860 by the Congregation of Sisters who established St. Mary's Hospital in Cincinnati two years previously. It accommodates fifty patients.

St. Francis Hospital, Queen City Avenue, is an infirmary for chronic or incurable cases. It was founded by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, in 1888, and has a capacity of nearly 400 beds.

The Home for Incurables is located on Beechwood Avenue, Walnut Hills. It was established in 1890 and has a capacity of fifty beds.

The Protestant Episcopal Free Hospital for Children, Mt. Auburn, near Christ Hospital, was founded in 1883 and accommodates fifty patients.

The Pulte Hospital occupies the upper floors of the Pulte Medical College building, and has a capacity of forty beds. It was established in 1905.

In addition to the institutions named, numerous private hospitals have been founded and are in successful operation in Cincinnati. The Cincinnati Sanitarium, College Hill, has been referred to repeatedly in this book (see sketches of Drs. Beckwith and Everts). It is a private hospital for nervous and mental disorders, drug habits, etc., and has a capacity of 100 beds. F. W. Langdon and B. A. Williams are the medical attendants. A similar institution is the Grandview Sanitarium, Price Hill, which accommodates forty patients. It was founded in 1900 by Brooks F. Beebe, who is the medical director of the institution. The Ophthalmic Hospital was founded in 1890 and is conducted by Robert Sattler. A private hospital of twenty beds for gynecological cases is conducted by Rufus B. Hall. An interesting institution is the Lincoln Memorial Hospital, on Barr Street, for colored patients, and successfully conducted by a colored physician, Frank W. Johnson.

CHAPTER XX.

MEDICAL ORGANIZATIONS

IN a previous chapter the purpose, scope and activity of the District Societies have been referred to. These societies were by law endowed with power to adopt and execute rules for the control and regulation of medical practice. The idea which suggested the organization of these District Societies was excellent. Unfortunately the practical application did not yield the results aimed at. Quackery was not suppressed and legitimate practice not protected by these societies. In 1833 the Legislature repealed the laws creating District Societies. That they were a failure in the most essential point was demonstrated by the experience of twenty-two years (1811—1833). Yet every physician of the State felt that organization was desirable and even necessary. This general feeling led to the issuance of a circular letter in 1834 addressed "to all scientific practitioners of medicine and surgery in Ohio" asking them to meet in Columbus, in January, 1835, and hold a general medical convention "to advance the honor and dignity of the profession, to promote the cause of science, to elevate the moral and scientific character and talent of the West." This letter was sent out by Dr. Wm. M. Awl, of Columbus, whose name has been mentioned on a previous occasion in this book. The special subjects to be discussed were: The regulation of professional etiquette, the construction of independent medical societies, the support of a periodical journal of practical medicine, the erection and location of public asylums for the reception of lunatics and the instruction of the blind, the promotion of the temperance cause, the regulation of vaccination, the convenient supply of the leech.

The first convention was largely attended. The delegation from Hamilton County was numerous and enthusiastic. Among the Cincinnati attendants were Drake, Mitchell, Eberle, Rives and Mount. Drake delivered an address urging the establishment of a school for the instruction of the blind. Mitchell spoke on the necessity of erecting a State Lunatic Asylum, the only institution of the kind in the State being the cage-like annex attached to the Commercial Hospital in Cincinnati. Other subjects discussed were: medical journalism, higher medical education, legalizing of human dissection, etc. In all the doings of this memorable convention Drake was the moving spirit. Before the meeting adjourned, he entertained the members socially, everyone joining in the following Farewell Song, written by Drake, to the tune of Auld Lang Syne:

From Erie's chill and misty coast,
  Ohio's sunnier shore,
We came to blend our various thoughts,
  Then part to meet no more.
Ah! we must part, my stranger-friends,
  This kindly greeting o'er,
But let our hearts together cling,
  Deep pledg'd for evermore.

As round the festive board we stand,
  Where wit and song combine,
Let gen'rous glances mingle bright,
  And soul with soul entwine:
For soul with soul, my trusty friends,
  When mingling deep and warm,
Can glow beneath the world's cold frown,
  And mock its cruel scorn.

When o'er the midnight lamp we toil,
  Nor mark the fleeting hours,
The dear remembrance of this night
  Will cheer our languid pow'rs.
Your notes of melody, my friends,
  Will swell and echo 'round,
And wake our full and dreamy thoughts,
  With soul-inspiring sound.

When mercy's voice shall call us forth—
  The storm-fire for our light—
The tempest-song shall welcome bring
  The music of this night.
Then high and strong, my social friends,
  Our gladden'd hearts will beat,
And swifter on the path will fall,
  Our light and bounding feet.

And while beside the bed of death,
  In darkness and despair,
We soothe the wretched, friendless man,
  To fancy you'll appear
A faithful band of happy friends,
  To light the dismal gloom,
With kindly eyes, like torches 'round
  The dark and dreary tomb.

If near the trav'ler's blazing fire,
  We meet in foreign lands,
The tear of friendship, warm, will fall
  Upon our clasping hands.
Then shall this parting song, my friends,
  Ring gaily through the dome,
And sweeping o'er the heart's soft lyre,
  Recall the joys of home.

And when old Time around our brows
Shall bind his snowy wreath,
Bright visions of this scene shall rise,
To stay the hand of death;
For Auld Lang Syne, my friends,
With genial, glowing ray,
Will 'mid the gath'ring clouds of age,
Revive this happy day.

The second convention met in Columbus in 1838. An interesting report was handed in by the committee which had been appointed to report on "the causes which contribute to depress the science, dignity and usefulness of the medical profession in the State of Ohio." Drake, who was the chairman of the committee, mentioned as causes: First—the study of medicine by illiterates; second, students begin to practice before they are qualified; third, doctors are so poorly paid that they can not afford to buy books, etc.; fourth, doctors frequently pay attention to other pursuits besides medicine; fifth, doctors often abandon medicine entirely; sixth, many doctors change their location too frequently; seventh, doctors advertise nostrums of their own; eighth, doctors do not cultivate social intercourse among each other. S. D. Gross read a paper on "The Nature, Origin and Seat of Tubercles." Willard Parker, who had just returned from France, reported on "French Surgery." Thus it is plain that at this convention the giants of the Cincinnati College took the leading part.

The third convention was held at Cleveland in 1839, the fourth in Columbus in 1841, the fifth in Cincinnati in 1842, the sixth in Lancaster in 1843, the seventh in Mt. Vernon in 1844. From 1844 to 1851 the Convention met annually in Columbus. The Cincinnati men who presided over these meetings were J. P. Kirtland (1839), John P. Harrison (1843), R. D. Mussey (1844), A. H. Baker (1846), and Wm. Judkins (1851). It is worthy of note that an opening prayer in 1838 was pronounced by that marvel of versatility, Daniel Drake. The idea of organizing a regular State Society was conceived in 1846 and put into execution a few years later. After 1851 the meetings of the Ohio State Medical Society took the place of the "conventions" of former years.

In these State meetings Cincinnati doctors played the leading part. Philip J. Buckner's report on ovariotomy in 1850 was a document of historic moment. He and Dunlap, of Ripley, were the first ovariotomists in Ohio. As early as 1850 the question of better preliminary education of medical students was agitated by Ph. J. Buckner, of Cincinnati. In 1854 M. B. Wright won a gold medal for his paper on "Bimanual Version," S. G. Armor a medal for his paper on "Zymosis." Wm. H. Mussey renewed the idea this year of separating the privileges of teaching and the granting of degrees; and a committee was appointed to digest a plan for a Central Board of Medical Examiners.

In addition to the prominent part which the Cincinnati profession took in the State organization, there was no dearth of local societies. The following chronological list of medical societies is complete, as far as any records of these organizations exist.

THE CINCINNATI MEDICAL SOCIETY, the first of this name, was organized in 1819. Its officers were Elijah Slack, president; O. B. Baldwin, vice-president; John Woolley, secretary, and William Barnes, treasurer. Nothing is known concerning the doings of this society. The fact of its existence together with the names of its officers, is given in the Directory of 1819. It did not last a year.

THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY was founded January 3, 1820, in the lecture room of the Western Museum, many local physicians attending. The ever-ready Drake had a constitution in hand, and without delay it was taken up, and, after some amendments, adopted by a large majority as the organic act of the society. It provided that its names should be the Cincinnati Medico-Chirurgical Society; that its meetings should be held at Cincinnati; that its members should be in two classes, honorary and junior—"the former to consist of practitioners of physic and surgery, or gentlemen eminent in its collateral sciences, residing in the Western Country, and especially in the State of Ohio; and the latter to be composed of students of medicine, who shall be admitted in such manner and under such regulations as the society may approve;" that a dissertation should be secured for each meeting suitable for discussion, "or at least a debate on some professional topic, in which it shall be the duty of the member proposing the topic to participate;" that provision should be made for the publication of the most worthy of the papers submitted; that a library of journals of medicine, surgery, and the auxiliary sciences should be formed, "embracing those heretofore published and still continued, both in Europe and in the United States;" and the usual provisions as to officers and members of the society were made. Article 7 provided that "every motion for the removal of an officer or the expulsion of a member must be made in writing by two members, at a meeting previous to that at which it is acted on, and must receive the suffrages of three-fourths of the members to render it valid."

The by-laws of this body, submitted by a committee and adopted at a subsequent meeting, provided for weekly meetings of the society from November to February, inclusive, and monthly meetings the rest of the year, the latter "at twilight in the evening;" and that "no session shall be protracted beyond ten o'clock." Medical gentlemen kept early hours in those days. Every candidate for junior membership must, under the by-laws, pass the inquest of a committee of three members into his moral character and scientific attainments; and even upon their favorable reports he was not to be admitted or balloted for until he produced and read a dissertation on

some medical subject and sustained an examination upon the same before the society. He was to be formally advised of the objects of the institution when he was introduced by the secretary and notified of his election by the presiding officer. He was then to pay two dollars into the treasury. It was no small matter to go through all the circumlocution necessary to get into this pioneer guild of the medicine men. Members were not to be interrupted while speaking, except upon a mistake or misstatement, when the chair was entitled to call them to order. No member could retire from a session of the society except upon permission granted by the chair. Twenty-five cents fine was imposed for each case of non-attendance upon the stated meetings of the society.

The first officers-elect of the society were: Dr. Daniel Drake, president; Mr. Elijah Slack, senior vice-president; Dr. V. C. Marshall, junior vice-president; Dr. B. F. Bedinger, corresponding secretary; Dr. John Woolley, recording secretary; Dr. C. W. Trimble, librarian and treasurer.

At the adjourned meeting of the society, January 7, 1820, a paper was read by Dr. Bedinger on the bilious epidemic fever which appeared in Kentucky in the year 1818; and the following question was proposed for discussion: "Are medicines absorbed and carried into the circulation?" The first stated meeting was held a week from that date, when Doctor Drake read a paper on the *modus operandi* of medicines, and Doctor Marshall offered for the next meeting a paper on cholera infantum. Other papers read at succeeding sessions were: "Obstructed Glands," by Dr. Vethake; "Life," by Dr. Bedinger; "Hydrocephalus," by Mr. O'Ferrall; "Death," by Dr. Vethake; "Typhus Fever," by Mr. Wolf; "The Management of and Improved Apparatus for Fractures of the Thigh," by Dr. Hough; "Scrofula," by Mr. Wolf; "Bilious Remittent Fever," by Dr. Hough; and other topics of similar importance were treated, by both honorary and junior members. Some of the questions debated were: "Is scrofula an hereditary disease?" "Is the opinion that supposes inflammation to consist in debility of the capillary vessels sufficient for the explanation of the phenomena of that disease?" "Is the proximate cause of primary and secondary inflammation the same?" "Does nosology constitute a necessary or useful part of the education of a physician?" "Can respiration be continued independent of volition?" "Is the theory that supposes cuticular absorption founded on fact?"

Twenty-five regular meetings seem to have been held with tolerable regularity during the Winter months, but none in the warm seasons. The last meeting of which record is made was held in March, 1822. Few members were then present; yet, it was voted as "expedient that the society should continue its meetings for the next six months at the usual hours." Notwithstanding this heroic resolve, the society disappears from history after this meeting, according to the accounts given of the society in Ford's "Cincinnati," from which the above sketch of the society is largely drawn.

The list of books accumulated for the society's library was a short one. It included simply several volumes and single numbers of Doctor Drake's Western Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences; some numbers of the North-American Medical and Surgical Journal; the Aphorisms of Hippocrates; Three Dissertations on Boylston Prize Questions, by Drs. George, Cheyne, Shattuck; Wilson Phillips' Treatise on Indigestion; one volume of the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Journal; and one of the American Medical and Philosophical Register; and one medical thesis in manuscript.

THE CINCINNATI MEDICAL SOCIETY. The Cincinnati Medical Society, the second of this name, was organized on March 4, 1831, at which time the following gentlemen were elected its officers, viz: Isaac Hough, President; Edwin A. Atlee, first vice-president; Landon C. Rives, second vice-president; James M. Staughton, chairman; V. C. Marshall, treasurer, and Stephen Bonner, secretary. During the months of November, December, January and February, the meetings of the society were held every Wednesday evening; and during the rest of the year, every other Wednesday evening, except the months of July and August, when there were none. The society embraces as its members, almost the entire medical profession of the city.

In February, 1833, the society obtained a charter from the Legislature, which, at its annual meeting on the first Wednesday of March following, was received by the members—and the following gentlemen elected its officers under the charter, viz: L. C. Rives, president; John F. Henry, first vice-president; Charles Woodward, scond vice-president; J. T. Shotwell, treasurer; W. Wood, chairman, and S. Bonner, secretary.

Subsequently, in the Fall of 1833, an effort was made among the members to form a library, which was effected by individual donations of money and books.

In addition to the library, an "Herbarium of Medicinal Plants," and a "Cabinet of Pharmacy," embracing specimens of such minerals and chemical preparations, as are connected with the materia medica, were also instituted.

It was customary at each meeting for some member to read a paper on any subject connected with medicine, which was usually discussed by the members and defended by its author. In this way several interesting papers were produced, as may be seen by reference to the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh volumes of the "Western Medical and Physical Journal."

That the members of the society were enthusiastic and willing to work is evident from the published reports of the meetings in the "Western Medical and Physical Journal" and the "Western Medical Gazette." The organization of the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College in 1835 infused new enthusiasm into the members. The struggle for supremacy between the two rival colleges soon reacted on the Society. It was abandoned

about 1838. In 1835 its officers were, Landon C. Rives, president; Chas. R. Cooper and James M. Mason, vice-presidents; J. T. Shotwell, treasurer; B. F. Williams, secretary; I. S. Dodge, librarian; Isaac Colby, curator of Herbarium, and John L. Riddell, curator of Cabinet of Minerals. The society's meeting place was in the Cincinnati College edifice.

THE MEDICAL ACADEMY OF CINCINNATI was organized in the Spring of 1831 by the professors and students of the Medical College of Ohio. Its object was to afford medical students who spent the Summer months in Cincinnati an opportunity of hearing discussions on medical topics. It began operations April 1st of that year, with Dr. James M. Staughton giving instruction in the institutes of surgery, Isaac Hough in operative surgery; Joseph N. McDowell in anatomy, Wolcott Richards in physiology, Landon C. Rives in the institutes of medicine and medical jurisprudence, Daniel Drake in the practice of medicine and materia medica, John F. Henry in obstetrics, and Thos. D. Mitchell in chemistry and pharmacy. The Academy was abandoned in the Fall of 1831.

THE OHIO MEDICAL LYCEUM was founded July, 1832, and incorporated by the Legislature. It was organized as an appendage to the Medical College of Ohio and comprised the professors, students and friends of the college. It had ten honorary, twenty-two senior or regular members and thirty-eight junior members. The latter were students of the college. The Lyceum met once a week during the Winter months and once a month in the Summer. The exercises consisted of a lecture delivered by some one, usually one of the professors, and an informal discussion. The first officers of the Lyceum were: Thos. D. Mitchell, president; Isaac Colby and Josiah Whitman, vice-presidents; Geo. Baily, corresponding secretary; W. D. Helm, recording secretary; Samuel R. Dunn, treasurer; P. G. Fore, J. P. Andrew and G. B. Walker, curators.

The original members were Drs. Mitchell, Mulford, Staughton, Walker, Parvin, Ellison, Andrew, Cobb, Colby, Vattier, Fore, Dunn, Waldo, Lawrence, Eberle, Sr., John Eberle, Jr., and Messrs. Helm, Lovelace, Goshorn, and Glascock. The last four named were junior members.

During the first year lectures were delivered by Eberle on "Inflammation," Mitchell on "Epidemics," Staughton on "Scrofula," Thomas on "Burns and Scalds," Colby on "Animal Heat," Staughton on "Synovial Inflammation," Fore on "Delirium Tremens," Reed on "Iodine," Bailey on "Phrenology," Michaux on "Sympathy," Staughton on "Phrenology," Mitchell on "Morbid Anatomy," and Pierson on the "Circulatory System."

The Lyceum did not survive its second year.

THE HAMILTON COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION was organized May 20, 1837, the meeting being held in the village of Carthage,

near Cincinnati. There were nineteen physicians present, among them Daniel Drake, S. D. Gross, J. P. Harrison, L. C. Rives, professors in the Medical Department of Cincinnati College, and Wm. Mount, a trustee of the same institution. Asahel Smith was elected president; T. Wright and H. Cox, vice-presidents; L. L. Pinkerton, secretary, and Wm. Mount, treasurer. The association met every three months in Carthage. It was an appendage to Drake's College and ceased to exist when the latter was abandoned (1839).

THE HAMILTON COUNTY MEDICAL CLUB was organized in June, 1842. The meetings were held every month and consisted of the reading of papers which were followed by discussions. At each third meeting the members brought their ladies and enjoyed a supper with music and speeches. This club lasted about five years. In 1844 it appointed delegates to co-operate with the Morgan County Medical Society in devising ways and means of regulating and controlling medical practice in Ohio. It was suggested to organize a State Society in order to suppress quackery and urge suitable legislation. In 1845 the club discussed the best and most effective methods of protecting the material interests of the physicians, of collecting old accounts and keeping each other informed in regard to undesirable patients.

THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI. The Medico-Chirurgical Society of Cincinnati, the second of this name, was founded in 1848. It was founded by a number of Cincinnati men who had assisted in organizing the State Society, notably A. H. Baker, who was an indefatigable organizer, and even in those early days planned a systematic organization of the profession throughout the State and founded the Medico-Chirurgical Society as the Hamilton County branch. The perturbed times in 1849 and 1850, brought about by conditions in the Ohio College and through it affecting the local profession, created an apathy that manifested itself in the Medico-Chirurgical Society. The latter was on the verge of dissolution when Daniel Drake appeared on the scene. Drake had returned from Louisville after an absence of almost ten years. He found the profession divided into cliques, constantly and bitterly antagonizing each other. The American Medical Association was to meet in Cincinnati in May, 1850. Drake at once set about to reorganize the Medico-Chirurgical Society. He was elected president. Stephen Bonner, at whose house the meeting of reorganization was held, was elected first vice-president; Wm. Threlkeld, second vice-president; Geo. Mendenhall, recording secretary; John A. Warder, corresponding secretary; O. M. Langdon, treasurer, and J. P. Walker, librarian. The society met on the first Thursday of the month.

The Constitution of the society, formulated by a committee consisting of A. H. Baker, David Judkins, J. Byrd Smith, and O. M. Langdon, encouraged full and free discussion of medical topics, and made it the pres-

ident's duty to call the names of all the members after a paper has been read, so that every one may have a chance to make remarks, offer criticisms and otherwise take part in the discussion.

The society displayed considerable activity, especially during the first few years after its re-organization. An interesting feature was the periodical offering of prizes for the best essays on given medical topics. The men who were particularly active in the doings of the society were the medical teachers of the city, the members of the different college faculties, especially of the Ohio and later on of the Miami College. The presidents of the society were, without exception, men prominently identified with medical education in Cincinnati, such as Drake, Rives, Mendenhall, Lawson, Murphy and others.

The following significant item appeared in the "Cincinnati Medical Observer" (March, 1857) pertaining to the Medico-Chirurgical Society:

"The Medico-Chirurgical Society of Cincinnati voted at its last meeting (February, 1857), to hold its sessions hereafter with open doors. A pleasant hall has been procured in Bacon's Building, corner Sixth and Walnut, and at the next meeting of the society, it will be re-organized under the name and title of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. We believe this is a good movement; we hope it will be the means of harmonizing the members of the regular profession of this city, that they will rally around this new organization and make it a matter of common interest and affection. If so, we have no doubt of the success of the enterprise or its influence upon the popular sentiment."

When the Academy was organized, many members of the Medico-Chirurgical Society refused to permit the change contemplated and decided to continue the society as such. A few more meetings were held when the plan of a merger was again considered, and, mainly through the activity and influence of Robert R. McIlvaine, carried into execution. During the year 1857 the same individuals performed the functions of president, secretary and treasurer in both organizations.

An interesting event of the year 1856 was the visit of the distinguished French scientist Claude Bernard, who was received with much enthusiasm by the entire profession. He came in response to an invitation extended to him by Dr. McIlvaine, his friend and admirer. He lectured on "Epilepsy" in a public meeting of the profession, arranged by the Medico-Chirurgical Society.

THE CINCINNATI MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Early in September 1851 a call was issued to the medical profession of Cincinnati to help in the establishment of a medical library. Forty-four physicians responded to the call and at the first meeting subscribed $515 for the purpose named. Drake gave 140 volumes, including Cloquet's great work on anatomy, to start the library. Rooms were rented in the buildings of the Medical College of Ohio. The library rooms were formally opened on January

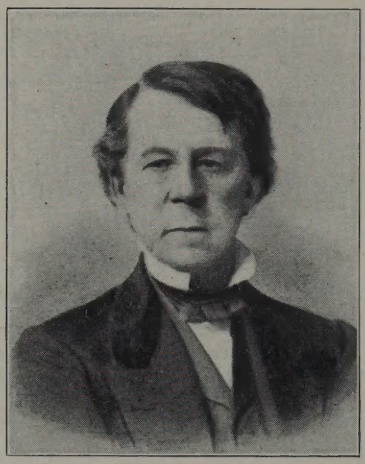
9 and 10, 1852, Drake delivering his two famous discourses on "Early Medical Cincinnati" and "Medical Literature." These two discourses were delivered in the hall of the Ohio Mechanics Institute. On April 16, 1852, Drake gave a public lecture on the "Causes of Consumption" under the auspices of the Library Association. Drake, who was the life of the association, died in the Fall of 1852. The Library Association did not survive him more than three months.

THE CINCINNATI MEDICAL SOCIETY, the third of this name, was organized November 18, 1851. At the preliminary meeting S. A. Latta presided and John H. Tate acted as secretary. The society was founded "for the promotion of good fellowship and for the advancement of medical science." At the first regular meeting Wolcott Richards was elected president; W. S. Ridgeley, vice-president; N. T. Marshall, recording secretary; J. H. Tate, corresponding secretary; N. S. Armstrong, treasurer. The society during its eight years of existence enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. The members met once a month at the house of some member. The members were the most prominent physicians of the city. The meetings were well attended and were full of enthusiasm and animated discussion. Charles Woodward was the first one to present a paper. His subject was "Phlegmasia Dolens." At the third meeting a paper of unusual merit was read by John Locke on "The Relation of the Medical to the Physical Sciences." An interesting feature of the meetings was the reports of the so-called "foreign committees" on the progress of medicine and collateral sciences in England, France and Germany. For each one of these countries a standing committee of one man was appointed for the year, whose duty it was to submit a monthly report concerning the doings of scientific men and societies in the countries named. The presidents of the society, after the first year were John Locke (two years), Charles Woodward, Geo. Fries, Israel Dodge, Thomas Carroll and L. M. Lawson. The secretaries were I. P. Walker (three terms), J. R. Atkins, C. A. Doherty, Richard Gray and M. T. Carey. Many excellent papers that were read before this society were published in the "Western Lancet."

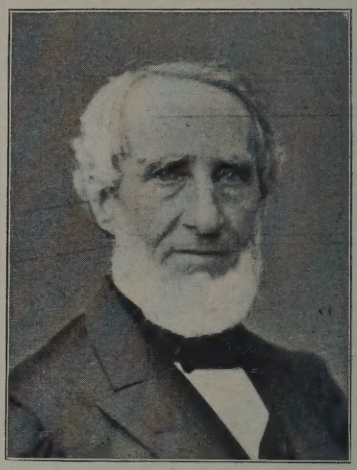
The Cincinnati Medical Society had sixty-four members in 1853, eighty in 1856. During the first few years of its existence the meetings were largely attended by men who were not connected with any college. There was an evident desire not to allow the friction and bitter feeling among the men attached to the three rival colleges to find a vent in these meetings. The feeling of the members in regard to John Locke, who had been ignominiously expelled from the Ohio College, was apparent in his election to the presidency of the society for two terms. Most of the men who were elected to an office in this society were not connected with any college. In 1860 the Cincinnati Medical Society was merged into the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. An unsuccessful attempt to consolidate was made in 1857, at the

time when the Academy was founded. Action was postponed because the members of the Cincinnati Medical Society wanted to wait and see how the new venture would succeed. After the first enthusiasm had worn off, the Academy started to hold meetings at the houses of different members, and the members of the Cincinnati Medical Society declined to merge. At this juncture (1860) Robert R. McIlvaine, the indefatigable founder of the Academy, returned from Paris, kindled the fires of enthusiasm anew, established weekly meetings of the Academy in a special hall and finally induced the Cincinnati Medical Society to become a part of the Academy.

An interesting event of the year 1853 was the visit of the famous physiologist, Marshall Hall, who spent a week or more in Cincinnati, and attended a meeting of the Cincinnati Medical Society, in which he spoke on "Epilepsy." In 1856 the society held a public meeting in Smith and Nixon's Hall in honor of John Locke's memory. At this meeting M. B. Wright delivered



ISRAEL S. DODGE



WOLCOTT RICHARDS

his famous oration on "The Life and Services of John Locke." One of the eminent members of the Cincinnati Medical Society was ISRAEL S. DODGE, born in Waterford, Ohio, in 1807, and educated at Kenyon College. He graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1835, located in Cincinnati, and for thirty-seven years occupied a leading position as a general practitioner. He was not connected with any college, but owing to his prominent position, wielded a vast influence on the trend of medical affairs. There was no physician that was more highly esteemed by George C. Blackman than Dodge. He was a staunch supporter of the Medical College of Ohio. His death occurred in 1872.

Another conspicuous figure in the Cincinnati Medical Society was WOLCOTT RICHARDS, one of the leaders of the local profession during his long professional career. He was born in New London, Conn., in 1803. He

attended lectures at and in 1828 graduated from the Medical School of Yale College. He located in Brooklyn, then a town of not more than 12,000 inhabitants, but soon followed the many of varied crafts and professions who were going West in search of a future. He located in Cincinnati within a year after his graduation and entered general practice. He was of frail build and a lifelong sufferer from dyspepsia. In spite of these difficulties he took care of an enormous practice during a period of thirty years, enjoying the esteem and patronage of the best families of the city. He took no part in the factional fights of the medical schools, but possessed and exercised the happy faculty of remaining on good terms with all factions. He took a lively interest in the doings of medical societies and impersonated in all his actions the best type of the general practitioner. After thirty years of hard professional work he concluded that he had done his share and he accordingly retired from practice. He bought a small farm near Waltham, Mass., and spent the remainder of his life cultivating the soil and entertaining his friends from the West, many of whom gladly availed themselves of the opportunity of enjoying the hospitality of the courtly old gentleman who would talk about the prospects of crops with as much earnestness and enthusiasm as he had ever discussed a problem in therapeutics. He died of brain tumor in 1871. Doctor Richards was the bosom friend of Daniel Drake. During the latter's last illness Richards was in constant attendance.

Another prominent man in the Cincinnati Medical Society was GEORGE FRIES, a good surgeon, who has been referred to in connection with James Graham, whose brother-in-law he was.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OF CINCINNATI. At a meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Cincinnati, February, 1857, Dr. Robert R. McIlvaine, who had just returned from one of his periodical visits to Paris, told the members about the New York Academy of Medicine and the splendid work that was being done by the latter. He suggested that the interests of professional unity and progress and of the public good in matters of health might be effectively advanced by a society similar in plan, scope and method to the New York Academy. In his intense and fervent manner he pleaded for a society that should be thoroughly democratic in principle, in which there should be no exclusiveness, in which any one with a diploma from a reputable school of medicine and with an unblemished professional reputation would be welcome as a free and equal member. This society should be governed by the will of the majority, not by a small coterie constituting the "aristocratic" minority. The society should meet in a public hall and not at the house of members where an expensive collation was served and every one felt himself a guest and necessarily under restraint and obligation. Last, but not least, the meetings of the society should be open to the public for ventilation of important sanitary and hygienic questions and dissemination of knowledge. Doctor McIlvaine aroused consid-

erable enthusiasm, and, after enlisting the interest and support of most of the prominent physicians of the city, he procured the use of the lecture room in Bacon's Building, northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets, for a meeting at which the new society would be organized.

The time was singularly opportune. The merger of the Ohio and Miami Colleges was about to be consummated. The meeting was held and Drs. Stephen Bonner, Wm. Clendenin, C. G. Comegys, H. E. Foote, A. E. Heighway, C. B. Hughes, A. M. Johnson, J. P. Judkins, Wm. Judkins, R. R. McMcIlvaine, J. A. Murphy, R. D. Mussey, W. H. Mussey, J. B. Smith, E. B. Stevens, J. T. Webb, E. Williams and J. F. White became the charter-members of the new society, the "Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati." They were almost without exception men who had been connected with the Miami Medical College. The Ohio contingent remained with the Medico-Chirurgical and Cincinnati Medical Societies. At the first regular meeting of the Academy the Nestor of the Cincinnati profession, Reuben D. Mussey, was elected president; J. Byrd Smith, first vice-president; Robert R. McIlvaine, second vice-president; C. B. Hughes, recording secretary; C. G. Comegys, corresponding secretary; Wm. Clendenin, treasurer; J. P. Judkins, librarian.

The first regular meeting was held May 4, 1857. President Mussey delivered an inaugural address in which he touched upon what he understood to be the principal objects to be attained by the establishment of the Academy; namely the investigation and discussion of such subjects as vital statistics; public and private hygiene; adulteration of food; progress of medicine and surgery; condition of the atmosphere in relation to epidemics; original observations of disease; the encouragement of medical scholarship; and of making the procedings of the Academy the basis of public opinion in matters pertaining to medicine. The doctor concluded by hoping that a love of truth would prevail over rivalry and dissention; it was this hope that had induced him to accept the honor that the Academy had been pleased to bestow upon him. Mussey was very feeble and unable to attend to his duties as the presiding officer. In his place Dr. J. B. Smith, the vice-president, presided, who happened to be the president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society in that year. C. B. Hughes was the secretary of both societies, and Wm. Clendenin the treasurer of both.

After the members had listened to the inaugural address, medical subjects were brought up for discussion. R. D. Mussey called attention to the usefulness of extr. belladonnae and ox. zinc in the treatment of night-sweats. J. B. Smith reported a case of malignant scarlatina, attended with great enlargement and suppuration of the parotid glands, and sloughing so extensive as to expose the large vessels of the neck. The patient died from the exhaustion, fifty hours after sloughing commenced.

At the June meeting C. G. Comegys read a paper on "Adulteration of Food," giving a detailed account of the admixture of various innutritious

and even poisonous substances with nearly every article of food of prime necessity, as made known by commissioners appointed for that purpose by European governments. Such substances have been detected in the following articles, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, sugar, honey, milk, flour, bread, butter, lard, arrow-root, tapioca, sage, mustard, pepper, vinegar, pickles, sauces, spices, gelatin, cheese, confectionery, malt liquors, distilled liquors, tobacco, snuff, drugs, etc. Thus, exhausted tea leaves, leaves of sycamore, horse chestnut, plum, hawthorn, and beech, are used in the adulteration of tea: and to give these substances the proper taste and color, black lead, indigo, Prussian blue, chrome yellow, Venetian red, salts of copper and potassa, copperas, and gum catechu, are used. There exists a general belief that similar frauds are practiced in this country; and the author took the ground, that it is the duty of our city governments to appoint competent persons to investigate the subject. In conclusion, he gave the results of his own recent examinations of sixteen specimens of milk, procured from different venders of the article in this city. The examinations were conducted with special reference to the adulterations with water, and proved the fact, that at least six specimens were so adulterated.

In view of these facts set forth, Professor Comegys submitted the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, the adulteration of food is now becoming so common as to interfere, not only with the comfort, but the health also of the people, whose attention has already been seriously drawn to the subject, this Academy, feeling that hygiene is one of the most important departments of medical science, and, not being possessed of authority or means to investigate the matter, therefore,

"Resolved, That the City Council be called upon to pass such ordinances as shall create a permanent commission, clothed with full power to investigate thoroughly the nature and extent of adulterations of the chief articles used as food and beverages by the people of Cincinnati."

Dr. J. F. White complimented the author for his industry in collecting the facts developed by other experimenters, and regretted that he had not extended his own examinations. "The subject," said the doctor, "is worthy of our attention as medical men, and I regard it as highly probable, that the persistence of many chronic diseases may be traced to adulterated food." But he ridiculed the proposition to appeal to the City Council, and thought, even if Council should adopt our views, they would appoint a person to carry them out, of whom the present chemical inspector of liquors would be the prototype.

Dr. E. B. Stevens said we ought to be in possession of more conclusive evidence that such adulterations are carried on in this city, before we bring the matter before the public authorities. By presenting the subject in the present state of facts, we would subject ourselves to ridicule.

Dr. R. R. McIlvaine remarked, that as our great aim is to bring the truth to light, and as we have faith in our own acts, we ought not to be

influenced by such fears. This would not be the first effort at progress that has been met with sneers and ridicule. These were to be expected; and for one, he was prepared for them.

Dr. Wm. Krause, having been invited to express his views on the subject, said: "In my judgment, it is not the province of the Government to interfere with the sale of articles of food; moreover, there is great difficulty in the execution of such laws."

On motion of Doctor Bonner, the preamble and resolution were laid on the table for future discussion.

The new society which had begun its career amid all the evidences of healthy interest and enthusiasm, soon showed signs of apathy on the part of its members. Inability to raise sufficient funds to meet the expense of hall rent, prompted the few faithful to give up Bacon's Hall and hold the meetings of the academy in the office of John F. White, at Fourth and Race Streets, where a few years previously the Miami Medical College had been organized. The attendance at these meetings was small, usually not more than four or five members being present. At one of these meetings Doctor McIlvaine, who had again just returned from Paris, put in an appearance and in no uncertain terms gave vent to his surprise and disgust at the low state of the society and the general apathy of the members. He grew eloquent as he pictured the aims and ideals of the Academy, urged immediate action and again aroused considerable enthusiasm among those present. Upon his suggestion the members decided to hold weekly, instead of monthly meetings. The hall of the Ohio Dental College on College Street was procured for the meetings. This was in 1860. Thus Robert McIlvaine became for the second time the founder of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. The life history of this talented and thoroughly original man should be of absorbing interest to every member of the Academy.

ROBERT R. McILVAINE was born in Pennsylvania in 1810 and received his literary education at Marietta College. He read medicine under William Mount and graduated from the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College in 1838. His early history, especially his family connections and circumstances of his early training, are enshrouded in mystery. He had no intimate friend at any time and remained a bachelor all his life. No one seemed to know much about McIlvaine's antecedents. That he came from good family, seems certain. He was a cultured man of the world, tall, dignified and a stickler on form. He was every inch a physician of the old school, always garbed in a long black coat which he wore with stately grace. He always wore a high hat and carried a gold-headed cane which at times he would plant on the floor or ground with considerable force by way of emphasis. His smooth-shaven face gave him a ministerial appearance. His manner of enunciation was in keeping with his exterior, slow and deliberate at first, animated when he was fairly under way and full of fire and thrilled

with emotion when he was full of his subject. He was a great Biblical scholar and was always ready with a quotation from the Good Book. His knowledge was all-embracing. There seemed to be nothing Doctor McIlvaine did not know, at least well enough to discuss it intelligently. He had an infallible memory, especially in connection with names and dates. In medicine he was a theorist and bibliographer. He was a man of very positive opinions and never afraid to express them. He was scrupulously honest and truthful. His private life was without a blemish. He hated the stage and was never seen in a theatre. He was passionately fond of French and visited the French capital every year or two. He was much esteemed by the French physicians, especially Claude Bernard, whose pupil and intimate friend he was. McIlvaine loved the profession because he believed in the ideals of humanity that are embodied in the perfect practice of medicine. He began to practice in Cincinnati in 1840 and rose to a high rank of prominence. He was known and beloved by every doctor in the State. He was an enthusiast in matters of medical organization. He was one of the founders and for years the life of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and in 1857 became the founder of the Academy of Medicine. In 1860 he was a member of the faculty of the Summer School and attracted wide attention by his lectures on and demonstrations in physiology. About 1870 he left Cincinnati and moved to New York. There he died in 1881 of cancer of the stomach.

McIlvaine had neither wife nor child to whom he could have left his wealth. He had accummulated quite a good deal of money and collected a magnificent scientific library. Before he left Cincinnati he offered to turn his library over to the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and a sufficient amount of money to buy a house as a home for the medical profession of Cincinnati. He wanted his library to be deposited in this house as a nucleus for a large medical library. As an evidence of good faith he asked the physicians of the city to guarantee a sufficient sum of money to meet the expense of keeping up a place of this kind, say $1,000 or $1,500 a year. There was no response and Cincinnati lost one of her many chances to get a medical library and a home for the profession. This was over forty years ago. There seems to be as little local and professional pride in the followers of Daniel Drake today as there was then. The Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati has no home of its own. After an existence of over fifty years, and being the representative medical body in Hamilton County, it still leads a peripatetic life, because there is no patriotism, such as inspired a Drake, a Mussey, a McIlvaine. The Mussey Library was lost through the apathy of the same men who turned a deaf ear to the patriotic offer of Robert R. McIlvaine. There are at least four more splendid private medical libraries that will be likewise lost unless there is an awakening.

McIlvaine was a thoroughly original character. Many amusing stories are told about him that are good enough to be preserved. His horse Bolivar,

a proud and handsome steed, was known to everybody. Few imagined that the horse was blind. Yet such was the case. One day McIlvaine had a consultation with John A. Murphy. The two positive natures were at once up in arms against each other and the consultation terminated in a wordy war. After McIlvaine had left the house and while engaged in untying his horse, Dr. Murphy approached and good-naturedly said: "Doctor, I imagine that a man of your standing and income should have a horse that can see." McIlvaine quietly remarked: "My horse does very well. He can see just about as much as the average consultant." On another occasion McIlvaine was present when somebody expressed surprise that Dr. ——— should be lecturing on chemistry at Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, a Catholic institution for the training of priests. "What use have priests for chemistry?" added the speaker. McIlvaine, with a twinkle in his eye, remarked: "I suppose they need it to make holy water." McIlvaine was called to see a patient who was not particularly cleanly. The doctor was as immaculate as ever. He stood at a distance of three feet from the bed of the patient and proceeded to feel the pulse of the patient with his cane. In response to the patient's query, he remarked: "The end of my cane is accustomed to being in contact with mud." On one occasion McIlvaine got into a heated argument over the proper treatment of a certain disease. He emphatically stated that active cartharsis was the only proper treatment. After a protracted and very exciting argument, his antagonist in a half conciliatory, half twitting manner, remarked: "After all, I do not see any difference between my medication and yours." McIlvaine retorted: "One great difference is that mine fills out-houses and yours fills graveyards."

McIlvaine was known as an agnostic. One day he was present at a social gathering and heard some sarcastic references to "free thinkers." The man who made these remarks was a Methodist bishop, a haughty person, who seemed to monopolize everybody's attention. When the bishop finally approached McIlvaine, and, with an ironical twinkle in his eye, remarked that he hoped McIlvaine would not object to shaking hands with him, the doctor replied, promptly: "I do not object to shaking hands with a gentleman, even if he is a Methodist bishop."

This original genius was the man who conceived and founded the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. Considering that the present generation has forgotten the debt of gratitude which it owes Doctor McIlvaine, it seems to be only too true that the good men do is often buried with their bones.

After 1860 the Academy reflected the life of the local profession. It was the meeting-place of all the physicians of the city and surrounding territory. In its meetings many a good battle was fought, many a victory won. The sixties witnessed the activity of a generation of powerful individualities. Men like Blackman, great even in his frailties; Bartholow, eager to hunt out men worthy of his mettle; Comegys, cold, dignified and always a commanding figure; Parvin, learned and cultured, and men of this type were the life

of the Academy. They knew how to make the floor of the Academy a battle-ground, a training school where they could teach the young idea how to shoot and show the younger men how to generate, not ruminate, how to inspire, but not tire men.

The idea to divide the work of the academy into sections, was introduced in 1868, when seven sections (1. practical medicine, 2. anatomy and surgery, 3. obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics, 4. materia medica, therapeutics and chemistry, 5. pathology, general anatomy, morbid anatomy and physiology, 6. medical jurisprudence, 7. hygiene) were created. The following year the number of sections was augmented to twenty-five, as follows: 1. epidemics, 2. fevers, 3. diseases of the thorax and larynx, 4. diseases of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and abdomen, 5. urine and diseases of the urinary organs, 6. diseases of the blood, rheumatism and gout, 7. diseases of the skin, 8. diseases of the nervous system, 9. psychology, 10. hygiene, 11. anatomy, 12. surgery, 13. venereal diseases, 14. ophthalmology and otology, 15. materia medica and therapeutics, 16. chemistry, 17. obstetrics, 18. diseases of women, 19. diseases of children, 20. pathology and morbid anatomy, 21. medical jurisprudence and toxicology, 22. physiology, 23. microscopy, 24. new remedies and pharmacy, 25. vaccination.

In March 1872 the number of sections was reduced to fourteen, as follows: 1. diseases of the skin, 2. physiology and hygiene, 3. diseases of the abdomen, 4. medical jurisprudence and toxicology, 5. diseases of the nervous system, 6. diseases of the thorax, 7. prevalent diseases, 8. surgery, 9. obstetrics and disease of women and children, 10. pathology, morbid anatomy and microscopy, 11. venereal diseases, 12. zymotic and blood diseases, 13 ophthalmology and otology, 14. materia medica and new remedies. After a few years the sections were altogether abolished.

In 1869 the Academy became a corporation under the laws of Ohio and R. R. McIlvaine, J. J. Quinn and J. P. Walker were named as trustees.

Among the papers presented to the academy during its fifty years of existence have been many valuable contributions to medical knowledge. Most of them can be found in the files of the "Lancet and Observer," the "Lancet and Clinic" and the "Lancet-Clinic." A noteworthy event of the year 1872 was the visit of the famous French physiologist Brown-Séquard, who had come to this country to satisfy the laudable ambition of claiming an American bride, Miss Carlisle, of Kentucky. On March 9, 1872 he spoke before the Academy on "Experiments in Epilepsy." On March 28, 1872, he lectured in the Cincinnati Hospital on "Mode of Origin and Treatment of Nervous Diseases."

The year 1874 was a turning-point in the history of the Academy. A trifling occurrence led to an upheaval of a most serious nature, resulting in the secession of about twenty of the most active members and in the organization of the Cincinnati Medical Society, the fourth of this name. The cause of the secession was the following:

Patrick F. Maley, coroner of Hamilton County, and member of the Academy, had caused the arrest of a local physician on the charge of abortion brought by a woman who was a thoroughly disreputable character. There was no justification in Maley's action because there was not even presumptive evidence of guilt. The circumstances surrounding the case made Maley's action appear in a very unfavorable light. Indignation among the members of the Academy was intense and general. Wm. H. Mussey urged expulsion of Maley. The Committee on Ethics, through its chairman, A. C. Kemper, recommended censure and suspension for six months. During the animated discussion which followed, Thad. A. Reamy stated that he did not favor persecution of an innocent man, meaning the physician accused, but that he did not wish to see injustice done to a public official who was trying to do his duty. Reamy added that abortion was being practiced by some physicians and "that there are men even in the Academy of Medicine whose hands are stained with the blood of the innocents!" This dramatic declaration led to no end of confusion. A bitter protest against Reamy's words, signed by over a hundred local physicians, appeared in the public prints. A faction in the Academy headed by Wm. H. Mussey, demanded Reamy's expulsion. Others rushed to his rescue and a veritable interregnum followed, during which there was no end of committee meetings, reports, counter-reports, resignations and other evidences of disturbed mental equilibrium on the part of everybody concerned. Reamy was finally exonerated, but the sting of the deplorable occurrence was not removed. During the whole affair the bitter feeling existing between the Miami and Ohio faculties was clearly to be noticed. The trouble was eventually narrowed down to the antagonism between the two factions. The Miami contingent withdrew and organized the Cincinnati Medical Society. The most unfortunate feature of the occurrence was the vast publicity which the daily papers gave to the matter. After nineteen years (1893) the Cincinnati Medical Society returned to its own and was reabsorbed by the parent society.

The meeting-places of the Academy in addition to those mentioned were College Hall on Walnut Street, between Fourth and Fifth, since 1871, Bacon's Building, since 1873, Dental College since 1874 Lancet Hall since 1882, Lincoln Hall since 1894, Odd Fellow's Assembly Hall since 1895, Cincinnati Literary Club Rooms since 1896. In 1871 the Academy gave its surplus to the Chicago Relief Fund to be applied in the relief of suffering members of the profession.

The presiding officers and recording secretaries since 1858 have been:

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
1858	E. B. Stevens.	A. M. Johnson.
1859	J. F. White.	J. A. Thacker.
1860	J. F. White.	W. H. McReynolds.
1861	J. F. White.	C. T. Simpson.
1862	R. R. McIlvaine.	W. T. Brown.
1863	R. R. McIlvaine.	W. T. Brown.

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
1864	S. O. Almy.	C. P. Wilson.
1865	R. R. McIlvaine.	C. P. Wilson.
1866	Thos. Carroll.	M. B. Graff.
1867	J. L. Vattier.	G. S. Courtwright.
1868	John Davis.	J. L. Neilson.
1869	W. W. Dawson.	W. A. Wilson.
1870	Wm. Carson.	J. T. Whittaker.
1871	C. G. Comegys.	J. W. Hadlock.
1872	James Graham.	Lyman Welfe.
1873	J. H. Tate.	J. W. Hadlock.
1874	W. B. Wright.	G. B. Orr.
1875	D. H. Jessup.	J. G. Hyndman.
1876	C. S. Muscroft.	J. G. Hyndman.
1877	P. S. Conner.	A. G. Drury.
1878	J. H. Buckner.	E. G. Zinke.
1879	G. E. Walton.	F. Kebler.
1880	A. G. Drury.	W. H. Wenning.
1881	T. A. Reamy.	W. H. Wenning.
1882	J. L. Cleveland.	W. H. Wenning.
1883	W. W. Seeley.	W. H. Wenning.
1884	W. H. Wenning.	G. A. Fackler.
1885	S. Nickles.	G. A. Fackler.
1886	J. T. Whittaker.	G. A. Fackler.
1887	J. Ransohoff.	G. A. Fackler.
1888	C. D. Palmer.	G. A. Fackler.
1889	Wm. Judkins.	G. A. Fackler.
1890	C. D. Palmer.	J. M. French.
1891	G. S. Mitchell.	J. M. French.
1892	G. A. Fackler.	T. V. Fitzpatrick.
1893	C. G. Comegys.	D. DeBeck.
1894	E. G. Zinke.	D. DeBeck.
1895	S. C. Ayers.	W. E. Schenck.
1896	Jos. Eichberg.	W. E. Schenck.
1897	W. E. Kiely.	W. E. Schenck.
1898	Louis Schwab.	W. H. Crane.
1899	E. W. Mitchell.	Robert Ingram.
1900	Chas. L. Bonifield.	Stephen E. Cone.
1901	N. P. Dandridge.	Stephen E. Cone.
1902	A. B. Isham.	Stephen E. Cone.
1903	Byron Stanton.	Stephen E. Cone.
1904	S. P. Kramer.	Julia W. Carpenter.
1905	M. A. Tate.	Stephen E. Cone.
1906	John E. Greiwe.	Stephen E. Cone.
1907	F. W. Langdon.	Mary K. Isham.
1908	Wm. Gillespie.	E. O. Smith.
1909	R. B. Hall.	E. O. Smith.

The membership of the Academy (1908) comprises about one-half of the physicians of Hamilton County. The average attendance at meetings is about 15 per cent of its membership. The Academy is a county society, and, as such, a part of the State and national associations. The renaissance of

medical life which may follow the inauguration of a new medical department in the University of Cincinnati should favorably react on the Academy and give it the two things it must possess in the fulfillment of its great educational and professional mission, to-wit: a numerically truly representative membership and a home of its own,—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

THE CINCINNATI MEDICAL JOURNAL AND LIBRARY CLUB was started in 1869 and vegetated for two or three years. H. E. Foote was the first president. He was followed by W. T. Brown. E. B. Stevens was the secretary. There is no record of this club after 1871. Its purpose was to circulate journals and books among its members.

THE CINCINNATI MEDICAL SOCIETY (the fourth of this name) was organized October 9, 1874 at the office of Wm. H. Taylor. The charter-members were John Davis, John A. Murphy, J. C. Culbertson, Wm. H. Taylor, Thomas H. Kearney, N. P. Dandridge, J. C. Mackenzie, Wm. B. Davis, Ephraim M. Epstein, Byron Stanton, J. C. Walker, F. Brunning, G. Holdt, C. P. Judkins, Wm. H. Mussey, A. C. Kemper, C. G. Comegys, W. T. Brown, T. C. Minor and Wm. Carson.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: A. C. Kemper, president; J. P. Walker and Wm. H. Taylor, vice-presidents; Byron Stanton, recording secretary; J. C. Mackenzie, corresponding secretary; W. T. Brown, treasurer; Wm. Carson, censor; Georg Holdt and Wm. B. Davis, trustees. The meeting-place of the society was the room of the Bar Association. Later on the society met in Schmidt's Hall, Seventh and Race, and in Lancet Hall.

The meetings were well attended and offered a wealth of interesting and instructive material professionally and scientifically. At the first regular meeting a veritable *embarras de richesse* characterized the proceedings. Wm. H. Taylor reported a case of "Ovarian Tumor with Intercurrent Pregnancy" which elicited a lively discussion. Georg Holdt reported a case of scarlet fever occurring in a patient who had suffered a similar attack eighteen months previously. During the spirited debate following, C. P. Judkins gave the history of a patient who had experienced four distinct attacks of variola. The discussion following was participated in by nearly every member present. The epidemic of scarlet fever which was rampant in the city at that time, was discussed and many divergent views expressed, especially in regard to the prophyllaxis. Ephraim M. Epstein reported a case of uremic convulsions which he successfully treated by the application of leeches to the temples and by turpentine enemata. The tone of the reports presented and of the discussions was vigorous and scientific. That the society was not unmindful of its duties toward the public, appears from the records of the second regular meeting in which the question of hygiene in the schools was taken up and discussed in a practical manner. The personal hygiene of the child

during the hours of instruction, the physiological principles involved, the necessity of a recess and many other phases of the subject came in for consideration. One of the best speakers and clearest debaters was C. G. Comegys, whose dignified and scholarly manner of treating a subject was quite a feature of these meetings. His antipode temperamentally was John A. Murphy, who never failed to inject animation into the members and not infrequently stirred up a heated argument and a friendly row.

The Cincinnati Medical Society added much tone and vigor to the medical life of the city. Its weekly meetings were well attended by the best class of physicians. The personnel of its members indicates the close association of the society with the Miami Medical College and its interests. The members of the Miami faculty were the active workers in the society. With the exception of Drs. Epstein, Walker, Brunning and Kemper all the charter members are referred to elsewhere in this book.

Ephraim M. Epstein was an interesting character and enjoyed quite a large practice. He came from Austria and had seen much of the world as a surgeon on a man-of-war. After a romantic career he finally settled down in Cincinnati and practiced medicine. He was a phenomenal linguist, a Biblical scholar of vast reputation and a well-informed connoisseur of medical literature. He is (1909) one of the editors of the American Journal of Clinical Medicine (Chicago). He is over eighty years old, but as active and vigorous in his cerebration as ever.

J. P. Walker, whose name is closely identified with medical organizations in Cincinnati, was born in Wilton, Me., in 1820, studied medicine at Dartmouth, graduated in 1846, located in Cincinnati in 1848 and practiced here for about forty years. Frank Brunning was born in 1845 and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1867. He has been in continuous practice in Cincinnati since that time. A. C. Kemper was a descendant of a family whose record is closely interwoven with the early history of Cincinnati, especially through Rev. James Kemper, who came to Cincinnati in 1790, and Edward Y. Kemper, who studied medicine under Drake before the Medical College of Ohio was founded.

Records of the meetings of the Cincinnati Medical Society can be found in the files of the "Lancet and Clinic." The presiding officers and recording secretaries of the Cincinnati Medical Society were the following:

1874—And. C. Kemper and Byron Stanton.
1875—C. G. Comegys and Byron Stanton.
1876—John A. Murphy and Philip Zenner.
1877—Wm. B. Davis and Philip Zenner.
1878—Wm. Carson and R. B. Davy.
1879—Wm. H. Taylor and Wm. Judkins.
1880—M. T. Brown and L. C. Carr.
1881—Gustav Bruehl and W. H. McReynolds.
1882—B. P. Goode and W. H. McReynolds.

1883—Byron Stanton and W. H. McReynolds.
1884—W. H. McReynolds and J. L. Davis.
1885—N. P. Dandridge and F. O. Marsh.
1886—R. B. Davy and F. O. Marsh.
1887—C. P. Judkins and C. R. Holmes.
1888—Joseph Eichberg and E. S. Stevens.
1889—C. R. Holmes and E. S. Stevens.
1890—Max Thorner and Leroy S. Colter.
1891—F. W. Langdon and Leroy S. Colter.
1892—E. S. Stevens and Leroy S. Colter.

On the sixth day of March, 1893, the Cincinnati Medical Society adjourned *sine die* and was merged into the Academy of Medicine.

THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI was organized in 1876, the original members being J. J. Quinn, J. W. Underhill, C. O. Wright, J. L. Cleveland, A. L. Carrick, W. T. Brown, A. J. Miles, J. C. McMechan, J. Trush, C. D. Palmer and T. A. Reamy. The first president was J. J. Quinn, a very capable practitioner, who made a splendid record as health officer of Cincinnati, and, as a trustee of the hospital, tried to protect the professional interests of the Cincinnati Hospital against the politicians who have been the bane of this unfortunate institution. He died at Fayetteville, Ohio, in 1891, sixty-four years old. The first secretary was J. W. Underhill, one of the most brilliant medical men in Cincinnati in his day. The membership of the Obstetrical Society of Cincinnati is limited to thirty. Any physician who has been in active practice in or near the city for at least five years, can apply for membership. He must present a thesis or paper, which is passed upon by the Council and read before the members, who then vote upon the applicant. The meetings are held once a month at the homes of different members, and are of great social as well as scientific value. The work of the society pertains to the elaboration and discussion of problems in obstetrics, but more especially in gynecology. For several years the society published its own transactions, but for some time past they have appeared in the "Lancet-Clinic."

CHAPTER XXI.

MEDICAL AUTHORS AND JOURNALISTS.

Of all those arts in which the wise excel,
Nature's chief masterpiece is writing well!
—Sheffield.

THE birth-year of Cincinnati, 1788, was also the birth-year of medical literature in this country. In 1788 the first pretentious medical work penned by an American and printed and published on American soil made its appearance. The title of the work was "Medical Inquiries and Observations." The author was Benjamin Rush, misunderstood and vilified by his contemporaries, revered by posterity as no other medical man in this country. It is true, there had been meritorious papers and brochures on medical subjects written and published in this country prior to 1788, *e. g.*, a little volume on "Wounds and Fractures," in 1775, by John Jones, the physician of Washington and Franklin. Numerous papers on infectious diseases had appeared even long before the Revolutionary War. These productions, however, made no impression because they were largely a repetition of what European authors had written and also because there was in those pioneer days no distinctly American medicine. There were no schools, no journals and no American physicians. Europe supplied the new world with doctors, with books and journals. These conditions were undergoing a change about the time when Benjamin Rush issued his "Medical Inquiries and Observations." They produced a tremendous impression. Friend and foe realized that a leader had arisen. When Rush died (1813), no American book on practice had as yet made its appearance. Caspar Wistar was the first American author of a work on anatomy (1811). The first American work on surgery, Dorsey's "Elements of Surgery," appeared in 1813. All these men were professors in the University of Pennsylvania. Nathaniel Chapman's work on materia medica was published in 1817, and is ordinarily considered the first American book of its kind. In reality, the first American book on materia medica was a small volume by Benjamin Smith Barton, entitled "Collection for an Essay Towards a Materia Medica of the United States." It dealt with botany rather than materia medica. It appeared in 1797 in Philadelphia. The first Western work on materia medica appeared in Cincinnati in 1812, antedating C. S. Rafinesque's pioneer work on the "Medical Flora of the American Continent" (Philadelphia, 1828). The author of the Cincinnati publication was Peter Smith, Princeton graduate,

preacher, farmer, Indian doctor who as early as 1794 had settled on Duck Creek, near the Columbia Baptist Church (founded 1790 and since 1904 known as the Hyde Park Baptist Church) on the outskirts of the present town of Norwood. Peter Smith was the first medical author in the West. Daniel Drake's "Notices Concerning Cincinnati" appeared in 1810, the first book published in Cincinnati. It was, however, not a medical book. Two years later Peter Smith's book appeared. He, therefore, is the pioneer of medical literature in Cincinnati, and, for that matter, in the West.

Peter Smith was the son of Dr. Hezekiah Smith and was born in Wales, in 1753. At an early age he came to this country and received his education at Princeton. He was a botanist and took great interest in the herbs and roots used by the Indians for medicinal purposes. He had a good knowledge of anatomy and physiology and was familiar with the ordinary practises of the physicians of those days. In 1780 he left New Jersey with his wife and three or four small children. He went first to Virginia, then to the Carolinas and finally made an attempt to settle down in Georgia. On his wanderings he preached the gospel and healed the sick. Being a strong abolitionist, even in those early days, he decided to leave Georgia "with its scorpions and slaves." With his wife mounted on a strong horse and baskets containing the small children, twin babies among them, suspended from the saddle on both sides, he started out, wending his way through the woods and over the rivers and creeks of a wild country towards Kentucky. Again he attempted to settle down. He did not remain long. In order to get away "from the head-ticks and slavery of Kentucky," he crossed the Ohio River and found a home on Duck Creek, as stated above. Here he farmed, preached, doctored and raised more children. In 1804 he again started out with wife and family, consisting of twelve children, and after a wearisome journey settled on Donnel's Creek, Ohio, where he died in 1816. He is buried in a neglected graveyard near Donnelsville, Clark County, Ohio. It seems that the profession in that part of the State should take an interest in and preserve the burial place of this quaint and picturesque character, the first medical writer in the West. The story of Peter Smith, as given above, is quoted from an account given by John Uri Lloyd. The latter had for years been on the lookout for a copy of Peter Smith's book. One day in 1897, Gen. J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, in speaking of old books, chanced to mention Peter Smith's Dispensatory, of which he possessed a copy. Professor Lloyd eventually became the happy possessor of this rare book and placed it in the Lloyd Library. General Keifer's mother was one of Peter Smith's daughters.

Peter Smith was progressive in medicine. He gathered up what he could in the way of medical books and never wearied of interrogating doctors in regard to their methods of practice. In 1811 he went to Philadelphia for the express purpose of studying the effects of heat and cold on the human system. The title of his book is "The Indian Doctor's Dispen-

satory, being Father Smith's advice respecting diseases and their cure. By Peter Smith, of the Miami Country. Printed by Brown and Looker. Cincinnati, 1812." In the preface the author states that he proposes to charge $1 for the book, because he feels that the book is worth it. If any one object to the price, he need not buy the book. In Chapter I. Smith discusses principles of physiology, in Chapters II. and III. he dilates on his notions about pathology. In the subsequent chapters he gives the medicinal agents, their botanical characteristics and therapeutic uses. In the last part of the book diseases and their treatment are discussed. The contents of the book bear witness to his knowledge of botany and to his vast experience in practical medicine. In referring to the cause of "bilious and contagious complaints" he mentions the probability of their being caused by invisible insects. Bacteriologists will hereafter have to number Peter Smith among the early pioneers of their science. Smith's notions about hydro-therapy will stand criticism. That he includes some of the therapeutic agents of medieval times is not surprising. Dead toads are applied to wens and droughts of urine are recommended for certain purposes. For toothache he quotes the following from an old book:

> "All the finger and toenails are to be trimmed, the pieces of each are to be laid on a rag or paper; to which is to be laid a lock of hair taken from the head; then the gum of the tooth is to be gouged or pierced, to add some blood to the nails and hair; then the whole is to be wrapped together in the bank of some creek or gulley, at a place where no creature crosses. The operator may keep the putting away to himself, if he pleases."

As a preservative for the teeth urine is recommended as a mouth-wash. Abstracting from a few absurdities like the preceding, the book of Peter Smith is a remarkable production. The information contained therein is copious and valuable, the style is terse and forcible. In regard to hygiene, especially in connection with the importance of light and air, Smith was much ahead of his time. It is doubtful whether more than two copies of Peter Smith's Dispensary are in existence. John Uri Lloyd, appreciating the great historical interest which attaches to this curious book, has had the latter reproduced (Bulletin of the Lloyd Library of Botany, Pharmacy and Materia Medica, No. 2. Second Series. 1901). No student of medical history should fail to peruse this quaint and characteristic book.

That the character of the profession in any section of the country may be judged by the character of its writers is generally admitted. One is dependent on the other, and neither can be separated from the other. Abstracting from much inferior and mediocre material that Cincinnati, like other medical centers, has contributed to the literature of the profession, there are among the literary products of Drake and his Followers, some of the best that this country can boast of. Our list of great works is not long, but it is strong. It makes up in quality what it lacks in bulk.

Our medical literature consists of four different kinds of literary products: First, the inaugural theses of the applicants for the medical degree; second, the papers read by members of the profession before medical societies and usually reproduced in the medical journals; third, papers and treatises of more pretentious size and purpose, such as monographs and introductory lectures, and lastly, books on medicine or on any special topic in some department of medicine.

1. The inaugural theses of the graduates were at one time quite a feature of commencement time. Most of them were read and immediately consigned to well-merited oblivion. That they served any good purpose, is more than doubtful, according to Gross. In most instances "the thesis was a more or less well-prepared hash, consisting of the opinions and views expressed by the teacher or gleaned from some book or journal. Most of the graduates of those days were not endowed with even a modest degree of literary ability. Their preliminary education was usually fragmentary, although a compensatory amount of common sense was not infrequent. As additions to medical literature most of these theses could hardly be taken seriously." Once in a great while a thesis of value was presented, *e. g.*, John S. Billings' on "Epilepsy." Nowadays theses are no longer required. In one sense this is to be regretted. The preparation of a thesis required an individual effort which involved a salutary mental stimulation. Many a young talent was thus aroused and made to feel its strength. With higher requirements of general and medical education, the inaugural thesis should be revived. It would not be a bad idea to require a thesis in Latin or in any language other than English, of every applicant for the degree. In the early Eastern schools Latin theses were required. Why should the medical graduate of today be beneath the educational level of 125 years ago? Charles Caldwell published two volumes of American theses, mostly written by the earlier graduates of the University of Pennsylvania. But few of the theses of the Western graduates have been preserved. Some of them were printed in the journals of those days.

2. The papers read by members of the profession before medical societies and published in the transactions of the latter, or in the current journals, are of as much interest to us, as they were of importance to the times gone by. That this kind of medical literature was, taking it as a whole, superior to the similar productions of today, can not be doubted. The early physicians had no books or journals from which compilations could be made. Everybody possessed the same books or journals. Whatever was written, was the product of original observation, experience and research. Only few men wrote. The result was that this kind of medical literature was of a high order of merit. The files of Drake's Journal are replete with excellent contributions. All of the writers were keen observers and original investigators, some of them were masters of style and diction. John L. Richmond's quaint and modest report of the first Casarean section, referred to

elsewhere, bears the impress of genius. It is simple and yet monumental, like Lincoln's Gettysburg speech. Drake's own contributions, like everything this wonderful man did, were classical. Papers by Mitchell, Staughton, Alban Goldsmith and other professors can be profitably read today. J. C. Cross' papers are among the best of their kind. There are few men today who can write like Cross. After 1840 the quality of the current literature began to depreciate. The "Western Lancet" was a fair exponent of local medical journalism, but weak compared to its truly titanic predecessors, Drake's Journal, or to the "Western Medical Gazette." In the fifties many excellent papers appeared in the "Western Lancet," the authors being mostly the members of the Cincinnati Medical Society. After 1857 and continuing through the sixties medical journalism in Cincinnati was full of vigor and individuality. While Lawson, Murphy and Mendenhall were indifferent editorial writers, Blackman and Bartholow were strong and full of temperament. From 1870 to 1890 John A. Thacker in the "Medical News," Thomas C. Minor in the "Lancet and Clinic," and E. B. Stevens in the "Obstetrical Gazette" were the best exponents of medical journalism in this part of the country. Compared to the work of these men, the journalistic efforts of J. T. Whittaker and J. C. Culbertson appear weak. Whittaker's best journalistic work in the "Clinic" was in the reviewing of current literature. As an editorial writer he was diffuse and given to the elaboration of unimportant details. He lacked system which was so characteristic of the work done by J. M. French in the "Ohio Medical Journal." As a medical journal of strength and character Drake's "Western Journal of the Medical Sciences" has never been surpassed. The only local journal during the last half of the nineteenth century that can be compared with it, is Thacker's "Medical News." Both Drake and Thacker aimed to mould professional thought and opinion, not merely to reflect them. Both were fearless and capable men who could neither be driven nor intimidated. Blackman would have been a splendid medical editor if he had cared to cultivate journalism to any great extent. The curse of medical journalism has been and is the strong utilitarianism of its exponents who were and are often controlled by cliques and sectional interests and lack individuality. The scientific work represented by the journals named should be a source of pride to the present generation. The "Western Lancet" and its successors up to the present day have printed a vast amount of medical literature of great value. Excellent work was done in the fifties and continued for fully forty years. It seems that the climax of quality was reached about 1875. Since then there has been a gradual decadence. During the fifties and sixties the "Eclectic Medical Journal" under Newton and Scudder evinced considerable strength and individuality.

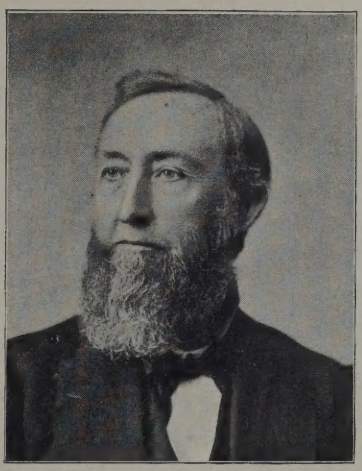
3. Medical papers of some length or on some special subject, monographs, introductory or valedictory lectures represent an interesting and valuable species of literary work. Many of these products have been preserved and are worthy of careful perusal. Abstracting from Drake, who

was a master of this kind of writing, M. B. Wright deserves to be mentioned as its foremost exponent. Many of his discourses before the classes are still extant. Excellent work along these lines was done by J. P. Harrison, Roberts Bartholow, C. G. Comegys and J. T. Whittaker. The formal Introductory at the beginning of a session is not en vogue as it once was. The professors are in the habit of jumping *in medias res* without attempting to surround the beginning of a session with the glamor of sentiment and oratory. This is a mistake. A formal "Introductory" was like an appetizer before a meal. The history of medicine, general or local, the ideals of medicine with reference to its work on behalf of knowledge and humanity, present many phases to interest the student and arouse sentiment and enthusiasm. In former times these Introductories were made the occasions of felicitation and demonstrations of good will. The class would have the address printed as a compliment to the speaker and as a souvenir of a happy occasion. These customs of the olden times were beautiful and should be revived.

4. The most pretentious and characteristic products of the literary genius of Drake's followers were, of course, the books written by them. Oh, that mine enemy would write a book! Ever since the time of Solomon the Wise there has been no end of book writing. The followers of the great Drake have done their share. A comparatively long list of books is the result of their activity. Taking it all in all, this list embodies a most honorable record. The greatest medical work ever written in this part of the country is, of course, Drake's "Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America." The second place belongs to Eberle's monumental work on "Practice." The third should be accorded to Gross' "Pathological Anatomy" which was conceived and written in Cincinnati. These three works, written before 1840, represent the crowning glory of the literary and scientific achievements of the Ohio Valley.

Considering the many who are called and the few who are chosen, it is a pity that the hand of death prevented the completion of two works that were being prepared by that great master of pen and scalpel, Blackman; one on "The Principles and Practice of Surgery," the other on "Liability in Surgical Cases." Of the first named work the talented Daniel Young was to be the illustrator. The book on legal medicine was being jointly written by Blackman and Hon. Stanley Matthews. Neither work was completed. Thus the glory of being the foremost medical author of the middle of the last century in the Ohio Valley belongs to Roberts Bartholow, whose "Materia Medica" marked an epoch in the history of therapeutics. A work of great merit and undoubtedly the best book on medicine written in Cincinnati during the last forty years is James M. French's "Practice." There have been many Eclectic books written in Cincinnati that have had a large sale. The best known and most successful Eclectic writers were John M. Scudder and John King.

In presenting a list of medical books written in Cincinnati it is but fair to state that much excellent literary work has been done by Cincinnati physicians in other lines besides medicine, *e. g.*, by John Locke, Daniel Vaughn, J. D. Buck, J. U. Lloyd, G. Bruehl and others. Mention of these works has been made in the biographical sketches of these men. Some of the foremost authors mentioned in the subjoined list did not remain in Cincinnati but moved to other places where they continued their literary labors. Gross, for instance, was very productive but only three of his books are mentioned in our list because they are the only books written by Gross that were prepared in Cincinnati. The list is to be representative of work done in Cincinnati. For obvious reasons, the list of Daniel Drake's works is produced in full. By way of a befitting introduction sketches of some of the more notable medical writers are given who are not already referred to in previous chapters.



A. T. KEYT

ALONZO T. KEYT who his whole life long worked in the interests of pure science, and like most prophets was better known to and appreciated by the world at large than by the people of his home town, was born at Higginsport, Ohio, January 10, 1827. After receiving a good general education in the common schools of his birthplace and in an academy at Felicity, Ohio, he began to study medicine as a student-apprentice in 1845. He attended the Medical College of Ohio and graduated in 1848. The following year he spent as an interne in the Commercial Hospital, and, completing his term of service, located in Higginsport as a practicing physician. After waiting for practice for almost a year, he decided that he could do better away from home and accordingly located on Walnut Hills, a suburb of Cincinnati, at that time sparsely settled and without a physician. Here he lived and practiced until the time of his death, November 9, 1885. He rose during this long

succession of years to one of the highest places among the physicians of Cincinnati, universally beloved on account of his many sterling qualities of heart and mind.

If he had only been a successful and popular practitioner, the world would have long ago forgotten his name. Strange irony of fate! The military hero whose reputation was made in destroying human life and happiness and causing unending sorrow and misery, is kept alive in bronze and stone, in song and story. The faithful physician who ministers to his suffering fellowman and lives and dies in the service of human life, happiness and civilization, is laid away and all the good that he has done is securely buried with his bones. And yet no one could gainsay that the lowliest country doctor has a greater claim to the gratitude of posterity than Napoleon who hides beneath the boast of heraldry and the pomp of power the record of the greatest criminal of all history.

Alonzo T. Keyt was not merely a messenger of mercy and humanity. He was a pathfinder in the interests of human knowledge and progress. Therein lies an indisputable claim to recognition by generations to come. When the physicians of the future shall retrospectively refer to the really great names about which the medical history of this part of our country is entwined, the name of the great sphygmographer, Alonzo T. Keyt, will be linked with those of Daniel Drake, Daniel Vaughn, John Locke, Geo. C. Blackman and the other giants of the past.

Keyt's studies of the graphic methods of portraying the movements of the blood mass began in 1873. He started by familiarizing himself with the work that others had done. His first original work was the construction of a sphygmometer. The undulations of the liquid in the tube as transmitted from the pulse, were closely observed. In natural course followed the placing of a membrane with a lever, over the upper open end of the tube, a clockwork motor carrying stage and slide, with a chronometer registry for time, and a sphygmograph, transmitting the arterial waves through the liquid medium. stood forth. This gave beautiful tracings, delineating perfectly in the sphygmogram all the pulse waves, as well as also cardiograms, or tracings of the movements of the heart. For the first time became available for study and complete description the perfect human cardiogram and sphygmogram.

It did not require a very extended use of the instrument to ascertain that, however interesting from a physiological point of view, single tracings had little of clinical or pathological value. To elucidate the problems of the circulation a double instrument was required, one that would take two tracings, the heart and an artery, or two arteries, the one above the other, upon the slide with a chronographic trace below, so that the time could be recorded and the difference in time between the two tracings be computed. Such a mechanism Dr. Keyt devised, a cardiograph and sphygmograph combined, which he termed the compound sphygmograph. The invention has stood the test of time and is today the best adapted for its purpose of any that have

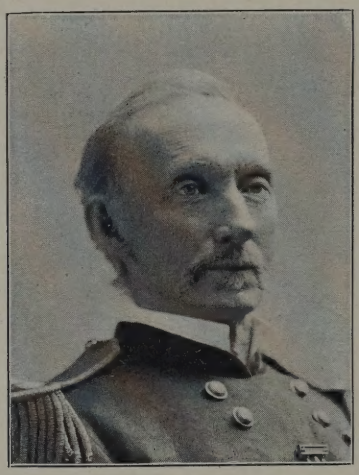
been produced. M. Marey—who is entitled to be called the father of sphygmography, since he improved and adapted to practical use Vierordt's instrument, the sphygmograph first invented—has said that he employed Doctor Keyt's instrument in preference to his own. And in thus speaking he did not refer to his well-known spring mechanism for a single tracing, but to a compound device taking two tracings, simultaneously, the pulsations being transmitted through tubes containing air. Francois Franck, a pupil of Marey, has also borne testimony to Dr. Keyt's sphygmograph surpassing all others for fidelity and utility. Keyt's book "Sphygmography and Cardiography" is an enduring monument to his industry and genius.

Keyt added much of positive value to our knowledge of the circulatory apparatus. By reliable measurements and estimates he determined the time elapsing between the contraction of the ventricle and the impulse in the aorta—the presphygmic interval, as he called it, or the syspasis of A. H. Garrod; he pointed out the many variations to which this interval is subject and furnished the reasons therefor. He showed that abnormal delay of the pulse-wave follows upon mitral regurgitation and that heavy aortic waves retard the transmission of the wave. Keyt likewise demonstrated that arterial rigidity may give rise to acceleration of the pulse wave. In the pursuit of his researches Keyt spent thousands of dollars, he suffered much pecuniary loss by forgetfulness of calls, and he shortened his life by his assiduous labor. For his compound sphygmograph only six orders were received—one from M. Marey, one from England, and four from the United States. Of his book about 400 copies were sold, while most of the remainer of an edition of 1,000 copies were destroyed by fire in the publishing house in New York. But he counted not his work for gain. He wrought from a pure love for science, and was happy when he brought to light a new fact for the information of the profession and the world. Thus Keyt impersonated the purest type of the scientist. He sought the truth for the sake of knowing it. *Palman, qui meruit, ferat!*

Keyt's son-in-law is Asa Brainerd Isham. He was born at Jackson Court House, Ohio, in 1844, received his education at Marietta, Ohio, became a journalist, fought, bled and suffered for his country during the Civil War, studied medicine, graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1869, belonged to the faculty of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery as professor of physiology from 1877 to 1880 and as professor of materia medica from 1880 to 1881. He edited the writings of Dr. Keyt and has contributed not a little to the literature of the Civil War. His daughter, Mary K. Isham, is a practicing physician and has repeatedly been elected secretary of the Academy of Medicine.

ADOLPHUS E. JONES, born in Greensboro, Greene Co., Pa., in 1819, became a student in the old Cincinnati College in 1837, continued his studies at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., studied medicine at

Jefferson Medical College and graduated in 1841. He started to practice in the town of his birth. In 1846 he located in Fulton, a suburb of Cincinnati, and became not only a prominent physician, but one of the foremost citizens, taking an active part in the doings of the town council, the school board and the board of health. Subsequently he moved to Walnut Hills. When the war broke out, Gov. Dennison appointed Jones Military Governor of the Cincinnati District (September 25, 1861, to April 28, 1863). In 1863 he became Provost Marshall of the First District of Ohio. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of medicine on Walnut Hills and took as lively an interest as ever in the municipal affairs of the community. In 1888 he was appointed Surgeon General of the State of Ohio. He was president of the Commission which had the erection of a monument to Wm. H. Harrison in charge. Col. Jones was a popular and familiar figure in the city for many years. He died

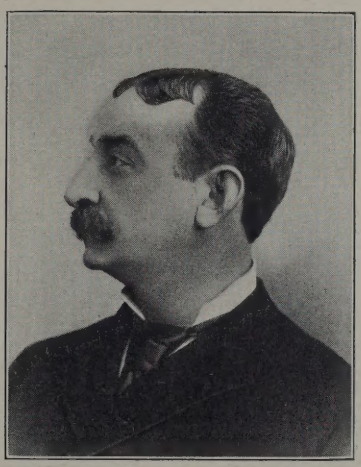


A. E. JONES

July 25, 1889 under tragic circumstances. He took a great interest in the early history of the Western country, and left a most valuable booklet entitled "Early Days of Cincinnati, Columbia and North Bend, and Trials and Hardships of the Pioneers."

THOMAS C. MINOR was born in Cincinnati in 1846. His early education was obtained at a private school conducted by the Misses Dorfeuille, daughters of J. Dorfeuille, whose name has elsewhere been mentioned in connection with the Western Museum. At the age of fourteen Minor attended Herron's Seminary, and at seventeen began his medical studies at the Medical College of Ohio, graduating in 1867. After serving as an interne in St. John's and the Good Samaritan Hospitals, he spent some time in Paris, London and at the University of Würzburg under Scanzoni. Upon his return from Europe he located in Cincinnati as a general practitioner. The

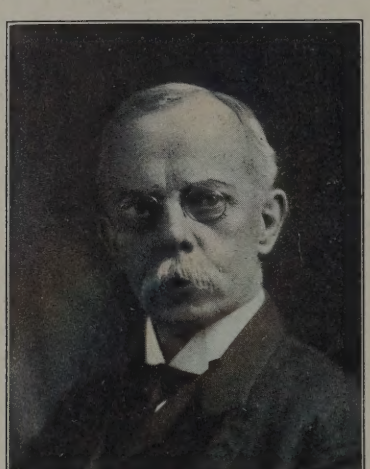
experience he had gathered as an interne in a cholera hospital in 1866 came in good stead in 1872 when he served as a member of the board of health. During the smallpox epidemic in 1868 he was district physician. Ten years later he was health officer, being re-elected in 1879. During his incumbency the yellow fever raged in many parts of the country. He published a volume on "Yellow Fever in the Ohio Valley in 1878;" the reports contained therein being presented to the Yellow Fever Convention which met in Richmond, Va., in 1878. Minor declined a re-election as health officer in 1880. He has served the public and the profession in many positions of trust and responsibility, as police commissioner, as a trustee of the University of Cincinnati, as a member of the Board of Elections, as examining surgeon for the Government, as surgeon and medical examiner for the police and fire departments, as examiner for the United States Marine Service and United States



T. C. MINOR

Navy. During all these years of official life and general practice he has been closely identified with medical journalism. The files of the "Lancet and Observer," the "Lancet and Clinic," and the "Lancet-Clinic" bear eloquent testimony to Minor's splendid work as an original contributor, as a bibliographer and as a translator from the French, Italian and Spanish. Minor has enriched the literature of epidemiology by many valuable contributions, notably "Erysipelas and Child-bed-fever" (a volume), "Scarlatina Statistics" (a brochure), "Epidemiology of Ohio," "Cerebro-spinal Meningitis" and many more. These writings do not partake of the ephemeral character of current medical literature, but are among the best that have been contributed to the literature of the subjects discussed. More particularly, his statistical work possesses historical value. "Athothis," a satire on modern medicine, attests to Minor's great literary talent and established his position as a medical litterateur of far more than local significance. His novel "Her Lady-

ship" has been dramatized and is a work of fiction of acknowledged originality and value. Minor has been an indefatigable worker. The bibliography of his shorter writings and of his translations, especially from the French masters of the medical feuilleton ("Parisian Medical Chit-chat," "The Evil that Has Been Said of Doctors," "The Good that Has Been Said of Doctors," "Medicine in Ancient Rome," "Medicine in the Middle Ages," "History of Prostitution in Antiquity," "The Medical School of Salerno" and many more), is an eloquent object-lesson of industry and enthusiasm to the younger men in the profession. He has written opera-librettos and has scattered gems of thoughts in settings of exquisite poetic form or in the less pretentious garb of prose-composition, to please the passing fancy of the moment or to afford pleasure to others, without even as much as keeping a record of the children of his genius,—a veritable *embarras de richesse.* Coupled with his astounding productiveness is his unparalleled modesty which has kept him from seeking applause or even appreciation. Minor is an altruist in his work. The work itself is at once incentive and reward to him. In the history of medical writing in this Western country Minor will always deservedly occupy a place of honor. Among the literary followers of Daniel Drake he ranks as one of the foremost.



A. G. Drury

ALEXANDER GREER DRURY, son of Rev. Asa Drury, who is referred to elsewhere in this book, was born in Covington, Ky., February 3, 1844. After attending the public and high school of his native town, he entered Center College, Danville, Ky., in 1861 and took his baccalaureate degree in the arts in 1865. In 1865 he began his medical studies in the Medical College of Ohio. After two courses of lectures he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in 1868. After a year and a half in Europe he entered general practice in Cincinnati. In 1878 he received

the *ad eundem* degree from the Medical College of Ohio. In 1901 he was appointed lecturer on hygiene in the latter institution, in 1906 professor of hygiene. From 1891 to 1900 he was professor of dermatology in the Laura Memorial Medical College and Dermatologist to the Presbyterian Hospital. In 1880 he was elected president of the Academy of Medicine.

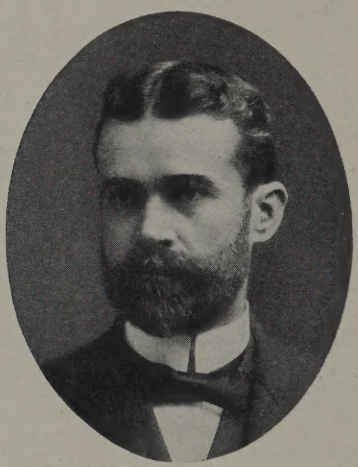
Drury, owing to his modesty and retiring disposition, has never given the profession at large a chance to know much of the splendid work which he has done in gathering and preserving historical material pertaining to medicine in the Ohio Valley. If it had not been for him, a large portion of the historical records of medical schools and affairs in Cincinnati would have been irreparably lost. Whittaker's well known "History of the Chair of Practice in the Medical College of Ohio" was largely Drury's work, inasmuch as he furnished the material contained in Whittaker's paper. Drury's erudition and scholarship have made him a useful and productive member of the American Folk Lore Society. He has written many short historical sketches pertaining to medicine, and quite a few biographies most of which appeared in the contemporaneous medical journals. He is a master of the art of biography. He is accurate and concise and draws the lines of a sketch with a firm hand. "The Story of the Apple" and other belletristic productions attest to his splendid literary ability. A good sample of painstaking and critical literary labor is his "Dante-Physician."

Drury's pure devotion to the subject of historical research were beautifully shown when the author began the preparation of "Daniel Drake and His Followers." Drury, in his characteristic modest way, offered to aid in the work, and, without condition or reserve, turned the results of thirty years of labor over to the writer. The excellence of the work done by Drury is only equalled by the altruism which has been the inspiration of his labors.

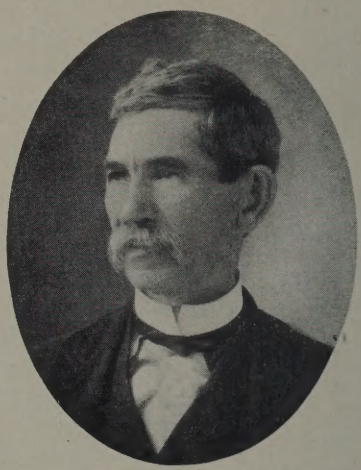
EDWARD SYDNEY McKEE was born near Hamilton, Ohio, in 1858. He received his literary education at Monmouth College, Miami University and the University of Cincinnati. He graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1881. From 1883 to 1908 he was clinical gynecologist in his Alma Mater. He has been closely identified with medical organizations. As a medical writer his strength lies in the art of synopsis of current literature. He is one of the most widely quoted medical reviewers in the country and has contributed to many important encyclopedic works, like the "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," Martin's "Diseases of Women," etc. As a contributor to the contemporaneous medical press he is known to every reader of medical journals in the United States. He is clinical instructor in gynecology at the Seton Hospital.

W. C. COOPER, of Cleves, Ohio, ranks with the foremost literary men in the profession. He was born at North Bend, Ohio, in 1835. He had no school advantages whatever because his father, as he puts it, "maintained a

dead level of impecuniosity through all the son's minority." The son's love of knowledge and study triumphed over all difficulties. The years of his childhood and adolescence were spent amid all kinds of manual and menial work interspersed with many a long night-vigil over books which he managed to buy or borrow. When he was twenty years of age, he had qualified himself to take charge of a little country school. He rapidly rose in the profession of teaching, and after twelve years was the principal of a high school. At this time he began the study of medicine under J. M. Scudder. In 1867 he graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, practiced for one year in Mt. Carmel, Ind., and for twelve years in Indianapolis, Ind., where he edited a small journal, the "Medical Review." In 1880 he took up his permanent abode in Cleves, Ohio. For fifteen years he was W. E. Bloyer's associate in the editorial management of the "Medical Gleaner." In this capacity he attracted attention by his vigorous idiomatic English and his



E. S. McKee

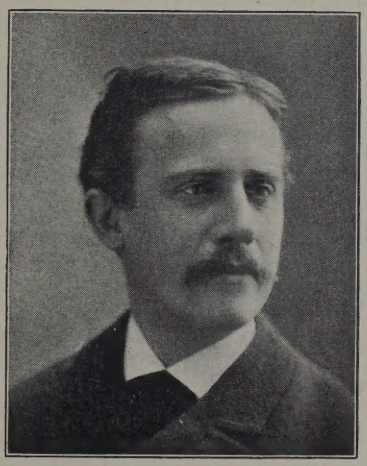


W. C. Cooper

quaint originality of thought. His book "Tethered Truants," containing many of his essays, sketches and poems, reveals Cooper's powers as a word-painter, a sharp and forcible critic and observer and, in no small degree, his gift of delightful humor. His book on "Immortality" is a philosophic product in which Cooper appears as a hopeful agnostic. Another one of his books, "Mind and Matter," follows along similar paths. Its lines were penned by an absolute modernist, yet the ascetic frigidity of materialistic research is relieved by the warm glow of optimism. A similar work is "The Primitive Fundamental." His views on the philosophy of medicine are contained in his "Preventive Medicine." Cooper has recently lost his hearing and sight and is otherwise in frail health. His remarkable mind is as original, clear and active as ever. The optimism of former years has given way to a stoicism that is pathetic. In a recent letter to the author he says: "I am now a mere wrinkled reminiscence, groping in the haze of senescence. I am standing

beside my own death-bed watching my old worn-out corpus as it tumbles into extinction. My conclusion is that life is not more than worth living, and that since we must live, a conservative egoism is the best altruism."

AUGUSTUS RAVOGLI, who, as a member of the Ohio State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, has been intimately associated with the cause of medical education, was born in Rome, Italy, in 1851, where he also received his literary and medical education. He came to this country in 1881 and has won distinction as a dermatologist and syphilographer. In 1896 he was appointed to the chair of dermatology and syphilology in the Medical College of Ohio. His efforts on behalf of medical education brought him into disfavor with interested persons. This led to his resignation from his chair in 1908. As an exponent of his special line of work he has been a conspicuous figure at national and international gatherings. His book on syphilis is a contribution of acknowledged value.



L. N. WORTHINGTON

LEWIS NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON, who is living in Paris, France, and has achieved considerable reputation as a medical author, is a Cincinnati product. He was born in 1839. His father was one of the founders of the Good Samaritan Hospital. He graduated from the Miami Medical College in 1871 and at once took up his residence in the French capital. All his writing has been in French. He published a volume on the "Etiology, Therapy and Hygiene of Obesity," a collection of papers on chemical, botanical and zoological subjects and a volume of essays on miscellaneous topics in medicine. He dedicated his book on "Obesity" to the faculty of the Miami Medical College.

JOHN B. WILSON was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1857, taught a country school for many years and graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1891. He is best known as one of the foremost American exponents of free thought and was one of the American delegates to the International Congress of Freethinkers, held in Rome, Italy, in 1904. The impressions gathered at this noteworthy meeting together with his experiences while travelling in Europe, form the contents of his first pretentious literary effort, "A Trip to Rome." This book has been widely read and has made for its author a reputation as a keen observer and an original and entertaining raconteur. Many contributions to current magazines and a volume of poems attest to Wilson's versatility. His poetic temperament finds its happiest expression in didactic and lyric composition. Wilson is in active practice in Cincinnati.

JOHN M. CRAWFORD, born in 1846, at Herrick, Pa., taught school at the age of eighteen, was principal of a high school in 1872, was a professor in the old Chickering Institute in Cincinnati in 1873 and finally began to study medicine. He is an alumnus of three medical colleges: Eclectic Medical Institute (1879), Pulte Medical College (1879) and Miami Medical College (1881). In 1882 he was elected professor of physiology and microscopy in Pulte Medical College. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him Consul-General of the United States to Russia. He held this post for five years. Upon his return to this country he abandoned the practice of medicine and engaged in mercantile pursuits, thus exchanging the staff of Aesculapius for that of Mercury. Crawford has been a diligent student of the literature of Finland. He has translated liberally from the Finnish, his best known work being his English edition of the Finnish epic, "Kalevala."

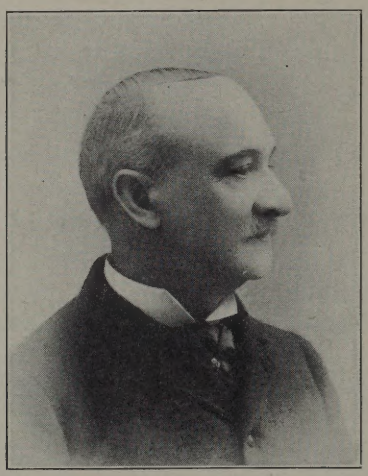
LOUIS STRICKER, author of an exhaustive monograph on the "Christalline Lens System," was born in Cincinnati in 1863. He graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1891, did post-graduate work in Europe for two years and located in his native town in 1893 as an oculist. He has been a liberal contributor to the literature of ophthalmology. He has written on "Syphilis of the Uveal Tract," "Pathology of Corneal Ulcer," "Eye Strain," "The Neuronic Architecture of the Visual Apparatus," "Ocular Symptoms of Tabes," "Physiologic and Pathologic Effects of Light on the Eye," etc., etc. Stricker is a painstaking and conscientious worker. He is the oculist for the Blind Relief Commission of Hamilton County, and, as such, has given the profession statistical reports of the greatest etiologic and economic value. His book on the "Christalline Lens System" appeared in 1898 and is considered one of the most valuable monographs of its kind.

BENJAMIN MERRILL RICKETTS, born in Proctorville, O., in 1858, attended the Miami Medical College, graduated in 1881, practiced in Ironton, O., two years, in Columbus, O., one year, and spent one year as interne in the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. He located in Cincinnati in 1886. He has done a great deal of valuable bibliographic work in the careful elaboration of special subjects in surgery and is well known as a ubiquitous attendant of meetings of medical societies in all parts of the country. His literary work is referred to in the list of medical authors.

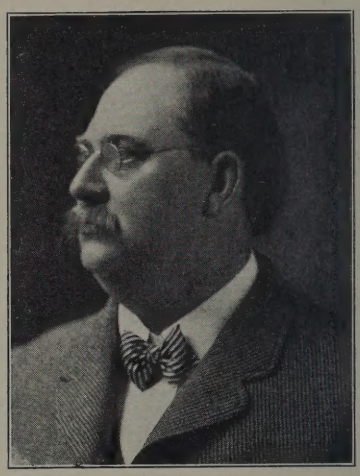
MAXIMILIAN HERZOG, born 1858 in Frankfort on the Main, Germany, studied natural sciences in Giessen, Strassburg and Marburg emigrated in 1882 to America and found employment as a German journalist in Cincinnati. He attended the Medical College of Ohio from 1885 to 1890 filling at the same time the position of local editor of the *Volksblatt*. He graduated in 1890 and took post-graduate courses in Europe, devoting special attention to laryngology. He practiced in Cincinnati from 1892 to 1894. In 1896 he became professor of pathology and bacteriology at the Chicago Polyclinic. In 1903 he went to Manila, P. I., as pathologist for the United States Government. Two and a half years later he returned to Chicago to accept a position of pathologist at Michael Reese Hospital and the chair of general and comparative pathology at the Chicago Veterinary College. Herzog has contributed liberally to the literature of pathology, bacteriology, physiologic chemistry and epidemiology. His best known monographs are: "Bubonic Plague," "Beriberi" (in Osler's System), "The Earliest Known Stages of Placentation and Embryonic Development in Man," etc. Herzog demonstrated a human ovum before the International Zoological Congress in Boston in 1907, showing the earliest embryonic development hitherto observed.

HARVEY W. FELTER, born at Rensselaerville, N. Y., in 1865, began teaching school when he was seventeen years of age. He took up the study of medicine in 1886 at the Eclectic Medical Institute and graduated in 1888. He practiced for about a year in Troy, N. Y. He then located in Cincinnati. In 1891 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in his Alma Mater and eventually was promoted to the professorship of descriptive and surgical anatomy. In 1895 he collated, elaborated and edited F. J. Locke's lectures on materia medica and published them under the name of "Locke's Syllabus of Eclectic Materia Medica." In conjunction with John Uri Lloyd he revised King's "American Dispensatory" and published it in two volumes. He is the editor of the "Eclectic Medical Gleaner." In 1902 he brought out a "History of the Eclectic Medical Institute," a work which involved considerable historical research and contains a wealth of material pertaining to the early development of Eclecticism in the West.

HENRY HAACKE never practiced medicine, but for years was a contributor to the current medical press. He translated from the French and German and for a number of years after his graduation in medicine was employed by Eastern publishers who were preparing American editions of German and French medical works. He was born in Germany in 1832, came to Cincinnati in 1856, taught French and German at Woodward High School and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1869. In 1872 he purchased the *Volksfreund,* and was its editor and publisher until the time of his death in 1903. A small volume of poems translated into German from the Dutch and Russian attests to his poetic talent and linguistic ability. As a master of languages he was a marvel. He spoke and wrote German, English, Spanish, Dutch and Russian, and had a good knowledge of Swedish and Italian. In addition to his knowledge of modern tongues he was a master of Greek and Latin.



H. HAACKE



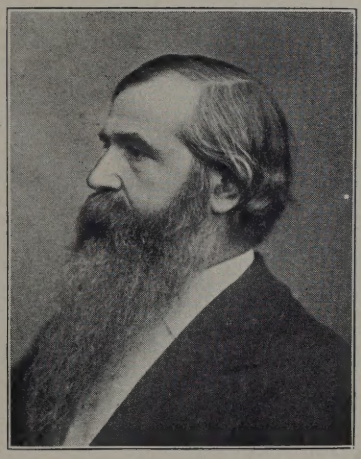
H. W. FELTER

ORPHEUS EVERTS was born in Salem, Union County, Indiana, in 1826 and studied medicine under the direction of his father. He received his degree from the Medical College of Indiana in 1846 and began to practice in St. Charles, Ill., devoting his spare time to editing a country newspaper and studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1860. Incidentally he had been registrar of the United States Land Office in Hudson, Wis., and had served as a presidential elector from Indiana. During the war he was surgeon of the 20th Regiment Indiana Volunteers and participated in nearly every battle of the Army of the Potomac.

After the war he returned to his practice, giving special attention to the study of psychiatry and neuropathology. He was appointed superintendent of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane in 1868 and filled the position for eleven years. In 1880 he assumed the management of the Cincinnati Sani-

tarium and remained at its head until the time of his death in 1903. Honorary degrees were conferred upon him by the University of Michigan and Rush Medical College.

Everts was an alienist of great ability and had a vast reputation as an expert in medico-legal cases. He was called in the trial of Guiteau, the murderer of President Garfield. He contributed many papers on neurological and psychopathic subjects to the contemporaneous medical press. Everts was a litterateur of great talent, as shown by his two philosophical novels "Giles & Co.," and "The Cliffords." His poetic talent appears to good advantage in "Facts and Fancies," a modern American epic, and "The Lost Poet," a poem written for the Western Association of Authors, and composed when Everts was over seventy years of age. Everts was laid to rest in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind. His successor in the Cincinnati Sanitarium is Frank W. Langdon, professor of nervous diseases in the Miami Medical College.



O. EVERTS

THE ROLL OF HONOR. The following is an approximately complete list of medical books which were prepared, written or published in Cincinnati. A few pamphlets of great historical or scientific value are included:

ALLEN, SAMUEL E.—The Mastoid Operation. 1902. 111 pp.

BARTHOLOW, ROBERTS—Pathological and Experimental Observations on Cholera. 1866. 14 pp.
The Degree of Certainty in Therapeutics. 1878. 18 pp.
Physiological Effects and Therapeutic Uses of the Bromides. 1871. 47 pp.
The Hygiene of Surburban Life. 1879. 22 pp.
A Practical Treatise on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 1880. 600 pp.
Antagonism Between Medicines and Between Remedies and Diseases. 1881. 122 pp.
Medical Electricity. 1881. 266 pp.
Hypodermatic Medication. 1882. 365 pp.
Treatise on the Practice of Medicine. 1885. 900 pp.

BICKLEY, G. W. L.—Physiological Botany. 1853. 209 pp.
Concentrated Preparations (pamphlet). 1855.

BLACKMAN, GEORGE C.—Handbook for the Military Surgeon (In conjunction with Dr. Tripler). 1861. 164 pp.

BUCHANAN, JOS. RODES.—System of Anthropology. 1854. 400 pp.
Manual of Psychometry. 1855. 500 pp.
Eclecticism and Exclusivism. 1851. 65 pp.

CLEAVELAND, CHARLES H.—Galvanism as a Remedial Agent. 1853. 100 pp.
Causes and Cure of Diseases of the Feet. 1862. 120 pp.
Pronouncing Medical Dictionary. 1858. 302 pp.

COMEGYS, C. G.—Renouard's History of Medicine (translation). 1856. 719 pp.

COOK, WILLIAM H.—The Questions of Life and Death; a Defense of Physio-Medicalism (pamphlet). 1857.
A Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. 1858. 714 pp., 133 figs.
Physio-Medical Dispensatory. 1858. 720 pp.

COOPER, WM. C.—Preventive Medicine. 1905. 147 pp.

CURTIS, ALVA—Lectures on Midwifery and Diseases Peculiar to Women and Children. 1846. 446 pp.
Lectures on Medical Science. 1846. 464 pp.
A Fair Exposition of Allopathy (pamphlet). 1850.
A Fair Examination and Criticism of All the Medical Systems in Vogue. 1855. 208 pp.
Allopathy Versus Physio-Medicalism. 1870. 176 pp.

DRAKE, DANIEL—Notices of Cincinnati, its Topography, Climate and Diseases. 1810.
Picture of Cincinnati. 1815. 251 pp.
An Inaugural Discourse on Medical Education. 1820. 31 pp.
A Narrative of the Rise and Fall of the Medical College of Ohio. 1822. 42 pp.
An Introductory Lecture on the Necessity and Value of Professional Industry. 1823. 31 pp.
A Discourse on Intemperance. 1828. 96 pp.
An Oration on the Causes, Evils and Preventatives of Intemperance. 1831. 21 pp.
Practical Essays on Medical Education and the Medical Profession in the United States. 1832. 104 pp.
A Practical Treatise on the History, Prevention and Treatment of Epidemic Cholera, Designed Both for the Profession and the People. 1832. 180 pp.
An Account of the Epidemic Cholera, as it Appeared in Cincinnati. 1832. 46 pp.
An Introductory Discourse to a Course of Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy. 1840. 16 pp.
A Memoir of the Disease called by the People the Trembles, and the Sick Stomach or Milk-Sickness, as they Appear in the Virginia Military District in the State of Ohio. 1841. 57 pp.
The Northern Lakes a Summer Residence for Invalids of the South. 1842. 29 pp.
An Introductory Lecture on the Means of Promoting the Intellectual Improvement of the Students and Physicians of the Valley of the Mississippi. 1844. 24 pp.
Analytical Report of a Series of Experiments in Mesmeric Somniloquism, Per-

formed by an Association of Gentlemen: with Speculations on the Production of its Phenomena. 1844. 56 pp.

Strictures on Some of the Defects and Infirmities of Intellectual and Moral Character in Students of Medicine; an Introductory Lecture, 1847. 16 pp.

An Introductory Lecture at the Opening of the Thirtieth Session of the Medical College of Ohio. 1849. 16 pp.

A Systematic Treatise, Historical, Etiological and Practical, on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, as They Appear in the Caucasian, African, Indian and Esquimaux Varieties of its Population. 1850. 2 large vols., 878 pp. 1854. 982 pp.

Discourses Delivered by Appointment Before the Cincinnati Medical Library Association. 1852. 93 pp.

Pioneer Life in Kentucky: A Series of Reminiscent Letters to His Children; edited with notes and biographical sketch by his son, Charles D. Drake. 1870. 263 pp.

EBERLE, JOHN—A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine. 2 vols. 1831. 523 pp., 550 pp.

A Treatise on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 2 vols. 1834. 450 pp., 475 pp.

A Treatise on the Diseases and Physical Education of Children. 1833. 359 pp.

Notes of Lectures on Practice. 1834. 218 pp.

FELTER, H. W.—A History of the Cincinnati Eclectic Institute. 1902. 203 pp.

FENNEL, CHAS. T. P.—Principles of General Pharmacy and Chemistry. 1909. 450 pp.

FOLTZ, KENT O.—Diseases of the Eye. 1900. 566 pp.

Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat. 1906. 643 pp.

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MEDICAL JOURNALS. The medical journals of any particular part or section of the country are a good criterion of the scientific and professional temperament of its physicians. This holds good in regard to the number as well as the quality of the journals. Where but one medical journal is published to represent a numerically strong profession, the life of the profession can be assumed to be sluggish and indifferent. The record of medical Cincinnati offers a striking illustration in support of this statement. During the formative period of the profession (1820-1840) one or two regular journals made their appearance. They reflected the vigor of the pioneer days and the genius of men like Drake. Cincinnati was then what we would call a small town. The doctors of the town and surrounding territory were few in number, but they made up in intellectual and moral strength what they lacked in numbers. Thus it was that in 1835 two qualitatively strong journals represented a numerically weak profession. The period of reaction and indifference which followed (1840 to 1855) produced but one regular journal, which, however, qualitatively amounted to very little. Lawson, the editor, was a great diplomat, who aimed to please everybody and to always be on the side of the majority. The advent of Blackman and Graham inaugurated the halcyon days of the local profession (1855 to 1875). The medical journals multiplied, and reflected the strength of the leaders. The "Lancet and Observer" rose to a very considerable height of journalistic quality. The "Clinic," a weekly (weakly, as the irrepressible Thacker insisted on spelling the word) publication of the Medical College of Ohio, was, considering its proprietary interests, a good specimen of medical journalism. From a purely scientific point of view the "Cincinnati Journal of Medicine" under Blackman and Parvin did not have its equal. As an example of moral strength, fearless criticism and powerful individuality, the "Medical News" represents the best that medical journalism in Cincinnati offers since the days of the "Western Journal." The decadence in medical journalism in Cincinnati began after the consolidation of the "Lancet and Observer" and "Clinic." Culbertson did his best work before 1878 as the editor of the "Lancet and Observer." After 1878 he became a utilitarian, anxious to keep on good terms with Mrs. Grundy in the profession and out of it. Thomas C. Minor's work was the redeeming feature of Culbertson's journal after 1880. The death of John A. Thacker and the coincident suspension of the "Medical News" meant an irretrievable loss to the cause of medical journalism in Cincinnati.

The birth of medical journalism in this country took place on the 26th of July, 1797, when the first issue of the "New York Medical Repository" appeared. The editors were Samuel L. Mitchill, professor of natural history in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York; Elihu H. Smith, of Connecticut, and Edward Miller, of Delaware. The second American journal was started by the distinguished Benj. S. Barton, of Philadelphia. Its name was the "Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal."

The following year John Redman Coxe started the "Philadelphia Medical Museum." In 1811 the "Philadelphia Eclectic Repertory" was started. This journal will always be famous because it published (January, 1818, Vol. VIII., No. 22, p. 114), the account of the first ovariotomy by Ephraim McDowell. After 1812 journals started in different parts of the country.

The first beginnings of journalism in Cincinnati are thus described by Drake:

"In the year 1818-'19, I issued proposals for a journal, and obtained between two and three hundred subscribers; but other duties interfered with my entering on its publication. Immediately after resigning the professorship of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, my gifted, indefatigable, and lamented friend, the late Dr. John D. Godman, determined on a similar enterprise; and, in March, 1882, issued the first number of the 'Western Quarterly Reporter,' of which Mr. John P. Foote, then a bookseller and cultivator of science, was, at his own risk, the publisher. Doctor Godman, at the end of a year, returned to the East; and, with the sixth number, the work was discontinued."

Reference to Godman's work as a journalist is made in a previous chapter. Drake continues as follows:

"Three years afterwards, in the Spring of 1826, Dr. Guy W. Wright and Dr. James M. Mason, western graduates, commenced a semi-monthly, under the title of the 'Ohio Medical Repository.' At the end of the first volume, I became connected with it, in place of Doctor Mason, the title was changed to the 'Western Medical and Physical Journal,' and it was published monthly. At the end of the first volume it came into my exclusive proprietary and editorial charge, and was continued under the title of the 'Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences,' with the motto, at that time not inappropriate, of *'E sylvis nuncius.'* My first editorial associate was Dr. James C. Finley; the next, Dr. William Wood, then Drs. Gross and Harrison. After the dissolution of the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College, in 1839, it was transferred to Louisville on my appointment there, and its subscription list was united with that of the 'Louisville Journal of Medicine and Surgery,' begun by Professors Miller and Yandell, and Dr. Th. H. Bell; but suspended after the second number. The title was now slightly modified, and from a quarterly it was again made a monthly."

Its new name was the "Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery." A strong journal was started in Lexington in 1828 under the name of the "Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences." It was suspended in 1839.

In 1832 Professors Eberle, Mitchell and Goldsmith, of the Medical College of Ohio, projected a semi-monthly under the title of the "Western Medical Gazette." It was suspended after nine months, but shortly afterwards revived by Silas Reed and S. D. Gross as a monthly. In 1835 it was absorbed by the "Western Journal." James M. Mason, in the same year, tried to revive the "Ohio Medical Repository," but abandoned the work after a few months.

In 1842 the "Western Lancet" (monthly) was begun by L. M. Lawson. It continued until 1858, when it was combined with the "Medical Observer"

(monthly) which had been started in 1856 by Geo. Mendenhall, John A. Murphy and E. S. Stevens. The name of the combined journal was the "Lancet and Observer." In 1873 it was purchased by J. C. Culbertson, who, in 1878, acquired control of the "Clinic" which had been issued as a weekly since 1871 by the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio. The combination was called the "Lancet and Clinic." A few years afterwards (1886) the name was hyphenated ("Lancet-Clinic"). After J. C. Culbertson's retirement the "Lancet-Clinic" rapidly lost much of the prestige and influence its long career had given it. In 1907 A. G. Kreidler took charge of the asthenic survivor of an honorable past, and, by dint of hard work and great enthusiasm, has tried to inject new life into what seemed a dead issue. No man, similarly situated, has ever had a greater opportunity offered to him to rob Daniel Drake of his laurels as a leader and teacher of men, and as a champion of intellectual, moral and professional progress. The chances for strong and clean medical journalism in Cincinnati were never better.

Lawson, the founder of the "Western Lancet," in 1844 began the publication of a monthly journal called "Journal of Health." It was intended for the laity and contained a wealth of information along hygienic and dietetic lines. It was suspended after two years.

An interesting publication was the "Psychological Journal," edited by Edward Mead (1853) and continued for one year.

A. H. Baker, the founder of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, published a monthly journal in the interests of his school, called "Cincinnati Medical News." It began in 1858 and was suspended in 1863. After the second year it was called "Cincinnati Medical and Surgical News." The Alumni Association of the same institution started the "Cincinnati Medical Journal" in 1885 and published it as a monthly for two years. C. A. L. Reed was the editor. The latter and his father, R. C. S Reed, had previously published the "Sanitary News" in Hamilton, Ohio. In 1882 and 1883 they issued it from the college building as "Clinical Brief and Sanitary News." It appeared every month and was edited by the two Reeds, and Drs. Wm. Judkins and Geo. B. Orr.

The "Cincinnati Journal of Medicine" was begun by G. C. Blackman and Th. Parvin in 1866 as a monthly. It became the "Western Journal of Medicine" after Parvin's removal to Indianapolis, and was published in the latter city.

The "Cincinnati Medical Repertory" was started by John A. Thacker in 1868. In 1872 its name was changed. It continued as the "Medical News" until 1890 when it was suspended.

Beginning in 1885 the "Cincinnati Medical and Dental Journal" was issued every month by Drs. A. B. Thrasher and Frank W. Sage. After

three years the dental feature was dropped and the name changed to "Cincinnati Medical Journal." It appeared as a monthly and was abandoned in 1896.

The Obstetric Gazette (monthly) was started in 1878 by E. B. Stevens. In 1885 J. C. Culbertson became the editor. In 1890 it was discontinued.

In 1890 the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio began the publication of a monthly called "Journal of the Medical College of Ohio," J. M. French, editor. In 1892 it became the "Ohio Medical Journal." It did not survive long.

The "Woman's Medical Journal" is, in a way, a Cincinnati product. Its owner and managing editor is Margaret Hackedorn Rockhill, wife of Dr. Chas. S. Rockhill. The journal, a very high-class periodical, is published in Toledo, Ohio. It was started in 1891.

The "Journal of Comparative Neurology" was edited and published by C. L. Herrick. It appeared in 1891. After the first year the place of publication was Granville, Ohio.

Homœopathic journalism in Cincinnati began in 1851 when B. Ehrmann, Adam Miller and G. W. Bigler established the "Cincinnati Journal of Homœopathy." In 1852 Joseph H. Pulte and H. P. Gatchell undertook the publication of the "American Magazine of Homœopathy and Hydropathy." Neither journal was long-lived.

In 1864 the "American Homœopathist" made its appearance under the editorial management of Charles Cropper. In 1868 it was merged into the "Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter" (T. P. Wilson, editor). Doctor Wilson, in 1873, undertook the publication of the "Cincinnati Medical Advance" which in 1886 was moved to Ann Arbor and continued under the title of the "Ann Arbor Medical Advance."

The "Pulte Quarterly" was started in 1890, Thomas M. Stewart, editor. It was a college journel and ran through three and a half volumes.

The beginning of Eclectic journalism in Cincinnati was coincident with the founding of the Eclectic Medical Institute. When Thomas V. Morrow came to Cincinnati in 1842 he brought with him the "Western Medical Reformer," which had been published for a number of years at Worthington, Ohio, by the professors of the Worthington Medical School, the predecessor of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute. In 1845 the name of the "Recorder" was changed to that of the "Eclectic Medical Journal." Since that time it has been published under the new name, and is still being issued every month. Its editors have been the teachers of the institute. In the

fifties and sixties it evinced considerable vigor and journalistic quality. Men like Newton, Bickley and J. M. Scudder knew how to wield the pen in the interests of the school.

The "Cincinnati Herald of Health" was issued by John King and J. C. Thomas in 1854. It was a pretentious-looking quarterly, but did not survive the first year.

The secessionists who founded the "American Medical College" in the Cincinnati College building in opposition to the Eclectic Medical Institute, started a monthly, the "American Medical Journal," which for innate vigor and aggressiveness left nothing to be desired. It was edited by T. J. Wright and issued every month. It began in 1856 and lasted until the end of 1857 when it was merged into the "College Journal of Medical Science," which the faculty of the Eclectic College of Medicine had published every month in 1856 and 1857. The combined journal was abandoned in 1859 and was followed by the "Journal of Rational Medicine," edited by C. H. Cleaveland, which lasted three years, when its publication was suspended. R. S. Newton published the "Western Medical News" from 1851 to 1859. He then issued a clinical monthly, called the "Express." In conjunction with G. W. L. Bickley, he published the "Cincinnati Eclectic and Edinburgh Medical Journal." After a short but very strenuous existence both journals were absorbed by the Eclectic Medical Journal. A monthly called "Journal of Human Science" was started in 1860 by W. Byrd Powell and J. W. Smith, but abandoned after four numbers. All these journals reflect the virility and originality of the men who edited them. The spirit of belligerence and absolute fearlessness, coupled with great earnestness in medical matters, is in strange contrast with the conciliatory, suavity which seems to dominate medical journalism nowadays. The early Eclectic journals are invaluable to the student of medical history, because they reflect many curious phases in the evolution of American medicine. A good exponent of eclecticism is the "Eclectic Medical Gleaner," a monthly which began in 1878 and was edited by W. E. Bloyer and W. C. Cooper. In 1904 it became a bi-monthly under the editorial management of H. W. Felter and J. U. Lloyd.

The so-called "Physio-medics" (botanical practitioners, steam doctors) had a few journals that were not without merit. The leader of the school was Alva Curtis, whose great ability as a writer on and teacher of medicine has never been questioned. He published and edited the "Botanico-Medical Recorder" from 1837 to 1852. It had previously (since 1827) been issued in Columbus, Ohio. As a controversial journalist Curtis was *facile princeps* among his contemporaries. In 1852 the name of the journal was changed to "Physio-Medical Recorder." It was suspended in 1880. Curtis's associate was Wm. H. Cook, a more amiable gentleman than Curtis, but in no respect his equal intellectually. After the suspension of the "Recorder" Cook issued

the "Cincinnati Medical Gazette and Recorder" for two years. It was a weak effort compared to the picturesque and vigorous literary work done by the fallen leader, (Curtis died in 1880). The "Journal of Medical Reform" (1854) issued for one year, was a well-edited journal. The "Journal of Education and of Physiological and Medical Reform" did not survive its first year (1866). It likewise was ably conducted. Curtis was the editor of both journals. In 1849 E. H. Stockwell, professor of anatomy in the Physo-Medical College, started the "Physo-Medical and Surgical Journal" in opposition to Curtis and his school. This journal was suspended in 1852. The editorial rooms of this publication became shortly after its suspension the home of the newly founded Miami Medical College (Fifth and Western Row).

The foregoing account of medical journalism in Cincinnati corroborates the truth of the statement that the life of the profession is necessarily reflected in the journals. They are the record of its pulse-wave, the indicators of its vitality. The palmy days of medical journalism in Cincinnati were approximately from 1855 to 1875. They were coincident with the *aetas aurea* of Medical Cincinnati,—*quod erat demonstrandum.*

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